QUESTIONS
FOR HIGH SCHOOL CANDIDATES.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Of 1073 bushels wheat costing 85c. a bushel, 142 bushels were sold at 95c and the remainder at $1.12 a bushel. How much was gained?

2. If by working $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour a day a boy can hoe 18 rows of corn in a week how much can he hoe if he works $\frac{5}{6}$ of an hour a day?

3. To what must you add the difference between $11\frac{8}{15}$ and $5\frac{3}{4}$ that the sum may be $16\frac{1}{8}$.

4. If it takes $\frac{7}{8}$ of a day to do a certain piece of work, how long will it take to do $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{4}{5}$ of it.

5. What number is that to which if you add 0.35 of itself, the sum will be 945,945?

6. What profit do I make by buying 150 tons of coal at $3.80 per long ton and selling it at $5.60 per short ton?

7. Find the cost of $\frac{5}{8}$ of an acre of land at 17c a square foot.

8. A lamp is sold at 10 per cent below cost, and brings 54c. What would it bring if sold at 25 per cent. above cost?

9. A due bill is given for $68.50 with interest at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. What will the bill amount to if it runs 72 days.

10. A person takes a note on 2 months, for $110 in payment for a watch. On getting the note discounted at a bank he finds he has lost 40 per cent. on the first cost of the watch. What was the cost?

11. In what time will the interest on a sum of money be $\frac{4}{5}$ of the principal at 6 per cent. per annum.

12. Write a note on 3 months time for such a sum, that when discounted at a bank at 7 per cent. the proceeds may be $400.

13. A, B and C invest $4860 in trade. A invests twice as much as B, and C invests twice as much as A and B together. They gain 40 per cent. on their investment. What is each one's share?

14. What is the square root of $10\frac{9}{10}$?

15. Find the entire surface of a cube, each of whose edges is 2 feet long.

GRAMMAR.

1

How many, and what are the parts of speech?

2

What is a sentence? How many kinds of sentences are there? and what punctuation mark should be used after each?

3

What is a transitive verb? Give an example.
What is an auxiliary verb? When is a verb in the past tense.

4

What is a clause? What is an independent clause? Give an example of each.

5

What is a relative pronoun? What are the relative pronouns? Give an example of each.

6

Write sentences illustrating six different uses of capital letters.

7

Make six punctuation marks; name them, and give one rule for the use of each.

GEOGRAPHY.

1

Why is the climate of Western Europe warmer than that of the same latitude on the eastern coast of America?

2

From what state do we get anthracite coal? What four states yield most iron ore? What two states manufacture most iron?

3

What groups of states are mainly agricultural? which are chiefly manufacturing?

4

From what states do we get rice, sugar and cotton respectively? Which produce most oranges and peaches? which manufacturers most flour? What group of states grows most of our wheat?

5

Do most of our beef and corn grow east or west of the Mississippi River?

6

Name the states on Pacific Coast; the principal rivers of the Pacific Slope; the chief cities on or near the Gulf of Mexico.

7

From what countries do we import tea, coffee, bananas, india rubber, ivory, silk and wool respectively?

8

What countries send us most manufactured woolens, cutlery and steamships?

9

Name the European states bordering on the Baltic; the principal cities on the Mediterranean; the chief mountain ranges and rivers of Europe.

10

Name the chief rivers and peninsulas of Asia.

HISTORY.

1

What vessel first brought Colonists to Massachusetts and where did they land?

2

Which of the Colonies had no early Indian wars and who was its founder?

3

Which of the Colonies first proclaimed and practiced religious toleration and by what denomination of Christians was it settled?

4

Where and at what date was the Declaration of Independence adopted?

5

What was the Emancipation Proclamation and at what date was it issued?

into the W. R. R. room.

In looking over old town records the following paragraph is found in the report of the School Committee in 1866.

"Hygiene of schools very poor, pupils cannot be expected to hang their lungs out the windows."

ORDER OF EXERCISES

—AT THE—

EXAMINATION

—OF THE—

Lee High School,

TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1858,

Commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M.

	MINUTES.
DEVOTIONAL EXERCISES,	—
BOOK-KEEPING,	15
GREEK,	12
ARITHMETIC,	25
DECLAMATIONS:— { J. H. Reed, C. W. Freeman.	
ALGEBRA,	30

COMPOSITIONS.

RECESS.

LATIN,	25
SURVEYING,	25
MILTON,	25

RECITATIONS:— { Miss J. F. Whyte, " M. C. Smith.

SINGING.

Afternoon Session, commencing at 1 o'clk.

MINUTES.

READING, - - - - - - - 15

CHEMISTRY, - - - - - - - 30

COMPOSITIONS.

DECLAMATION:—J. L. Oldfield.

GEOGRAPHY, - - - - - - 30

HISTORY, - - - - - - - 30

RECITATIONS:— { Miss E. H. Royce,
" N. F. Ives.

ARITHMETIC, - - - - - - 20

DECLAMATION:—Geo. B. Squier.

RECESS.

GEOMETRY, - - - - - - - 30

RHETORIC, - - - - - - - 30

RECITATION:—Miss L. B. Brown.

DECLAMATION:—E. N. Gibbs.

RECORDS OF THE TERM.

HYMN.

Freighted with its wealth of blessings—
Rich with mercies from our God,
Lo, another term is passing,
Borne on Time's resistless flood.
Sweetest now of all the memories
Of the days that come no more,
Are the hours when God was near us,—
Open Mercy's golden door.

To this band of youthful spirits
Heavenly messengers have come,
Calling oft with gentlest accents
From their holy, happy home.
Blessed those whose hearts have heeded,
Then obeyed, the heavenly call,—
Chose to live for "Jesus only"—
On his altar laid their all.

Father! in this hour of parting,
Lift we here one prayer to Thee,
'Tis for *these*—the lambs thou'st chosen,—
We would plead so earnestly.
Leave them not—oh, guard and guide them,
Keep them from the power of sin,
Lead them till the gates of glory
Open wide to let them in.

ADDRESSES.

PRAYER.

Lee High School.

FALL TERM, 1859.

E. FLINT, Jr., ... Principal.

Miss P. A. HOLDER, ... Assistant.

ORDER OF EXERCISES

AT THE

EXAMINATION, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22d, 1859.

Morning.

	MINUTES.
1. DEVOTIONAL EXERCISES,	
2. HISTORY,	20
3. ZOOLOGY,	30
SINGING.	
4. CLASS IN COMPOSITION,	20
5. DIALOGUE, "*Learning Lessons by Heart.*"	
RECESS.	
6. READING,	20
7. ETYMOLOGY,	25
8. EXTRACTS FROM THE ECLECTIC.	
9. GEOMETRY,	25
SINGING.	

Afternoon Session.

COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK.

	MINUTES.
1. GEOGRAPHY,	30
2. EXTRACTS FROM PAPER.	
3. ARITHMETIC,	30
SINGING.	
4. GRAMMAR,	25
RECESS.	
5. VIRGIL AND LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION,	35
6. COLLOQUY, *Where I Would Live*, (Original,)	
7. ENGLISH LITERATURE,	30
8. EXTRACTS FROM PAPER.	
SINGING.	
9. ORATION, (Original,) *The Claims of the Classics*, E. H. Barlow.	

Hymn.

With grateful hearts and voices
Our parting song we raise
To Him whose loving kindness,
With joy has crowned our days.
Through fair and verdant pastures
He's led our onward way,
Where flowing waters murmur,
And sunbeams brightly play.

We love the paths of knowledge,
Those ancient ways we find
Abound in precious treasures,
The noble wealth of mind.
We love the sparkling waters,
The pearls and jewels rare,
The golden fruits that cluster
In rich profusion there.

Yet are we taught of treasures
Than these more fair and bright,
Of waters clear as crystal,
Of pearls with purer light.
This pearl—the soul's best treasure,
Is holy, heavenly love—
Earth's ransomed ones shall wear it
In the blest world above.

RECORDS OF THE TERM.

ADDRESSES.

PRAYER.

082
Lee
scr

10200

Lee Library Association
100 Main Street
Lee, Massachusetts 01238

Questions for High School Candidates.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Define notation; multiple; greatest common divisor.

2. What is the highest common factor of 182, 364 and 455?

3. What fraction of a mile is 16 rd. and 10 ft?

4. A gentleman gave away $\frac{1}{5}$ of the books in his library, lent $\frac{1}{4}$ of the remainder and sold $\frac{1}{3}$ of what was left. He found that he had 400 books remaining. How many had he at first?

5. $\frac{(\frac{3}{12}+\frac{5}{8})-(\frac{1}{3}\times\frac{2}{5}}{\frac{3}{16}\text{ of }8}$ is equal to what simple fractions?

6. Divide . 0189 by .025.

7. From a hogshead, containing seventy-five gallons, $\frac{3}{11}$ leaked out and $\frac{2}{7}$ was sold; How much remained?

8. What will be the cost to carpet a room 15 ft. 9 in. by 12 ft. 6 in. with carpet 27 in. wide, at $1.50 a yard.

9. Find the cost of plastering the walls and ceiling of a church 64 ft. long, 48 ft. wide and 21 ft. high, at 17c a yard, allowing 900 square ft. for doors and windows.

10. A. can mow $\frac{3}{4}$ of a field in 6 days; B. can mow $\frac{2}{3}$ of it in 4 days. How long will it take both to mow the field?

11. At six dollars a cord, what is the cost of a pile of wood 13 ft. long, 4 ft. wide and 6 ft high.

12. In a certain brigade 315 men were killed, 110 made prisoners and 70 deserted, making a loss of $16\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of its strength; what was the number of men left in it?

13. A cubical block of marble is four feet in diameter; required the number of feet surface of the stone.

14. A miller buys 450 bushels of corn for $180; if it shrinks 2 per cent. in handling, for how much a bushel must he sell it to gain 10 per cent?

15. What sum bearing interest at 4 per cent. will yield an annual income of $1200?

16. How long must the side of a square lot be to contain $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres?

17. A tree was broken 35 ft. from the ground and its top struck the ground 21 ft. from its base; what was the height of the tree?

18. If a merchant adds 30 per cent. to the cost price of goods to make his selling price, what per cent must he deduct from his selling price to reduce it to cost price?

19. On a note for $ 2,000 bearing interest at 6 per cent., $450 was paid at the end of 4 mos. and $500 at the end of 9 mos.; what was due at the end of a year?—Compute by merchant's rule.

20. How many cubical blocks $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch on each edge can be put into a cubical box 2 in. deep, 2 in. wide and 2 in. long?

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

1

Define a common noun; (2) a proper noun, and give an example of each.

2

When is a noun or a pronoun in the nominative case?

3

Define a personal pronoun.

4

What is an adverb; (2) an adjective; (3) a preposition?

5

Define a sentence.

6

What is the difference between a compound, and a complex sentence? Give an example of each.

7

How many kinds of sentences are there? And how should each be ended?

8

How many and what are the degrees of comparison? Give an example.

9

What is a verb?

10

What is an irregular verb?

11

Correct, and punctuate the following: John jones has too Rabits and to robbins one rabbit is white and the other is Black the Robins are two young to flie sow he has two feed them.

12

How many, and what ate the adjectives used in No. 11.

GEOGRAPHY and HISTORY

1

Is the Tropic of Cancer a large or a small circle, and why?

2

What great city of the U. S. on the Atlantic Coast is in nearly the same latitude as the Capital of Spain? What countries of Europe are in the same latitude as Labrador?

3

Name the mountain systems of North America; the principal mountain ranges of Europe.

4

Give the great river systems of South America and Africa.

5

Give the three chief peninsulas of Europe; of Asia.

6

What large island S. E. of Africa? S. E. of Australia? S. E. of China? Where are the Azores?

7

Name the Capitals of Belgium, Austria, Japan, Colorado and Argentine Republic.

8

Mention three principal manufacturing industries of Massachusetts. What cities on the Merrimac in Mass.?

9

Name four states largely engaged in the mining and manufacture of iron.

10

In what zone does coffee grow? Mention the chief natural productions of the West Indies.

11

When was the first President of the U. S. inaugurated?

12

What part of the U. S. was first purchased from Spain, and who was President at the time?

13

Where and when was the last battle of the war of 1812?

14

What part of North America was colonized by the French?

15

When and by what general was Quebec captured?

10206

High School Questions.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. What is a harbor? Name and locate the most important harbor in the U. S.
2. Name five tributaries of the Mississippi river in order, from south to north.
3. Explain the meaning of latitude and longitude. Give the latitude of Philadelphia.
4. Name the most important Colonies of Gt. Britain and locate them.
5. Name the largest ten cities in the world.
6. Name the States bordering on the sea coast of the U. S.
7. What is the Equator? What are Tropics and what are Polar Circles?
8. What countries of South America are crossed by the equator?
9. Through what waters would you sail going from Chicago to Quebec?
10. Describe the largest river in the British Isles.

HISTORY.

1. What were the minute men of the revolution? Who was Paul Revere and for what noted?
2. What nation colonized this state? Name and locate the first settlement, with date.
3. Name the first five settlements of America and by whom settled.
4. Give date and cause of the French and Indian war. When and where was the treaty ratified?
5. By what General was the final campaign of the rebellion begun? Name the most important battle of the campaign, also place and date of Lee's surrender.
6. Under whose administration did the war of the rebellion open? Give the date of the first engagement.
7. What was Texas before it became a state? How was it acquired by the U. S.?
8. When and where did the first Continental Congress meet and for what object?
9. By what was the rebel ram Merrimac repulsed? Give place and date.
10. During what war was Braddock's defeat? Who was Braddock and who was one of his generals?

High School Questions.

GRAMMAR.

1. What is a clause, simple sentence, complex sentence and a compound sentence?
2. What is an adjective? Give the degrees of comparison.
3. What is an irregular verb? Give the perfect participle of begin, write, want and lend.
4. Explain what is meant by a noun in apposition. Give an example.
5. What do mood and tense denote? Name the tenses in regular order.
6. Name four kinds of sentences and what punctuation mark used after each sentence.
7. Define an adverbial clause, a prepositional phrase, an independent and dependent clause.
8. How should the relative pronouns, who, which and that, be used? Give an example.
9. Give ten rules for the use of capital letters, with an example of each.
10. Give rules for the use of five different punctuation marks.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Find the cost of carpeting a room 18ft. 6in. long, 12ft. 6in. wide, with carpet ¾ yds. wide at 75 cts. per yd., strips running lengthwise, no piecing, allowing 3 yds. for matching patterns.
2. If a merchant pays 6¼ cents a yard for muslin and sells it for 7¼ cents a yard, what is his gain per cent.?
3. A merchant sold goods to the amount of $1000. One half of his sales showed a gain of 25 per cent., and the other half a loss of 16⅔ per cent.; what was the cost of the goods?
4. Find the square root of 234.09.
5. $\frac{\frac{6}{7}+\frac{1}{14}}{4+2}$ = what?
6. What part of two rods is four yards?
7. A. can mow a field in 10 days, B. in 8 days and C. in 5 days. When working together, how many days will it take?
8. A. sells B. the following bill: 1875 lbs. of hay at $10 per ton, 1762 lbs. at $12 per ton, and 1890 lbs. at $14 per ton. Takes his note for one year at 5 per cent. How much for the hay, and what does A. receive at the end of the year?
9. Find the greatest common divisor of 49, 87, 120, 240. Give rule for same.
10. $\frac{1\frac{5}{18}-\frac{1}{24}}{1\frac{15}{36}}=$

Grammar School Questions.

ARITHMETIC.

1. What are the terms used in subtraction, multiplication and division? Show by examples, naming the terms used.

2. A boy earns five dollars a week, his brother earns three times as much, and his father earns four times as much; how much would they all earn in four weeks?

3. Find the cost of the following bill of goods: 16½ doz. eggs at 15½ cts. per doz., 126 clothespins at 72 cts. per gross, 45 qts. of syrup at 40 cts. per galon.

4. Add together eighty-two thousand four hundred and fifty-six, nine hundred and eighteen thousand four hundred and seventy-five, eight million sixty-eight thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, four hundred and eight, seven hundred and twenty-five, and take two thousand nine hundred and nine from the same.

5. What are the prime factors of four hundred, and what is a prime factor?

6. Divide ninety-eight thousand six hundred and fifty-two by three hundred and two.

7. What is a fraction? What terms are used on a simple fraction and what do they show?

8. Reduce $\frac{2}{7}$, $\frac{5}{9}$, $\frac{4}{5}$, to a common denominator.

9. John gave Edward $\frac{5}{9}$ of his marbles and had sixty-four left; how many had he in all?

10. A man bought a piece of land for $1,296 and built a house upon it costing $7,364. He sold the property for $10,000. How much did he make?

Grammar School Questions.

GRAMMAR.

1. How many and what are the parts of speech?
2. What do you understand by gender, person, number and case?
3. Define a proper noun, common noun, and give an example of each.
4. What is an adjective? Give an example of the different degrees of comparison. Compare good, strong, noble and many.
5. What is a personal pronoun and relative pronoun? Give an example of each.
6. What are adverbs and what do they modify?
7. What is a verb? Give the difference between a transitive and intransitive verb.
8. Give five rules for the use of capital letters. Show each by example.
9. Give the rules for the use of commas and periods.
10. Correct the following sentence: johns' Rabit is Whiter as mine

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GEOGRAPHY.

1. Name the North Atlantic States and give the capitals of each.
2. What is an island, archipelago, peninsular, isthmus, and a strait?
3. How many zones, and which are the largest?
4. What two large rivers flow into the Gulf of Mexico?
5. What three oceans wash the shores of North America?
6. Where is the Apalachian system of mountains?
7. If you should sail directly east from New York, what country of Europe would you reach first?
8. What four continents in the eastern hemisphere? Which three are united in one grand mass?
9. Define latitude and longitude.
10. What river is nearest Lee, and where does it rise and into what body of water does it flow?

High School Questions.

Grammar.

1. What parts of speech have comparison?

2. What does a verb in the Indicative, Subjunctive, Potential and Imperative mood express?

3. What is a sentence, a clause, a phrase, and a proposition?

4. What is conjugation, and what is declension?

5. How many tenses in each of the moods?

6. Write eight words which will illustrate the different parts of speech.

7. Correct the following sentences:
   The river has raised a great deal.
   Why do you lay their.
   He sat the chair in the corner.

8. What parts of speech are not modified?

9. What is a participle and how many?

10. Into what classes are pronouns divided?

High School Questions.

Geography.

1. What is the axis of the earth? What are its poles?

2. What is a meridian circle, and what is a meridian?

3. On what is latitude measured?

4. What are the natural divisions of the land, and describe them.

5. Name the Republics of the world.

6. Between what parallels does the United States lie?

7. Describe the following rivers from their source to their mouth: The St. Lawrence, Connecticut, Potomac, Susquehanna, and the Nile.

8. What countries of South America border on the Caribean Sea?

9. Where are the Bermuda Islands, and to whom do they belong?

10. Which of the states are separated by the Mississippi?

High School Questions.

History.

1. When and where did Columbus discover the main land? How many voyages did he make?

2. Name five of the first permanent settlements in the 17th century in the New World

3. Who were the first explorers of the Mississippi river and its branches?

4. When and where did the first General Congress of the Colonies assemble, and what action did they take?

5. When and where did Washington resign his military commission?

6. When was Texas admitted into the Union, and why was their petition at first rejected?

7. What proclamation was issued by Davis and what did Lincoln reply?

8. Name some of the noted American historians and poets.

9. When was issued the emancipation proclamation?

10. What is the 14th amendment to the Constitution, and when was it adopted?

High School Questions.

Arithmetic.

1. What is an abstract number and a concrete number?

2. A had 6 1-2 times 8 3-4 dollars, B had 2 1-7 times 7 5-6 dollars, how much more has A than B?

3. Find the difference between the greatest common divisor and the least common multiple of 72, 1728, 144.

4. What is the standard unit of value, and standard unit of weight?

5. A and B can build a wall in 4 days, B and C in six days, and A and C in 5 days, what time can they do it if they all work together?

6. The square root of a certain number is 4.096, what is the cube root of the same number?

7. If 1-3 of 6 be 4, what should 1-5 of 10 be?

8. What part of 4-5 is 2-3?

9. Express, decimally, eight thousand six hundred and forty-five hundred thousandths.

10. A sold his form for $4,500. By so doing lost 15 per cent., what should he have sold it for to gain 15 per cent.

Grammar School Questions.

Geography.

1. How many continents are there?
2. Where is the Torrid zone? Where are the Temperate zones?
3. What gulf is south of the United States?
4. What ocean is north of North America?
5. Name the "Great Lakes" of North America.
6. What river is the outlet of the Great Lakes?
7. Name the cities in Massachusetts on the Merrimac river.
8. Name the cities in southern part of Connecticut.
9. Give the course of the Connecticut river.
10. What are the chief products of Massachusetrs?

Grammar School Questions.

Grammar.

1. Write the different parts of speech.
2. What part of speech is the subject of a sentence? What part of speech is the predicate?
3. Write an adjective in the comparative degree. Give the rule for forming the superlative.
4. What is an adverb?
5. Give five rules for the use of capital letters.
6. Give the rules for use of period and comma.
7. Write a description of the school you last attended, giving the name of your teacher.
8. What is a pronoun? Write two.
9. What are the parts of a letter? Where is each part written?
10. Write five prepositions.

EXAMINATION FOR

ADMISSION TO THE LEE HIGH SCHOOL,

June 29, 1894.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Divide 116 3-7 by 14 1-7.
2. Reduce 1375–8836 to a decimal.
3. 33 is 2¾ per cent of what number.
4. Find the greatest common divisor of 492, 744, 1044.
5. What is the square root of 403.6081?
6. How many square yards of matting would cover a floor, the dimensions of which are 20 ft. 10 in. by 15 ft. 5½ in. ?
7. A man bought 350 A. of land for $40 an acre, and sold a part for $2,240 at the same rate; what per cent of the land did he sell?
8. Change .0008 to a common fraction.
9. What is the present worth of $1,609.30 for 10 months and 24 days, discounted at 5 per cent.
10. Give the rule for reducing several fractions to equivalent fractions having the least common denominator.

GRAMMAR.

1—"Heaven is not gained by a single bound;
2——But we build the the ladder by which we rise
3——From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,
4—And we mount to its summit round by round.
5—I count this thing to be grandly true:
6——That a noble deed is a step toward God—
7——Lifting the soul from the common sod
8—To a purer air and a broader view."

The first seven questions refer to the above selection.

1. Classify according to notes 1 and 2 the clauses;"We build," (line 2); "We rise," (line 2); "We mount," (line 4) "I count" (line 5); "Deed is a Step" (line 6.)
2. Give the three modifiers of "thing" (line 5.)
3. Give the three modifiers of "lifting" (line 7.)
4. Select a participle; an infinitive.
5. Give the syntax of the first "round" (line 6); "step" (line 6.)
6. Select three conjunctions; two adjectives in the comparative degree; an adjective phrase.
7. Give syntax of "by" (line 2); "to" (line 3.)
8. Name two collective nouns; three adjectives that do not admit of comparison.
9. Write a sentence containing an adverbial phrase.
10. Illustrate the use of a noun, a pronoun, and an adjective, each as an attribute.

Grammar School Questions.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Express in figures: One million ninety-six thousand ten hundred ten. CCCL—XLIX.
2. Point off into periods, and express the following in writing: 600317; 2405037; 1,00002.
3. Write the equal factors of 27, 49, 100.
4. Divide 289,876 by 125.
5. Give the terms of a fraction. What does the denominator show?
6. Change the following fractions to a common denominator, and find their sum and difference. 3-7, 2-3.
7. Perform the work indicated in the following example: 6 1-4x3 3-5.
8. What are the terms of subtraction ?
9. Write the signs of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division.
10. How do you add decimals?

GRAMMAR.

1. Write the different parts of speech.
2. What part of speech is the subject of a sentence?

   What part of speech is the predicate?
3. Write an adjective in the comparative degree.

   Give the rule for forming the superlative.
4. What is an adverb?
5. Give five rules for the use of capital letters.
6. Give the rules for use of period and comma.
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8. What is a pronoun? Write two.
9. What are the parts of a letter? Where is each part written.
10. Write five prepositions.

GEOGRAPHY.

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4. What two large rivers flow into the Gulf of Mexico.
5. What three oceans wash the shores of North America.
6. Where is the Apalachian system of mountains?
7. If you should sail directly east from New York, what country of Europe would you reach first?
8. What four continents in the eastern hemisphere?

   Which three are united in one grand mass?
9. Define latitude and longitude.
10. What river is nearest Lee, and where does it rise and into what body of water does it flow?

Lee Public Schools, 1895.

Arithmetic.

1. How find the greatest common divisor of fractions?
2. What is a Multiple? Common Multiple? Least Common Multiple?
3. Why are the Multiplicand and Multiplier taken together called factors?
4. Change to Equivalent Fractions having the least common divisor, $\frac{5}{7}, \frac{11}{12}, \frac{7}{15}, \frac{29}{30}$.
5. How many yards of carpet ¾ yard wide will cover a floor 6 yards long and 15.50 feet wide?
6. Change .325, .875, .0125, .040, to common fractions, and add them.
7. What is the selling price of an article bought at a discount of 33⅓ percent and sold at an advance of 12 per cent, giving a gain of $8?
8. A man traveled at the rate of 3 miles, 165rd., 4 yd., 2 feet, an hour, how far did he go in 3 hours?
9. What is the face of a 60 day note proceeds of which are $2654.38 when discounted at a bank at 7 per cent?
10. Find the square root of 93025?

Grammar.

1. By what may a noun and pronoun be modified? By what may a verb be modified.
2. Into what classes are adjectives divided? What parts of speech have comparison?
3. Into what classes are adverbs divided? What do adverbs modify?
4. What are the principal parts of a verb? Define voice, mode and tense.
5. What is a Sentence? Clause? Proposition? Phrase?

FOR ANALYSIS.

1. "I consider a human soul without Education like Marble in a quarry, which shows
2. None of its inherent beauties until the skill of the polisher fetches out the colors,
3. Makes the surface shine, and discovers every ornamental cloud, spot and vein that
4. Runs through the body of it." (Addison.)

Classify the following clauses according to notes 1 and 2, "I consider," line 1; "which shows," line 1; "skill fetches," line 2; "that runs," lines 3 and 4.

[*a*] Give two modifiers of "marble," line 1.

[*b*] Give the object after the verb whose subject is "skill."

[*c*] Parse "runs," line 4.

[*d*] Give syntax of "none," line 2; "vein," line 3.

[*e*] Select an adjective used like a noun—adjective pronoun.

[*f*] Indicate to what part of speech the following words belong: "which," in line 1; "until" in line 2; "out," in line 2; "every," in line 3; "that," in line 3.

Lee Public Schools, 1895.

History.

1. What Colonies composed the United Colonies of New England?
2. What European wars disturbed the American Colonies?
3. What noted persons from foreign powers gave their assistance to the Americans during the Revolutionary war?
4. What Government was formed by the states which seceded, and who was chosen president of them.
5. How was slavery abolished in the United States? Name some of the prominent generals of the late war.

Geography.

1. What is a Republic? A monarchy? Name some of the republics of the world.
2. Of the countries of South America which border on the Atlantic ocean?
3. Describe the Niger and Congo rivers.
4. What lands are joined by the isthmus of Suez?
5. What large city at the mouth of the Hudson river?

LEE HIGH SCHOOL.

EXAMINATION OF APPLICANTS, 1896.

Number your answers same as questions. Write your name and age on top of paper.

ARITHMETIC.

1. A city in 5 years increased 12,000 in population, a gain of 25 per cent. What was the population at the beginning and end of the 5 years?
2. A clerk spent 60 per cent of his salary for board, 20 per cent of it for clothes, and 11 per cent for books and saved $117. What was his salary?
3. Change .0008 to a common fraction.
4. A roll of 140 yards of carpet was sold for $72. making a loss of 10 per cent. What should it have brought per yard to insure a gain of 15 per cent?
5. Find the prime factors of 2366.
6. Find the compound interest of $800 for 2 years, 3 months and 15 days at 7 per cent.
7. When a post 11.5 feet high casts a shadow on level ground 17.4 feet long, a neighboring steeple casts a shadow 63.7 yards long. How high is the steeple?
8. If 18 men can dig a trench 200 yards long, 3 yards wide and 2 yards deep in 6 days of 10 hours each, in how many days of 8 hours each will 10 men dig a trench 100 yards long, 4 yards wide and 3 yards deep?
9. Find the square root of 7,890,481.
10. A cord 287 feet long is stretched from the top of a flag pole 63 feet high. Find the distance of the end in contact with the ground from the base of the pole.

GRAMMAR.

1—Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established,
2—should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly
3—all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer,
4—while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the
5—forms to which they are accustomed. (Declaration or Independence.)

N. B. The questions 11 to 17, inclusive, refer to the above selection.

11. Select [*a*] one adjective clause; [*b*] one objective clause, [*c*] one adverbial clause.
12. Give two modifiers of "are disposed."
13. Select two ver. s, each in different mode. Give the mode of each.
14. Select five adverbs.
15. Parse "by" [line 4], "to" [line 5.].
16. [*a*] Give syntax of "government" [line 1], [*b*] "form" [line 5.]
17. Select [*a*] a participle in the active voice; [*b*] a participle in the passive voice.
18. Define an abstract noun. Give an example.
19. Write a sentence containing a verb in the passive voice, indicative mode, past perfect tense.
20. Correct and properly punctuate the following poetry:

"o that this to to solid flesh would melt
thaw and resolve itself into due
or that the everlasting had not fix'd
his cannon 'gainst self slaghter O god O god
how weary stale flat and unprofitable
seem too me all the uses of this world" —"Hamlet." Shakespeare.

GEOGRAPHY.

21. How do you know the earth is a sphere and not a level plain?
22. Define latitude and longitude.
23. What is a Republic? A Monarchy? Name some of the republics of the world. Some monarchies.
24. What lands are joined by the isthmus of Panama?
25. What large city at the mouth of the Hudson?
26. Which state has the largest population and which has the largest area?
27. How many zones are there, what are they called and which is the larger? Bound each.
28. Name the Middle Atlantic states and give the capital of each.
29. Which is the largest country of Europe?
30. In what part of the country are the Nile, Niger and Congo rivers?

HISTORY.

31. What are the the first three permanent settlements north of the Rio Grande River? When made and by whom?
32. Name the Thirteen Original States of our Union.
33. What was the cause of the Revolutionary war?
34. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence? Who took command of the army? Give an account of the life of one of these men.
35. When was the constitution adopted, and what are the departments of the Federal government?
36. Name the first seven presidents of the United States.
37. What years were the Mexican war? Whose administration?
38. What caused the Civil War?
39. [*a*] Name some of the prominent generals on each side. [*b*] Who was the President of the Confederacy?
40. [*a*] What happened April 15th, 1865? [*b*] Name the presidents since Lincoln.

LEE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

EXAMINATION OF APPLICANTS, 1896.

Number your answers same as questions. Write your name and age on top of paper.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Express in figures three hundred and fifty-four million, eighty-seven thousand, eight hundred and fifty-four. Also MDCCCXCVI.
2. Express the following in writing: [*a*] 534,672, [*b*] 24,617, [*c*] 2,000,007.
3. Find the prime factors of the following numbers: [*a*] 27, [*b*] 144, [*c*] 81, [*d*] 128.
4. Divide 374,297 by 254.
5. Find the greatest common measure of 56, 63, and 315.
6. Find the least common multiple of 28, 32, 56, 72 and 96.
7. Change the following fractions to a common denominator, and find their sum and difference: $\frac{4}{7}$ and $\frac{2}{5}$.
8. Perform the work indicated by the following example: $7\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{4}{5}$.
9. Add the following: 247, $4\frac{1}{2}$, $5\frac{1}{4}$, 4.75, $\frac{12}{16}$ and 4,456.25.
10. An architect estimates that 1,500,784 bricks will be needed for a school house. What will they cost a $7.75 per thousand.

GRAMMAR.

11. Name the different parts of speech?
12. What part of speech is the subject of a sentence? What part of speech is the predicate? Write a sentence to illustrate.
13. Write three adjectives, and express each in the positive, comparative and superlative degree.
14. What is an adverb? Write one or more.
15. What words should begin with capitals?
16. When are verbs said to be regular and when irregular? Write the principal parts of the following verbs: be, go, serve, wait, sing, bring, write.
17. Correct the following sentences: He done it. You are as bad as them. Them that seek wisdom shall find it. I am younger than her. The fox has sprang the trap.
18. What is a pronoun? Write three.
19. Give the rules for the proper use of the period, comma, exclamation and interrogation points.
20. Analyze and tell all you can of the following sentence, "Berkshire county is justly noted for its natural beauty."

GEOGRAPHY.

21. Bound Lee. What river flows through the town and into what body of water does it empty?
22. Bound Berkshire County and name its largest city?
23. Bound Massachusetts, name its capital, its largest city and the largest river flowing through it.
24. What is an island, peninsula, isthmus, promontory and strait?
25. Bound the United States, name its capital and largest city.
26. Name the four continents in the Eastern Hemisphere.
27. Name the New England states and give the capitals of each.
28. How many states border on the Atlantic ocean? Name them.
29. How many states border on the Pacific ocean? Name them.
30. Name the five great fresh water lakes on the northern boundary of the United States, and name the States that border on them.

No. 1.

LEE HIGH SCHOOL.

EXAMINATION 1897.

Number your answers same as questions. Write your name and age on top of your paper.

ARITHMETIC.

1. A man bought a bill of goods amounting to $468; the merchant discounted the bill 4 per cent for cash. How much was paid?
2. A commission merchant sold 9000 bushels of wheat at 68 c, charging 3 per cent commission. How much did he receive? How much did he remit to his principal?
3. Change .1250 to a common fraction.
4. If the railway fare for a journey of 50 miles is $1.25, what will be the fare for a journey of 79 ½ miles?
5. How many days will it take 15 men to cut 405 cords of wood, if 13 men can cut 780 cords in 40 days?
6. Find the prime factors of 8175.
7. Find the interest on $333 for four years and 10 months at 5 per cent.
8. Find the amount of $347.40 for 3 years, 4 months, at 4 per cent compound interest.
9. Find the square root of 1272.9.
10. The base of a right triangle is 82 feet, and the perpendicular 35 feet. Find the hypothenuse.

GEOGRAPHY.

11. Define latitude and longitude.
12. Give the four largest rivers of Africa and the body of water into which each empties.
13. When it is 12 o'clock, noon, in Boston, Mass., what time is it in San Francisco, Cal., and what makes the difference in time?
14. Name two or more different kinds of governments, and give the names of countries governed in each way to illustrate.
15. What countries in Europe have no sea coast, and the capital of each.
16. (*a*) What is a delta of a river? (*b*) How are deltas formed? (*c*) Name some rivers that have deltas.
17. Name five rivers wholly in the United States.
18. Name two large cities on Lake Michigan.
19. (*a*) In what general direction would you sail from New York to Cuba? (*b*) Of what group of islands is Cuba a part? (*c*) What country rules over it?
20. (*a*) Which is the smallest state in the United States? (*b*) What is its capital city?

No. 2.

LEE HIGH SCHOOL.

EXAMINATION 1897.

Number your answers same as questions. Write your name and age on top of your paper.

GRAMMAR.

"When my eyes shall be turned to behold for the last time the
sun in heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and
dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union; on States
dissolved, discordant, belligerent; on a land rent with
Civil Feuds, or drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood."
—Daniel Webster.

N. B. The questions 21 to 26 inclusive, refer to the above sentence.

21. What is the subject of this sentence?
22. What is the predicate?
23. Select three verbs and give the mode and tense of each.
24. Select three adjectives and tell what each one modifies.
25. Parse "on" (line 2), "in" (line 5.).
26. Give syntax of "fragments" (line 3), "rent" (line 4).
27. What are regular and irregular verbs? Write two of each kind giving the present tense, past tense and past participle of each.
28. How many kinds of sentences are there in their "structure"? Write one of each kind to illustrate.
29. How many kinds of sentences in their uses? Write one of each kind to illustrate.
30. Correct and properly punctuate the following poetry.

"The quality of mercy is not strained
it dropeth as the gentle reign from Heaven
upon the place beneath it is twice bless'd
it blesseth him that gives and he that takes.
'Tis Mightiest in the Mightiest it becomes
the throned Monarch beter than his Crown"
(Merchant of Venice)

HISTORY.

31. Name the Thirteen Original states of our Union. What state was next added?
32. (*a*) In what year and day, was the Declaration of Independence signed? (*b*) Who wrote it?
33. Mention some of the causes of the Revolutionary War.
34. (*a*) Who took command of the American army? (*b*) Give a short account of his life.
35. (*a*) With what country did the United States fight the "War of 1812"? (*b*) Name some of the most noted generals on the American side. (*c*) Mention some of the naval victories of the war.
36. Name the first seven Presidents of the United States.
37. What territory became a part of the United States as the result of the Mexican War?
38. How did the United States gain possession of Alaska? (*b*) To what nation did it belong ?
39. (*a*) What caused the Civil war? (*b*) Who was the president of the Confederacy? (*c*) Name some prominent generals on each side.
40. Name the presidents since Lincoln.

LEE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

EXAMINATION 1897.

Number your answers same as questions. Write your name and age on top of your paper.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Express in figures five hundred and forty-seven million, fifty-four thousand, seven hundred and sixty-five. Also MDCCCXCVII.
2. Express the following in writing: (*a*) 657,754, (*b*) 36,714, (*c*)5,006, 005.
3. Find the prime factors of the following numbers: (*a*) 36, (*b*) 96, (*c*) 162, (*d*) 288.
4. Divide 567,436 by 327.
5. Find the Greatest Common Measure of 84, 126, 210.
6. Find the Least Common Multiple of 18, 24, 27, 45.
7. Perform the following example: 277.808 ÷ 3880.
8. Perform the work indicated by the following example: $5\ ^{6}/_{7} \times 7\ ^{5}/_{6}$
9. Add the following: 542, 6½, 7¼, 5.50, $^{21}/_{32}$, 3.75, 5,564.25.
10. A freight train travels 23 $^{7}/_{10}$ miles an hour, and an express train 47 ½ miles an hour. If the freight train is 129 $^{2}/_{7}$ miles ahead of the express, how many miles apart will the trains be three hours later?

GRAMMAR.

11. Name the different parts of speech.
12. By what part of speech may a noun or pronoun be modified? (*b*) Name three such modifiers.
13. By what may a verb be modified? Mention three such modifiers.
14. Write eight adjectives.
15. Where should capitals be used?
16. When should you use a period and when an exclamation point?
17. What part of speech is necessary in a predicate? Give a short sentence and indicate the subject and predicate.
18. Correct the following sentences: It is me. Neither Mary nor her sisters was at the party. A soldier was signing a petition with a wooden leg. Both Webster and Clay loved his country. If the boys or their father come, we shall be glad to see him.
19. What are pronouns? Give the singular and plural of the personal pronouns.
20. Analyze and tell all you can of the following sentence. "Fern Cliff is north-east of Lee village."

GEOGRAPHY.

21. Bound Massachusetts and name its largest city.
22. What is the largest river in the United States, and into what body of water does it empty?
23. What is the largest mountain range in the United States?
24. Name two states in which these mountains are found.
25. Which is the largest state in the Union.
26. Which state has the greatest population?
27. On what river is Albany? On what rivers is Philadelphia?
28. Name the five great lakes on the northern boundary of the United States? Which is the largest?
29. Name the states bordering on the Pacific Ocean? Name the states bordering on the Atlantic Ocean?
30. Name the countries of North America.

No. 1.

LEE HIGH SCHOOL.

EXAMINATION 1898.

Number your answers same as questions. Write your name and age on top of your paper.

ARITHMETIC.

1. A man bought a horse for [$75. and a carriage and harness for $60. He sold them gaining 8 per cent on the horse and losing 12 per cent on the carriage and harness. Find his net gain or loss in dollars and cents.
2. A boy buys papers at 7 cents a dozen and sells them at a gain of 71 $\frac{3}{7}$ per cent. How many dozen will he have to sell to gain enough to buy a $5.50 suit of clothes?
3. Change .012500 to a common fraction.
4. When a shadow 8 ft. 6 in. long is cast by a post 5 ft. 6 in. high, how high is a steeple that casts a shadow 221 ft. long?
5. If 36 men earn $1296 in 18 days, how much will 42 men earn in 87 days ?
6. What are the prime factors of 7020.
7. Find the interest on $980 for 2 yrs. 10 mo. 15 days at 7 per cent.
8. Find the amount of $347.40 for 3 yrs. 4 mo. at 4 per cent compound interest.
9. Find the square root of 872.6783.
10. The breadth of a certain house is 25 ft., the height to the eaves 20 ft., and to the ridge 30 feet. What is the distance from the ridge to the eaves?

GEOGRAPHY.

11. Where is Cuba? How many miles long is it and how wide?
12. Name its largest city and tell about how many thousand inhabitants this city has.
13. How many counties in the state of Massachusetts? Name them?
14. Which of the United States has the smallest area?
15. Which has the smallest population? About how many thousand has it?
16. Name the seven largest cities in the United States?
17. Bound Spain and name its capital.
18. Name the largest country in Europe and give its capital.
19. Where is the city of Rome and on what river is it situated?
20. (a) Where are the Philippine Islands? (b) Name the largest city. (c) What American commander recently won a notable victory there?

No. 2.

LEE HIGH SCHOOL.

EXAMINATION 1898.

Number your answers same as questions. Write your name and age on top of your paper

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GRAMMAR.

1. Methought, I heard a voice cry "Sleep no more!"
2. Macbeth does murder sleep," the innocent sleep;
3. Sleep, that knits up the ravell'd sleeve of care,
4. The death of each day's life, sore labour's bath,
5. Balm of hurt minds, great nature's second course,
6. Chief nourisher in life's feast. (Macbeth.)

N. B. Questions 21 to 26 inclusive, refer to the above selection.

21. What is the subject of this sentence?

22. What is the predicate?

23. Select three verbs and give mode and tense of each?

24. Select three nouns and tell whether they are common or proper and the case of each.

25. Parse "knits" (line 3) and "in" (line 6)

26. Give the syntax of "death" (line 4) "nourisher" (line 6)

27. What words do adjectives modify? Mention five in the positive, comparative and superlative degree.

28. (a) What words do adverbs modify? (b) By adding what suffix may many words which are adjectives be changed into adverbs. (c) Write three of each to illustrate.

29. (a) When are verbs said to be regular and when irregular? (b) Write the principal parts of the following verbs: go, be, serve, wait, sing, bring, write.

30. Correct and properly punctuate the following poetry:

"There is a tyde in the afairs of men
which taken at the Flood leads on to Fortune
omited all the Voiage of their life
is bound in shalows and in Miseries." (Julius Caesar).

HISTORY.

31. When was Cuba discovered and by whom?

32. What was the difference between the Pilgrims and the Puritans and where did each first settle in New England?

33. Name the thirteen original states of our Union. What state was next admitted?

34. (a) When was the Louisiana purchase made? (b) From whom? (c) In whose administration? (d) Price paid?

35. Name the Presidents of the United States from Andrew Jackson to Abraham Lincoln.

36. Meaning of the "Spoils System," and in whose Administration was it first practiced?

37. Give a short account of the life of Abraham Lincoln.

38. (a) What caused the Civil War? (b) Who was the president of the Confederacy? (c) Name some prominent generals on each side.

39. (a) Name the last state admitted to the Union, (b) How many states have we now in the Union.

40. (a) What was the first naval engagement in the war with Spain? (b) When did it take place? (c) Which side was victorious? (d) Who commanded the American squadron?

No. 1.

LEE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

EXAMINATION 1898.

Number your answers same as questions. Write your name and age on top of your paper

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ARITHMETIC.

1. Express in figures seven hundred and fifty-one million, sixty-three thousand, seven hundred and sixty seven. Also MDCCLXXVI.
2. Express the following in writing: [a] 672,567., [b] 67,432. [c] 6,003.001.
3. Find the prime factors of the following numbers: [a] 32, [b] 45, [c] 160, [d] 405.
4. Divide 749,657 by 367.
5. Find the Greatest Common Measure of 135, 162, 189 and 270,
6. Find the Least Common Multiple of 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, and 21.
7. Perform the following example, $30.3826\frac{5}{8} - \frac{1}{4}$ 3700.
8. Perform the work indicated by $14\frac{1}{6} \times 4\frac{1}{7}$
9. Add the following: 672, $7\frac{1}{2}$, $8\frac{1}{4}$, 4.75, $\frac{45}{60}$, 7.25, 5,625.50
10. Two men are $45\frac{5}{16}$ miles apart. If they travel towards each other, one at the rate of $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles an hour, the other at the rate of $3\frac{1}{5}$ miles, how far apart will they be at the end of 7 hours.

GEOGRAPHY.

11. Bound Connecticut and name its capital?
12. In what direction from the United States is Cuba?
13. How long is Cuba? How wide, and what is its largest city?
14. To what state do the islands Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard belong, and what are the names of the counties in which they are located?
15. What system of mountains in the eastern part of the United States?
16. Name five states in which these mountains are found.
17. Bound Pennsylvania and name its capital.
18. In what zone is the United States?
19. Name five rivers in the United States.
20. On what river is New Orleans located? On what river is Hartford?

No. 2.

LEE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

EXAMINATION 1898.

Number your answers same as questions. Write your name and age on top of your paper.

GRAMMAR.

21. Name the different parts of speech.
22. Define a noun and a pronoun, and mention three of each.
23. What kind of words do adjectives modify? Name three and express them in the positive, comparative and superlative degrees.
24. What is a verb? Mention three.
25. Write a sentence and indicate the subject and predicate.
26. Correct the following sentences: Neither him or me had our lesson. He pushed I and me fell. The cow eats his grass quietly. The bells rings loudly. He done it.
27. What is a conjunction? Mention three.
28. What words do adverbs modify? Mention three adverbs.
29. When should we use a comma and when an interrogation point?
30. Analyze and tell all you can of the following sentence: "Our flag is the Stars and Stripes."

No. 1

LEE HIGH SCHOOL.

Examination for 1899.

Number your answer same as question. Write your name and age on top of your paper.

ARITHMETIC.

1. A trader bought a lot of standing grass and agreed to pay for cutting it and making it into hay 30 per cent of what he should get for it in market, He sold 12 tons at $21.50, 6 tons at $18.75, and 15 tons at $19.25 per ton. How much did he pay the hay-makers?
2. A ranchman has 12000 sheep upon his ranch. Supposing the ratio of increase to be 60 per cent each year, how many will he have in one year? How many in two years?
3. Change .00625 to a common fraction.
4. If $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet of lead pipe weigh $9\frac{3}{4}$ lbs., what is the weight of a piece measuring 84 feet?
5. A., B. and C. rent a pasture for $441. A. put in 18 cows for 5 months, B. 24 cows for 4 months, and C. 36 cows for 3 months. How much ought each to pay?
6. What are the prime factors of 4350?
7. Find the interest on $240 for 4 years, 3 months, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
8. Find the compound interest on $560 for 2 years at 6 per cent, interest compounded semi-annually.
9. Find the square root of 43.267.
10. The base of a right triangle is 52 ft. and the hypotenuse 65 ft. Find the perpendicular.

GEOGRAPHY.

11. How do you know the earth is a sphere and not a level plain?
12. Define latitude and longitude.
13. Name the States, Countries and bodies of water you would cross in going from Lee to Manila, Philippine islands.
14. When it is 12 o'clock noon Boston, what time is it at Chicago, Ill., and what makes the difference in time?
15. Bound Pennsylvania, name its capital and state on what river it is located.
16. Bound France, name its capital and state on what river it is located.
17. Which of the United States has the largest area and which the largest population?
18. Name five rivers wholly in the United States.
19. Mention two large cities on Lake Erie.
20. What is a delta of a river? (b) How are deltas formed? (c) Name some rivers that have deltas.

No. 2

LEE HIGH SCHOOL.

Examination for 1899.

Number your answer same as question. Write your name and age on top of your paper

GRAMMAR.

Sweet was the sound, when oft, at evening's close,
To yonder hill the village murmur rose.
Then as I passed with careless steps and slow
The mingling notes came softened from below. Goldsmith.

Questions 21–24 inclusive, refer to the above selection.

21. What are the simple subjects of the principal clauses? What are the simple predicates of the subordinate clauses?
22. Select five adjectives and state what they modify.
23. Give three modifiers of came.
24. Give the principal parts of the verbs, and conjugate each in the active voice, indicative mode, past perfect (pluperfect) tense.
25. An observant country boy always knows where the robin makes her nest. Parse makes, country What is the object of knows? Syntax of where?
26. Write one or more sentences illustrating the use of THAT as (a)a pronoun, (b) an adjective, (c) a conjunction.
27. Write a sentence containing a noun in apposition with the object of a transitive verb.
28. Analyze: He called one of the servants and asked what these things meant. Express your analysis by diagram or otherwise.
29. Write three sentences expressing different uses of the infinitive.
30. Write a description of your school-house. Be careful to capitalize and punctuate properly. (Use not less than 150 words.)

HISTORY.

31. Name the thirteen original States of our Union. What state was next admitted?
32. What was the cause of the Revolutionary war?
33. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence? Who took command of the Army? Give a short account of the life of one of these men.
34. When was the Constitution adopted, and what are the departments of the Federal Government?
35. Name the first seven presidents of the United States.
36. In what years was the Mexican War? In whose administration?
37. What caused the Civil war? (b) Who was the President of the Confederacy?
38. Who wrote the Emancipation Proclamation? Give a short account of his life.
39. Name the Presidents since Lincoln.
40. Name five or more heroes of the Spanish-American War.

No. 1

LEE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Examination for 1899.

Number your answer same as question. Write your name and age on top of your paper.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Express in figures seventy-five million thirty-seven thousand five hundred and three. Also MDCCCXCIX.
2. Express the following in writing: (a) 572,864. (b) 53,041, (c) 8,008,008.
3. Find the Prime Factors of the following numbers: (a) 64, (b) 80, (c) 144, (d) 648.
4. Divide 894,567 by 342.
5. Find the Greatest Common Measure of 120, 160, 200, 240.
6. Find the Least Common Multiple of 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36.
7. Perform the following example: 4042.44 ÷ 442.
8. Perform the work indicated by $13\frac{1}{6} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$.
9. Add the following: 532, $8\frac{1}{2}$, 5.75, $\frac{40}{80}$, 8.50, 5,367.25.
10. A merchant bought $48\frac{3}{4}$ pounds of butter of one man, $28\frac{3}{4}$ of another, $25\frac{3}{16}$ of another and $56\frac{5}{16}$ of another. How many pounds did he buy? How much did it cost at one quarter of a dollar a pound?

GEOGRAPHY.

11. Bound Massachusetts and name its capital.
12. What large river flows through Massachusetts?
13. Which state has the greatest population?
14. Name the state having the largest area? (b) Which the smallest area?
15. Bound Connecticut. Name its capital and state on which river it is located.
16. Name the states bordering on the Pacific Ocean.
17. Name the five great lakes on the northern boundary of the United States. (b) Which is the largest?
18. What city is located at the mouth of the Hudson river?
19. Bound the United States and name its capital and largest city.
20. What is the largest river in the United States and into what body of water does it empty?

No. 2

LEE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Examination for 1899.

Number your answer same as question. Write your name and age on top of your paper.

GRAMMAR.

21. Name the different parts of speech.
22. What is a Pronoun? (b) Write the personal pronouns.
23. Write five Adjectives.
24. What is a Noun? (b) What is the difference between a common and a proper noun.
25. Write three common nouns and three proper nouns.
26. What words should begin with capitals?
27. When should you use a comma and when a period?
28. Correct the following sentences: Johnnie brung his dinner to school. The cat and the dog fights awful. It is me. The fire whistles blows loudly. John and his father is going to New York.
29. What are Verbs? Write three.
30. Tell all you can about the following sentence: "The little boy can run swiftly."

NO. 1.

LEE HIGH SCHOOL

EXAMINATION FOR 1903.

Number 10 in answer above the question. Work your answers on the

ARITHMETIC.

Reduce $\frac{9}{15}$, $\frac{11}{33}$, and $\frac{5}{8}$ to equivalent fractions having a common denominator. and

value.

Sold a horse for $175 and lost $35. What was the loss per cent?

What will it cost at $1.25 per perch, to lay a wall of a cellar that is 32ft. wall being 1½ ft. thick.

Which is the smallest number that will contain 39, 51, 78, 117.

Which is the greater, and how much, .625 or 7/8?

What principal on interest for 3 months 3 days at 6 per cent will produce $125.

What is the length of one side of a square piece of land that contains 1,151.329

What per cent is gained by buying an article by the pound avoirdupois, and sell

by the Troy pound?

What prime factors will produce 18,500?

Express in words .00001.

GEOGRAPHY.

Define Latitude and Longitude.

Name the four largest rivers in Africa, and the body of water into which each empti

When it is 12 o'clock Noon in Boston, what time is it at San Francisco, and what

once in time?

Name two or more different kinds of Governments, and give the names of countries prov

way to illustrate.

What countries in Europe have no sea coast, and the capital of each?

What is a delta of a river? (b) How are they formed? (c) Name two or mo

deltas.

Where is the city of Rome and on what river is it located?

Name two large cities on Lake Michigan.

What is the largest country in Europe. Name its capital.

Bound the United States, exclusive of Alaska. (b) Name its capital.

capital. (b) Its smallest state and its capital. (c) Name its five G

NO. 1.

LEE HIGH SCHOOL.

EXAMINATION FOR 1900.

Number your answer same as question. Write your name and age on top of your paper.

ARITHMETIC.

1 Reduce $\frac{8}{13}$ $\frac{11}{19}$ $\frac{5}{11}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ to equivalent fractions having a common denominator, and arrange in order of value.

2 Sold a horse for $175 and lost $35. What was the loss per cent?

3 What will it cost at $1.25 per perch, to lay a wall of a cellar that is 32ft. x 18ft. and 6 ft. deep, the wall being 1¼ ft. thick.

4 Which is the smallest number that will contain 39, 51, 78, 117.

5 Which is the greater, and how much, .625 or 7/8 ?

6 What principal on interest for 3 months 3 days at 6 per cent will produce $125.24?

7 What is the length of one side of a square piece of land that contains 1,151,329 square rods?

8 What per cent is gained by buying an article by the pound avoirdupois, and selling the same at cost by the Troy pound?

9 What prime factors will produce 18,500?

10 Express in words .00001.

GEOGRAPHY.

11 Define Latitude and Longitude.

12 Name the four largest rivers in Africa, and the body of water into which each empties.

13 When it is 12 o'clock Noon in Boston, what time is it at San Francisco, and what makes the difference in time?

14 Name two or more different kinds of Governments, and give the names of countries governed in each way to illustrate.

15 What countries in Europe have no sea coast, and the capital of each?

16 What is a delta of a river? (b) How are they formed? (c) Name two or more rivers that have deltas.

17 Where is the city of Rome and on what river is it located?

18 Name two large cities on Lake Michigan.

19 What is the largest country in Europe. Name its capital.

20 Bound the United States, exclusive of Alaska. (b) Name its capital. (c) Its largest state and its capital. (d) Its smallest state and its capital. (e) Name its five Great Lakes.

NO. 2.

LEE HIGH SCHOOL.

EXAMINATION FOR 1900.

Number your answer same as question. Write your name and age on top of your paper.

GRAMMAR.

21 Define each of the following terms as used in grammar, and after each definition give an example: (a) a word; (b) a phrase; (c) a compound sentence; (d) a complex sentence; (e) a clause.

22 Name and define the modifications of nouns.

23 Name and define the modifications of verbs.

24 Mention four general classes of adverbs. How do you distinguish adjectives from adverbs?

25 Write sentences containing: (a) a relative clause; (b) a dependent clause expressing time; (c) a pronoun of the third person, possessive case.

26 In the sentence "I that speak unto thee am He," name each pronoun and its class or kind, number, person and case.

27 Analyze the following sentence and parse each of the words in *italics*: "Can the branch *improve when taken* from the stock which gave *it nourishment?*

28 Name the parts of speech or classes of words which are not declined, conjugated or compared.

29 What is the office of conjunctions?

30 Construct a sentence with the subject modified by the prepositional phrase, and the predicate having a direct object.

HISTORY.

31 What were the three first permanent settlements north of the Rio Grande river? When made and by whom?

32 Name the thirteen original states of our union. What state was next admitted.

33 What causes led to the Revolutionary war?

34 Who wrote the Declaration of Independence? Give a short account of his life.

35 When was the Louisiana Purchase made; (b) from whom; (c) in whose administration; (d) price paid.

36 Name the presidents of the United States from Andrew Jackson to Abraham Lincoln.

37 With what country did the United States fight the war of 1812? (b) Name some of the noted generals on the American side. (c) Mention some of the naval victories of the war.

38 What caused the civil war? (b) Who was president of the Confederacy? (c) Name some prominent Generals on each side.

39 Name the last state admitted to the Union. (b) How many states have we now in the Union.

40 What caused the War with Spain. (b) Name some of the American victories. (c) Name five or more heroes of this war.

NO. 1.

LEE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

EXAMINATION FOR 1900.

Number your answer same as question. Write your name and age on top of your paper.

ARITHMETIC.

1 Express figures, one hundred and five million, fifty-six thousand and thirteen. Also MDCCLXXVI.

2 Express the following in writing, [a] 5,006,007, [b] 123,456 and [c] 98,765.

3 Find the prime factors of the following numbers, [a] 36, [b] 96, [c] 162, [d] 288.

4 Divide 784,562 by 382.

5 Find the Greatest Common Measure of 36, 48, 60, 72, 120.

6 Find the Least Common Multiple of 162, 243, 108.

7 Perform the following example, $36.3432 \div 6450$.

8 Perform the work indicated by $15\frac{1}{6} \times 7\frac{1}{5}$.

9 Add the following: 468, $9\frac{1}{4}$, 6.25, $\frac{45}{90}$, 10,50 and 6,413.5

10 A boy 14 years old, being asked how old his father was, said that $\frac{5}{7}$ of his own age was exactly $\frac{2}{9}$ of his father's age. How old was his father?

GEOGRAPHY.

11 Bound Lee. What river flows through the town and into what body of water does it empty?

12 What is the largest river in the United States and into what body of water does it empty?

13 What is the largest mountain system in the United States?

14 Name several states in which these mountains are found.

15 On what river is Albany?

16 Name the countries of North America.

17 Bound Massachusetts and name its capital.

18 On what river is New Orleans located? On what river is Hartford?

19 Name the five great lakes of the United States. Which is the largest?

20 Name the States that border on the five great lakes?

NO. 2.

LEE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

EXAMINATION FOR 1900.

Number your answer same as question. Write your name and age on top of your paper.

GRAMMAR.

21 Name the different parts of speech.

22 By what part of speech may a noun or pronoun be modified? [b] Write three such modifiers.

23 By what way may a verb be modified? [b] Write three such modifiers.

24 What is a verb? [b] Write three.

25 Write a sentence and indicate the subject and predicate.

26 Correct the following sentences: He done it You are as bad as them. Them that seek wisdom shall find it. I am younger than her. The fox has sprang the trap.

27 What words should begin with capitals?

28 When should a comma be used, when a period, and when an interrogation point?

29 Write the singular and plural of the personal pronouns.

30 Name the different parts of speech in the following sentence: The little girl plays with her doll.

NO 1.

Lee Grammar School Examination,

FOR 1901.

Number your answer same as question. Write your name and age on top of your paper.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Express in figures, six hundred and thirty-seven million, thirty-four thousand, eight hundred and fourteen. Also MDCCCXCVIII.
2. Express in writing [a] 567,341, [b] 45,039, [c] 7,037.027.
3. Find the prime factors of the following numbers: [a] 27, [b] 144, [c] 81, [d] 128.
4. Divide 674,352 by 321.
5. Find the greatest common measure of 56, 63, 315.
6. Find the least common multiple of 28, 32, 56, 72, 96.
7. Perform the following example: $30.3826 \div 3700$.
8. Perform the work indicated by the following example: $13\frac{1}{7} \times 6\frac{1}{5}$
9. Add the following: 413, $5\frac{1}{4}$, 11.5, 367.25, $14\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{15}{20}$ and 5,042.
10. A policeman starts after a thief who is 418 yards ahead of him. If the policeman runs at the rate of a mile [1760 yards] in eight minutes, and the thief at the rate of a mile in 10 minutes, how long will it take the policeman to catch the thief?

GEOGRAPHY.

11. Bound Berkshire County and name its largest city.
12. Which state has the largest area and which the greatest population?
13. What is an island, a peninsula, an isthmus?
14. What is meant by the term, South latitude? Name some countries entirely in south latitude.
15. Name the New England States and give the capitals of each.
16. How many states border on the Atlantic ocean? Name them.
17. How many states border on the Pacific ocean? Name them.
18. Bound the United States [exclusive of Alaska] and name its capital and largest city.
19. Name the five great fresh water lakes. Which is the smallest?
20. Name the largest river of the United states, describe its course, and state into what body of water it empties.

NO 2.

Lee Grammar School Examination,

FOR 1901.

Number your answer same as question. Write your name and age on top of your paper.

GRAMMAR.

21. Name the different parts of speech.
22. What is a pronoun? Write the personal pronouns.
23. Write five adjectives in the positive, comparative and superlative degrees.
24. What is a verb· Write three.
25. Write a sentence and indicate the subject and predicate.
26. Correct the following sentences: Neither him or me had our lesson. He pushed I and me fell. The cow eats his grass quietly. The bells rings loudly. He done it.
27. What word do adverbs modify? Write three adverbs.
28. Give the rules for using capital letters.
29. Give the rules for using a period, a comma, and an interogation point.
30. Name the different parts of speech in the following sentence: Mr. A. H. Keyes of Plymouth, N. H., has been elected Superintendent of Schools.

NO 1.

LEE HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION,

FOR 1901.

Number your answer same as question. Write your name and age on top of your paper.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Mr. B. receives a salary of $1800 a year. He pays 15 per cent of it for board, 8⅓ per cent for clothing, and 16 per cent for other expenses. What are his yearly expenses and how much does he save?
2. C. bought a farm for a certain sum. He expended for stock 11 per cent of the price of the farm, and found that the cost of both was $8214. What did he pay for the farm?
3. Change .00875 to a common fraction.
4. A farmer sowed 6 bushels of grain on $4\frac{4}{5}$ acres. How many bushels at this rate would he need for a field containing 13½ acres.
5. If a bricklayer can lay a wall 80 feet long, 20 feet high, and 1½ feet thick in 15 days of 9 hours each, in how many days of 10 hours each, can 12 bricklayers lay a wall 100 feet long, 25 feet high and 2 feet thick?
6. What are the prime factors of 1260?
7. Find the amount of $2300 for 3 years, 5 months, 18 days at 8 per cent annual interest.
8. Find the compound interest on $430.75 for 3 years, 4 months at 5 per cent.
9. Find the square root of 2540.664025.
10. If a rope 108 feet long, from a point in the street, will reach on one side a window 75 feet high, and on the other to a window 45 feet high, how wide is the street.

GEOGRAPHY.

11. How many counties in the state of Massachusetts? Name them.
12. Define latitude and longitude. How many degrees are there of each?
13. There is two hours difference in time between Lee and Denver, Colorado. When it is 12 o'clock noon, in Lee, what time is it in Denver, and what makes the difference in time.
14. How do you know the earth is a sphere and not a level plain?
15. How many zones are there and which is the largest? Name them and bound each.
16. Name the seven largest cities in the United States.
17. Bound China and name its capital. In what continent is it located?
18. Name the six continents and bound each.
19. Name five large cities in Europe and state in what country each is located.
20. Name two or more kinds of governments, and give the names of countries governed in each way to illustrate.

NO 2.

LEE HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION,

FOR 1901.

Number your answer same as question. Write your name and age on top of your paper.

GRAMMAR.

"Old Time, in whose bank we deposit our notes,
Is a miser who always wants guineas for groats;
He keeps all his customers still in arrears
By lending them minutes and charging them years.
O. W. Holmes.

21. Mention the principal and subordinate clauses in the first two lines of the above extract.
22. Give the modifiers of *Time*.
23. Parse *whose*, *customers*, *lending*.
24. Give the principal parts of *sit*, *run*, *lay*, *grow*.
25. I believe him to be a gentleman. Give the syntax of *him*, *gentleman*.
26. Analyze, by diagram or otherwise, the following sentence:— A large herd of cattle was grazing just across the river.
27. Dictation exercise by examiners. As a test in orthography, penmanship, capitalization, and punctuation.
28. Write a sentence containing (a) in infinitive phrase, (b) a verb in the potential mode, past tense, (c) a relative pronoun, (d) a substantive clause, (e) a verb in the passive voice.
29. "How far that little candle throws its beam!
So shines a good deed in a naughty world."

Compare all the words that admit of comparison in the above couplet.

30. Write 100 words on *My Native Town*.

HISTORY.

31. Name the thirteen original states of our Union. Which state was next admitted.
32. Mention some of the causes of the Revolutionary war.
33. What was the difference between the Pilgrims and the Puritans, and where did each first settle in New England?
34. What day was the Declaration of Independence signed. Who wrote it? Give a short account of his life.
35. Name the first seven presidents of the United States.
36. Meaning of the "Spoils System," and in whose administration was it first practiced?
37. In what years was the Mexican war? In whose administration? What territory was added to the United States as the result of that war?
38. Mention some of the causes of the Civil war. Name five prominent generals on each side.
39. What caused the war with Spain? Mention some American victories. Name five or more heroes of this war.
40. What happened on April 15, 1865? Name the presidents since U. S. Grant.

Forty-third Annual

Graduation Exercises

OF THE

Lee High School



ESSE QUAM VIDERI

Memorial Hall

Thursday Evening, June Twenty-fourth

Nineteen Hundred and Twenty

Graduates

Carl Edward Bailey

Evelyn Marguerite Boyne

Ora Helen Brunell

Cyril Kenneth Collins

Agnes Martina Craughwell

Henry Lloyd Christenson

Mary Madeline Church

Mary Gertrude Hayes

Gladys May Hecox

Clara Alice Hoxie

John Alfred Hoxie

Josephine Camille Mooney

Cicely Parlett

Mary Agnes Powers

Mary Gwendolyn Purcell

Mary Margaret Ryan

Helen Chamberlain Smith

Daphne Lucile Sparks

Helen Catherine Tormey

Program

Selection	Orchestra
Invocation	Rev. E. G. Reith
"Southern Berkshire"	Miss Ora Brunell
"What is Americanization?"	Miss Helen Smith
Selection	Orchestra
"Our New Merchant Marine"	Mr. Cyril Collins

"The Foreign Policy of the United States"
Mr. John Hoxie

Award of Allan Wurtzbach Prizes and
Announcement of Pro Merito Elections
Prin. C. W. Millar

Presentation of Diplomas	Supt. C. E. Michels

Benediction

CLASS OFFICERS 1920

John Hoxie	President
Cicely Parlett	Vice-president
Cyril Collins	Secretary
Mary Ryan	Treasurer

LEE HIGH SCHOOL ORGANIZATION

C. W. Millar, Principal

Assistants

Ella J. Casey — Ardella D. Donnell

P. F. Richmond — Marguerite E. Heaphy

Margarethe M. Smith

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

D. M. Wilcox

P. J. Tyer — W. J. Ingram

C. E. Michels, Superintendent of Schools

GRADUATION LAST EVENING.

June 24, 1920

Forty-Third Annual Commencement Exercises of Lee High School at Memorial Hall.—Description of Interesting Papers Presented by Some of the Graduates.

Last evening Memorial hall was filled to its capacity with the friends of the graduates of the class of 1920 of the Lee high school. In its entire setting the forty-third annual commencement exercises were, in decorations, flowers, class colors, music and orations equal to any of the former yearly graduations, and more interesting than some, as there was a larger class and the students rather than a hired orator, composed the program.

The students and seniors marched in to the music of the orchestra and Rev. E. G. Reith offered the invocation.

Southern Berkshire.

Miss Ora Brunnell was the first student speaker and her subject was Southern Berkshire, from which we make the following interesting quotations:

"The width of Berkshire on the north is fourteen miles and on the south twenty-four miles ,and in length is the entire western boundary of the state, about fifty miles. This county is the most rough and hilly of the four western ones of the state. No other region is as attractive to the summer visitors as Berkshire. It is the best-known county in the United States; a region of wonderful mountain scenery, of remarkable literary fame and of great historic interest. While its mountain peaks are its glory, its valleys are filled with natural curiosities and reminiscent localities of the deepest interest to residents, tourists and strangers. There are in Berkshire more places of natural interest than most people think."

The speaker gave a list of some of the attractions, and a short description of each: Bash Bish falls and Mt. Washington; Eagle's Nest and the Look-off; Sage's ravine, Mt. Everett and Long lake; the scenes of Shay's rebellion in Egremont, Great Barrington and Lee; the Berkshire Inn, Henderson house, with its Revolutionary story and the wedding of William Cullen Bryant; the Hopkins-Searles estate in Great Barrington; the town hall at Great Barrington and the several historic facts in connection with the site where, eight months before the battle of Lexington, occurred the first open resistance to British rule in America; the story of Judge Sedgwick and the slave girl; the old Indian trail on Three Mile hill and the story of King Philip's Indians and of Burgoyne.

Coming further north the many attractions of Stockbridge were described, including Monument mountain; the Indians, and she read Bryant's poem of the Indian maiden; Jonathan Edwards and the famous Field brothers; Stockbridge Bowl and Nathaniel Hawthorne. There was also a vivid sketch of Beartown mountain and the weather prophet Levi Beebe.

The speaker gave a list of the historic spots in Lee, and told of the famous Lee marble and what notable buildings in the country had been built from it, and also the story of the soldiers' headstones. The historic spots in Lee in the history of paper-making were also cited. Lenox, with its famous historical sites and notable estates, came next.

What Is Americanization?

Miss Helen Smith opened her paper with Lincoln's words, "I have a solemn vow registered in heaven that I will preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States." In substance every alien has to repeat this when admitted to citizenship. "How different the meaning to Lincoln than to the thousands of new Americans; and yet we wonder that things are not as they should be today. * * * * The demand of the day is that we shall teach what we have unconsciously become. The doors of Ellis island are again ajar. The majority of foreigners who come into this country are ignorant and uneducated—immigrant laws are very lax."

A great work is being done among these people and volunteers are now training for it. It is not only the foreign-born with which we have to contend, but many of the native-born are ignorant. It was found during the war that many negroes did not know their right hand from their left.

Miss Smith gave a number of methods which communities, individuals and the country as a whole should adopt in dealing with the alien and making him an American, showing good thought. Some of the points were: Native schools, night schools, educating the children, manual training, teaching trades, the great national game, make many minds of one heart, keep the melting pot boiling, teach that American patriotism differs from the old world patriotism, make the real test of Americanism political fitness and political worthiness.

Our New Merchant Marine.

Following a selection by the orchestra Cyril Collins read a paper on "Our New Merchant Marine." He said: "With the single exception of soil, ships are the noblest property which any country can possess, being machines of national defence as well as instruments of wealth for individuals."

The speaker drew a picture of the American shipping for a century and the power and wealth accumulating therefrom, and then told the story of the decline until American shipping vanished from the seas, and the thwarting of all attempts at legislation to revive the desired shipping conditions through indifference, or ignorance, or hostility. He attributed the decline in great measure to the fact that far greater opportunities awaited the young men on shore and it seemed to be that centuries had decreed that a sailor should be underpaid, underfed, and greviously mishandled. Then came the story of the war and of America's wonderful achievement in constructing 3000 ships. Then the war ended and everything was junked but our ships. These ships have been set at work as fast as possible and the profits have been very large. Experience has shown that the American boy can be made a better sailor in three months than the alien who can neither read or write. A merchant marine is a great economic force. We require bold and skilled leaders, but most of all we require that true American spirit, a spirit that will render successful that great power and dignity of the American. The seamen's act, which tends to discourage young men from going to sea, in many features, should be removed.

The Foreign Policy of the U. S.

John A. Hoxie had a very able oration on the foreign policy of the United States. He began by quoting the words of Washington, "Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. It is our true policy of steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world." This has been the policy of the country, but our growth and natural expansion and all the negotiations thereof have caused us to depart from the course laid by our first president.

The war of 1812 was the result of disputes resulting from England and France violating the rights of neutrals, and its outcome proved the righteousness of the American course. In this instance the United States made an important contribution to international law, which was respected until 1914.

Here followed a description of the Monroe doctrine, and of the results and how recent affairs have brought about a condition which makes this country a world power, and we must hereafter adopt the policy of the political system of Europe or bring European powers to a new system. The latter has been chosen.

The league of nations had it been under way in 1914, would have prevented the world war, for Germany would not have dared challenge the whole world.

Principal Millar announced the awards of the Allan Wurtzbach prizes and the pro merito elections, and Superintendent C. E. Michels presented diplomas to the nineteen graduates.

Future of the Graduates.

Almost all of the young people who grauated last evening have decided on their future work. Carl Bailey is to attend a business school in Boston, and Miss Evelyn Boyne is also to attend a business school. Ora Brunell and Clara Hoxie are to attend New Rochelle college. John Hoxie and Cyril Collins are to enter Amherst college. Miss Purcell will attend North Adams Normal school and Miss Ryan the Westfield Normal. Lloyd Christenson expects at the present time to enter Northeastern university. Miss Mary Powers is to study for a trained nurse and Miss Daphne Sparks will teach for a year and then go to an advanced school. Miss Agnes Craughwell will attend a business school. Miss Helen Smith is to enter Jackson school at Tufts college. Miss Helen Tormey is to enter Mt. St. Joseph's at Hartford, Conn. The remaining members of the class, who are yet undecided as to their future, are Misses Josephine Mooney, Cicily Parlett, Amanda Church, Mary Hayes and Gladys Hecox. Of the nineteen members all but five have decided upon their future work.

Dr Wilcox Given Surprise Party

Dr D. M. Wilcox was summoned to the high school building last night for a "very necessary" conference with the new school committee, and found that the other members of the committee the teachers in the schools, and some of his friends had arranged a surprise for him, the occasion being his 80th birthday. Dr Wilcox has been a member of the school board for 40 years, and deeply interested in and a constant worker for the schools. Superintendent Michaels and Committeeman W. J. Ingram told him how much the town appreciated his services. There was a big birthday cake and many speeches and congratulations. Dr Wilcox has an enviable record as a soldier of the civil war, has been connected with many medical and literary societies, and at the age of 80 is full of vigor and apparently good for many years more. He is a student in every sense of the word, having given his time for the last 20 years to compiling of local history, the study of history and the writing of historical matters, in connection with his school and library work, and is one of the stanch citizens of the town. He is local medical examiner, a position which he has held 42 years, although he gave up the practice of medicine some years ago. Sp. Republican, Feb. 16, 1921

Springfield Republican Feb. 17, 1921

The reception given Dr D. M. Wilcox at the high school last night proved to be of more interest than planned. Dr Wilcox was received and placed in a big easy chair, and notice that the preparations for the first meeting of the new committee of six was attended with more than the usual display of flowers and good things to eat, and then he was told that the chair in which he was sitting was a gift from the committee and teachers, and that the three-decker cake in the center of the table was his, in commemoration of his 80th birthday anniversary. There were about 30 present and each one had a short speech of congratulation and appreciation of the guest, and each in turn pulled from under his plate a verse of poetry of four lines and read the same. The gathering grew reminiscent and many good stories were told. Dr Wilcox is naturally retiring, but the arrangements were made by P. J. Tyer and had some novel features, and it was all "slicked onto" the doctor in such a way as to please him very much.

DR. WILCOX'S CELEBRATION.

Committee and Teachers Give Doctor a Reception in Observance of His Eightieth Birthday Anniversary.—Sketch of a Useful Life.

Dr. D. M Wilcox celebrated his 80th birthday anniversary Tuesday, and some of his friends interested in the school gave him a reception at the school building This fact gives the Gleaner an opportunity long desired of telling the story of one of the town's most respected and useful citizens, and joining with many other friends in wishing Dr. Wilcox all that is good for the future. For forty years he has been on the school board of the town of Lee, has been a physician, delved deep into the town's history, and done work which is invaluable to the town, all of which has given him a wide circle of friends, and there has been so much of it and he has had such an unusual life that the story is very interesting.



DR. D. M. WILCOX.
Photo by Rondo

Dr. Wilcox was born Feb. 15, 1841, at Lexington, Greene county, N. Y., and when he was seven years old came with his parents to Pittsfield. After three years they returned to Lexington, and when he was twelve years old the family again moved to Pittsfield. The doctor was the youngest of the family of four boys and four girls, and is the only survivor of the family. His grandfather and great-grandfather were in the Revolutionary war, and his father in the war of 1812. Dr. Wilcox was educated in Pittsfield and taught school there, attended Williams college, and enlisted June 21, 1861, and

vas in the service until July, 1864. He was in Co. G, Tenth Massachusetts nfantry, and later in the Third Maryand, and was clerk at the close of he war in the quartermaster's department at Baltimore.

After the war Dr. Wilcox studied nedicine and graduated from the Berkshire Medical college, practiced nedicine at Mt. Pleasant, Pa., and vas for a time in a hospital in New York. Then he went west with a gang of men running a telegraph line rom Omaha to North Platte, went o Utah, and was in California from 868 to 1870. He came east and practiced medicine in Becket for over a ear and came to Lee in 1872.

With the exception of four years pent at Falls Village, Conn., Dr. Wilox has been on the Lee school board ince that time. The other members f the first board with which he served vere Alexander Hyde and John Stallman. One of the leading characterstics of Dr. Wilcox's service for the own in this line has been looking out or the finances of the schools, and e has saved the town many dollars by is careful administration, his care of extbooks and personal work on labors connected with the schools.

Here may be a good place to say hat he has delved into the ancient istory of the town, reprinted in ook form the records of Lee from 777 to 1801, and then made one in manuscript, bound in book form, for he next 25 years. He also published two books of vital records, including photo-plates of gravestones, up o 1851. There is another volume vhich he has compiled of odds and nds of Lee history, intensely interesting and of historical worth, which has been handsomely bound and presented to the town.

A Collector of Rare Books.

Some people will be surprised, knowing Dr. Wilcox for a collector of rare historical works, to know that he also has a library of humorous works, a collection which has taken years to compile and which would be hard to duplicate, and to know that he takes rare pleasure in this set of books. In this collection there are ten volumes of Revolutionary pamphlets, two of the war of 1812, complete sets of the Farmers' Almanac, commencing 1793, and Ames almanac back to 1737, and many volumes regarding Civil war matters, some including pamphlets and odd publications. These collections are of much value and cannot be duplicated. One of the very interesting facts in connection with these volumes is that some of them have page after page that is in manuscript, copied by him in a small pen-text hand, almost as perfect as plate and the manuscript is page for page, occupying the same space as the original printed pages. One volume is entirely pen-text, and shows an enormous amount of patience and skill.

During all his residence in Lee he has been connected with library matters and has been called among Lee people "the man that never forgets," for in hundreds of cases where people have asked regarding historical matters they have found the answer awaiting them, and ben told in what volume and often on which pages they can find the matter required. Newspapermen have found him an encyclopedia of local history.

Dr. Wilcox is an ex-president of the Berkshire County Medical society; member of the New York Medical society; member of the Salt Lake Medical socety; past master of Evening Star lodge of Masons; was first commander of Scott Bradley post, G.A.R., and for several years subsequently, and at present member of W. W. Rockwell post of Pittsfield; ex-president of the Tenth Massachusetts Regiment association; member of the Massachusetts and Berkshire Sons of the American Revolution; corresponding member of the New England Historical and Genealogical society; and president of the Lee Library association.

Man With a Hobby.

Such a man could naturally be nothing but a collector, and Dr. Wilcox has been such all his life. It began with coins, Indian relics, old manuscripts and gradualy developed to rare books. For years he has been getting here and there old books, particularly of historical or educational value, and his private library is almost a wonderland to the book lover.

Dr. Wilcox is not an expressive man, very matter of fact, secretly enjoys a joke, never forgets anything, sticks very close and loyally to his friends, and is a man much respected in Lee.

The Reception.

Tuesday evening Dr. Wilcox was induced to meet the new school committee at the high school building, and found a gathering of about thirty people, who welcomed him and gave him a seat in a big easy chair. There was a table loaded with good things in the center of which was a big birthday cake, and then from under each plate was drawn a verse of four lines, which each member read, and Superintendent Michels and Walter Ingram set the ball rolling and others took it up in short speeches, and the good doctor found that he was it, that he was having an 80th birthday, that the chair in which he sat was a present from the assembled company, and that the speeches and poetry and all the good things said and the fun and eats were all for his celebration, and that, unquestionably, the oddities and novelties of the occasion were the result of Peter J. Tyer's fertile brain in planning unique entertainments.

It is too bad that many more of Dr. Wilcox's friends could not have been present, although they still have the privilege of offering their congratulations.

GRADUATION LAST EVENING.

June 30 1921

Lee High School Presented Diplomas to 23 Seniors.—Fine Program Given by the Students.—The Forty-fourth Annual a Brilliant Affair.

Last evening the 44th annual commencement exercises of the Lee high school were held in Memorial hall, and 23 young people passed to the ranks of the many who have graduated from this institution and been proud of their attainment. It was much like former graduations, white dresses, flowers, music and a very large audience of admiring relatives and friends. Gorman's orchestra of Pittsfield furnished music, and the graduates and school marched to their places.

Following a selection by the orchestra, invocation was asked by Rev. Frank C. Wheelock. The first student essay was by Miss Mary Weatherhead, entitled

Oriental and Occidental Civilization.

"The blending of oriental and occidental civilization is a primary condition to the maintenance of world peace. Man's mission must be to secure equally for all nations the promotion of their interests, happiness, security and uplifting and make surer the extermination of war. This may be reached by fusion, or through nations coming in contact and understanding one another. Hitherto the methods of peace have been the product of white men's civilization; their advance in science is ahead of all others. The late war was an outcome of the imperfections of their civilization, one may see that the peace of the future must be the common burden of all nations and people."

This was the basic theme of Miss Weatherhead's paper, and she illustrated by making comparisons, finding good in all and some undesirable traits in our treatment of other nations. Japan in particular was compared with America in its decades of learning, study and respect for ancient laws and justice, and our days, comparatively. The paper gave strong reasons in trade civilization and other ways why America and Japan should be strong allies. In this there seemed a vast strength looking to the good of all nations. Each nation has its own peculiarities of civilization, and Japan has 3000 years. Japan's ethics, loyalty, patriotism and liberty and equality form one and the same philosophy. Independence and obedience are the manifestation of one and the same spirit. She made a very interesting comparison on Japanese and American alien laws and land laws.

Following music by the orchestra, Alexander G. Dollar gave an oration on

American Ideals.

Mr. Dollar gave the verdict of the critics against American civilization, which liken us to Ninevah, a glory as transcient as the tints of the sunset. He compared the glory of Babylon, fleeting, with the glory of Athens, which sprang from its ashes to live forever. He used the quotation "Great and avaricious America has written her fate with that of Babylon. Her sky already glows with the threat of impending doom." In rebuttal he said: "Was it love of gold that stirred the colonists to shake off the shackles of tyranny? Was it desire for comfort that caused the nation to rise against the curse of slavery? Is it love of luxury that has founded crusades for temperance and conceived schemes for worldly exangelization? Was it thoughts of gold that have established free education and freedom in religion; that have emancipated women; that have formed visions of eternal peace? There are principles in the nation's life deeper than any averice. And in these we find the true soul, the real groundwork of American civilization."

The critics say America has lost the soul of beauty and banished art. The accomplishments of today dwarf the achievements of Egypt, in beauty excel the ideals of Greece. America has contributed its share of the poets and novelists. Many times within the last three centuries the goal has been made hazy by clouds of mistrust, but always the determination for the country in the right has made the course clear."

"The broad and lofty ideals of today will grow and add new grandeur with the coming of tomorrow, a grandeur more enduring."

The next essay was by Miss Eleanor M. Clark, entitled

The Passing of the Horse.

Miss Clark told of the connection of the horse with civilization and the savage, of the position it held in the mythology of the different lands, of its aid in work and pleasure and its place in poetry and chivalry. Her description of the American Indian and his wild horse, and of the early settlers and their teams, was finely put and gave to the horse a wide scope in its usefulness. When the chief died, his horse was buried with him that he might be with him in the happy hunting grounds. The horse and the fire engine, the military company, the horse show and the horses that Uncle Sam sent to help win the war were all fruitful subjects for illustrations. A little story of the horse breeding in Lee in years gone by, and of the Lenox horse show were all interestingly told.

"Yes, in number, the horse is passing, and the day of the automobile is at hand. Let us realize that this is progress and therefore it is all very good, if only as a means of new ways for man to express himself. All is for man. The horse was created for his use and well it has served him through the ages. It is being supplanted by the airplane, which in turn will be supplanted by man's own inherent powers, which will enable him to eliminate them all when he comes to that supreme knowledge that all power resides within himself."

The Allan Wurtzbach prizes were awarded and promerito elections announced by Principal C. W. Miller.

The awarding of the Allen Wurtzbach prizes, in gold, were made to Emily Smith and Harold Felton. These prizes are to the members of the senior class who have made the greatest improvement generally in their four years' course.

The pro merito awards were made to Eleanor Clark, a senior, and to the following juniors: Eilen S. Bossidy, Charlotte Stanard, Janet Mann, Catherine Maloney and Martha Goodrich.

The graduates are: David Joseph Barrett, Katherine Cone Bradley, Joseph Michael Camarco, John Joseph Carty, Edward Roland Christenson, Eleanor Mae Clark, Alexander Gilmore Dollar, Harold Roland Felton, Robert James Finnegan, Anna Meta Larkin, Myrtle Martha Merriman, Madeline Virginia Orienti, Raymond Charles Pecon, Hazel Louise Peiffer, Paul Henry Peiffer, Charles Frederick Ross, James Francis Ryan, Emily Greenwood Smith, Arthur Everett Swift, Margaret Mary Shea, Gertrude Lucy Tyer, Mary Arnold Weatherhead, Paul Andrew Zimmerman.

Business Teacher Resigns.

P. F. Richmond, for three years in charge of the business department of the Lee high school, has sent a letter of resignation to the school committee. He finished his duties here yesterday and will go to Chelsea, where he is to have charge of the business department in a high school of over 1000 pupils and will have six teachers under him. Mr. Richmond came to Lee directly from service in the navy at the close of the war, and has made good, and the committee are sorry to lose his services. He has had a number of offers to teach elsewhere, one of them at a salary of over $3000, but preferred to go to Chelsea for private reasons, although the Chelsea offer is at a salary considerably above what he has been getting here.

Mr. Richmond's letter of resignation is interesting. It is as follows:

School Committee of Lee,

Gentlemen:—It is with a feeling of regret that I feel obliged to decline your very kind offer of reelection as head of the commercial department of the Lee high school. To be perfectly frank I feel that the salary that you offer is not adequate to maintain the home that I have established and that together with the fact that the opportunity here for educational development is very slight, has, I think, made it imperative for me to look elsewhere for a position.

During the two and one-half years that I have lived among you I have formed many friendships, both in connection with my work and among the townspeople, friendships which have made my work a pleasure and which I shall be loath to leave. I shall enjoy looking back upon my residence in Lee as one of the pleasantest periods of my life. I wish to take this opportunity to thank the members of the school committee, the faculty and student body of the high school for the cooperation which they have all given me and by so doing have helped me to make my work a success. It is my hope that my friends will extend their good will to my successor and assist him as they have me.

This morning I have received a telephone notice of my election as head of the commercial department of the senior high school in Chelsea, Mass.

Reception to Mr. Richmond.

Members of the senior and junior commercial classes tried so hard to get P. F. Richmond off on a fishing trip Saturday afternoon that he began to wonder if a sudden fish craze had seized his pupils. He failed to go, however, and also failed to grasp the fact that they were putting one over on him. About 8 o'clock his wife took him out for a stroll and at the high school building they turned in to see what was going on, and found that the pupils had arranged a surprise for Mr. Richmond. It was complete. There were about fifty of the committee, teachers and pupils present and a fine banquet was served. Mr. Christenson, president of the senior class, then addressed Mr. Richmond and presented him with a purse of gold, as a token of the appreciation of his services by his Lee friends. Mr. Richmond responded, with some feeling. Dr. Wilcox and W. J. Ingram of the committee and others also spoke. The occasion was a very pleasant one. P. J. Tyer, as usual, hovered in the background, and the planning of this pleasing affair is laid to him. Mr. Richmond has resigned his position here and is to teach in the eastern part of the state.

Mr. Michels Elected Superintendent.

C[illegible] Michels, who has been superintendent in [illegible] 43 for some years, has been re-elected. The committees of Otis, Tyringham and Monterey voted solidly for him, but the Lee committee did not give him their support. There has been a little misunderstanding between the Lee committee and Mr. Michels for some time. The salary is $2500 per year and Lee pays twelve twenty-fifths, and from the present situation it appears that Lee has nothing to say in the matter. There are considerably more pupils in Lee than in al the other towns combined and because of the present school laws the other towns draw school aid from the state while Lee does not. As to Mr. Michels' ability, his past service or his present outlook, we know nothing, but the situation is certainly one that is very likely to cause friction.

Eagle, July 15, 1921

The High School Reunion.

About 400 people assembled upon Fern Cliff, yesterday forenoon, to participate in the reunion of the old members of the Lee Academy and Lee High School. The stage was tastefully decorated with flags and boquets, and in the rear of the speaker's platform Prof. Delaney, with a double quartette of singers and a cabinet organ, was stationed, to furnish music for the occasion. After prayer by Rev. I. W. Andrews, of Marietta College, who was the first principal of the Academy, and singing by the choir, Mr. Abner Rice, the present principal of the school, made an address of welcome, in behalf of the resident graduates, to their coming back to meet again their old schoolmates. After singing, the appropriate selection being "Auld Lang Syne," Prof. Barlow, of Lafayette College, a graduate of this school, gave the address.

We have only space for a bare outline of Prof, Barlow's interesting address. He alluded with feeling to the reunion of scattered schoolmates, and then sketched the history of the school. For the first 60 years of the town's existence under its charter it had only the common grade of district school. In 1835 a private school was opened by Alexander Hyde, which was transferred, in a few years, to Mr. (now Rev.) Chester Fitch, of Lenox. The Lee Academy was organized in 1837, and Mr. (now Rev. Dr.) Andrews was engaged as its first principal. Miss Jerusha Perry, afterward Mrs. Rev. Francis LeClerc, was his assistant. Rev. Dr. Edward Taylor was the first janitor and bell ringer. Mr. Matthews succeeded to the principalship in 1839, with Miss Lucy Kimball as assistant. Mr. Alonzo Kimball succeeded in 1840, and filled the position five years. The average attendance was 25 to 30 pupils. Mr. E. A. Hubbard was elected to the principalship in 1845 and taught the school for six terms. The assistants during this time were Miss Daniels, afterward Mrs. Hubbard, Mr. (afterward Rev.) Chas. Ball, Miss Sarah M. Bradley, now Mrs. S. S. Rogers, Miss Martha Chamberlain, since Mrs. M. C. Uhler, and Miss Eliza Edwards, afterward Mrs. Wm. B. Fulton. During the principalship of Rev. Thos. A. Hall, the next incumbent, the Academy was transformed into the High School. He began his term of service in 1847, with Mrs. Hall as assistant. The change to the High School was made in accordance with the state law. Owing to the ill health of his wife, Miss Hattie Fletcher was invited to assist Mr. Hall in 1853. After 7 years continuous labor Mr. Hall resigned the position in the spring of 1854. Mr. Henry Ellsworth Daniels, A. M., entered upon the duties of the position in 1854 and resigned in 1856, during which time Miss Fletcher remained in the school. Mr. Richard Knight Adams, with Miss Goodrich as assistant, conducted the school for one year. They were succeeded by Mr. (now Rev. Dr.) Ephraim Flint, and Miss P. A. Holder, in 1856, who both remained about six years. The present principal, Mr. Abner Rice, entered upon his duties in 1862, and has been principal for a longer period than any of his predecessors. For the first five years he conducted the school without help. In 1866 Miss Charlotte G. Rice was engaged to assist him, and was succeeded in 1861 by Miss Eliza Gibbs. Subsequently Miss Lizzie Branning and Miss Isabella S. Wright filled the position respectively, the latter being the present occupant of the place.

The speaker mentioned some of the staunch friends of the school, the character and success, ability and patriotism of the old graduates, and closed with eloquent reference to the value of education and its importance for the nation's welfare.

A poem by Mrs. Frissell, of Kingston, which we shall print next week, followed the address, and a reunion hymn, written by Miss Holder, was sung, after which a procession was formed, and, led by the Band, marched to the banqueting tent, where 358 people sat down to dinner. After the edibles had been discussed several pithy little speeches were made, the speakers being Rev. Dr. Andrews, Rev. Dr. Flint, Mr. Chamberlain, Rev. Dr. Bentley, Rev. Henry Ingersoll, Rev. Dr. Taylor, Alexander Hyde, Wm. Bartlett, Chas. May, Mr. Hubbard, H. R. Gibbs, Chas. Bullard, Jas. Sutherland, Dr. Fred Holcomb, Elizur and Wellington Smith, and others. Rev. Dr. Flint also read the admirable poem by Miss Holder, which we print on our first page. The meeting did not adjourn till past 4 o'clock. It was a most enjoyable gathering, and the managers deserve great credit for the successful carrying out of their excellent programme.

Mr. R. E. Houghton, of San Francisco, Cal., a former pupil of the school, being unable to attend the reunion, sent a beautiful autograph album to the committee, in which he wished all former members present to inscribe their names and address, that they may be preserved in the event of another reunion.

LIST OF LEE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

ATTENDING COLLEGE DURING 1889.

The veritable exodus of young people from Lee with the opening of the colleges has been a subject of general comment and the following list will be of interest. It shows the names of all former members of the Lee High School who during the year 1889 have attended schools, colleges or universities elsewhere. Those whose names are marked with a star are taking the full college course.

Walter P. Bradley received degree of P. H. D. at Gottingen University, Germany; John L. Kilbon, Jr., graduate from Hartford Theological Seminary; John T. Bottomley, A. B. head of his class at Holy Cross College, Worcester; George W. Pope, D. V. S. at the Chicago Veterinary College; Lewis Cheney, D. D. S., at Philadelphia Dental College; Boston school of Technology Edwd. Childs*; Boston Conservatory, Addie Sparks; Brown University, Frank W. Tucker*; Claverack College, Fanny Gillmor; Mt. Holyoke Seminary and College, Tace F. Rowland*; New York Medical College, John C. Shea; Oberlin College Music. Flora E. Pope; Packer Institute, Parthenia L. Bosworth; Smith College, Music, Mary S. Smith; Smith College, Carrie E. Cooper, Amelia J. Kilbon*, Florence E. May*; Wellesley College, Minnie E. Baird*; Westfield Normal School, Bridget Bossidy, Abbie Crittenden, Mary Lewis; Wheaton Female Seminary, Carrie E. Rising; Wilbraham Academy, Lena Garfield; Williams College, Charles Hibbard*, '90, L. McKean Rowland,* '90, John D. Seacord,* '90, Walter B. Street,* '92, Alden R Wilde,*, '93; Yale College, Albert VanHuyck.

REUNION

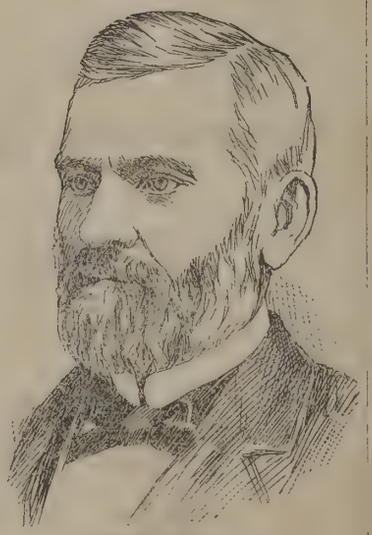
JULY 13,

1892.

LEE HIGH SCHOOL,

LEE, MASS.

Exercises
on
High School Grounds.



ABNER RICE, A. M.,
Principal from 1862 to 1892.

PROGRAMME.

Exercises to begin at 10.30 a. m.

MUSIC,—Orchestra.

ATION,— REV. CHARLES B. BULLARD, of Parsippany, N. J.

ESS OF WELCOME,— MR. AUGUSTUS R. SMITH, of Lee.

NSE.— MR. HERBERT R. GIBBS, of Newtonville, Mass.

SINGING,—Page 156 Golden Robin.

riends, we're glad to meet you.
in these walls to-day;
songs of joy we greet you,
hearts are happy and gay.

me, We come,
me, kind friends to greet you;
carts are free, and happy are we;
appy are we to greet you,

'Tis truly good and pleasant,
As thus we pass along,
To meet the friends now present,
And sing our greeting song,

Thus may our pathway brighten,
As thro' the world we stray,
And flow'rs be strewn to lighten
Each sad and gloomy way.

PROF. H. S. BABCOCK, of Providence, R. I.

RICAL ADDRESS,— DR CHAS. D. MCCARTHY, of Malden.

SINGING,—Page 138 Golden Robin.

land! New England! Thou star of the
st,
s the bright halls, which encircle
e west;
is and thy daughters, tho' far they
ay roam,
ce in thy brightness, the magic word
me.

t thy rude borders have spread far
d wide,
n;sturdy sons, once thy joy and thy
ide,
he thick forest, to plow the rough
tin,
er bright laurels of glory and fame,

The hills of New England! In grandeur they rise;
Her proud lofty mountains, that tower to the skies;
Each river and streamlet, vale, woodland and glade,
Returns to fond mem'ry, as oft we have stray'd.

The homes of New England! Ah! talk not of fame,
But give me a cot in New England again,
With bright smiling faces that greeted me there;
And welcomed me home to the old "oaken chair."

NTATION OF TESTIMONIAL,— REV. AUSTIN B. BASSETT, of Ware.

MUSIC.—Orchestra.

BANQUET.

To be held in tent on High School grounds at 1 o'clock.

Post-prandial Programme.

Toast-master, Mr. S. S. Rogers, of Chicago.

Our Family Gathering, – – Mr. Abner Rice, Lee.
The Assistant Teachers, – – – – Miss Isabella Bassett, Lee.
Response, – – – – – – Miss Etta V. Cutter, Lee.
The Future of The Lee High School, Mr. John D. Seacord, Lee.
The Wanderers, – – – – Mr. M. F. Taintor, Easthampton.
Absent Members,—letter, – – – Charles May, Esq., New York.
The "Stay-at-homes." – – – – Mr. J. P. Quigley, Lee.
Early Members, – – – – Mr. Edward A. Bradley, Lee.
Present Members, – – – – Master John Bradley, Lee.
Former Members of School Committee, – – Mr. H. L. Smith, Lee.
A Citizen's Tribute, – – – – Hon. Wellington Smith, Lee.
A New Edifice Worthy of the School and the Town, Dr. J. J. Hassett, Lee.

The toasts will be followed by a large number of short addresses from alumni and guests.

RECEPTION.

At 8 o'clock. In Memorial Hall. All friends of the school are invited.

LEE.

Resigned.

Abner Rice, for 30 years principal of the high school, resigned his place at the close of the term Thursday, much to the surprise of the school. It was thought he would make a formal farewell to the pupils, but there was nothing of the kind. It is said that his age, growing deafness, and not over-robust health are the principal reasons for his resignation. A young man, with modern ideas of teaching, will probably be engaged. The committee have now two weeks in which to secure a new principal for the high school and a principal for the grammar school in place of Miss Fields, who died. It is said that some other changes are likely to be made and deserve to be. Fossillated teachers damage a school.

xcesses. A book for every man aged and old. It contains 125 t all acute and chronic diseases, hich is invaluable. So found by se experience for 23 years is such ver before fell to the lot of any pages bound in beautiful French ed covers, full gilt, guaranteed rk in every sense—mechanical, ofessional—than any other work ntry for $2.50 or the money will very instance. Price only $1.00 id. Illustrative sample 6 cents. d medal awarded the author by dical Association, to the officers

f Life should be read by the uction, and by the afflicted for benefit all.—*London Lancet.*

member of society to whom the will not be useful, whether youth, an, instructor or clergyman.—

Peabody Medical Institute, or r, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, be consulted on all diseases re- d experience. Chronic and ob- s that have baffled the skill ysicians a HEAL spec ed success fully THYSELF

paper 427

SARY.

ERCISES.

UATE.

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hot been a spring in two- when the need of seed ighest vitality was more t has been this year. We will be shown as the sea- , the men who took es- n the saving and testing being the ones who will past from the late cold

t blight in potatoes they prayed with the bordeaux n they have reached a inches and at intervals s thereafter during the son, shortening the inter- at if the season is wet and the potato beetle is doing may be fixed by putting into the bordeaux mixture of one pound to about 150 he solution.

that rated during ripen- he Lee High tions ns of Lee ap- cases ve believe it per c or too zeal- small ts impression, the town

The less the class for m talents and quarts iscredit. tallow ter p pound ening were resin, nd as brief as Put ade with so place other good for he ercises have minut hot weath- sedim was almost cold. was packed to off w answe mber from and other represented.

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The by Miss woma rendered, some n and ex- truth queer

ing stones" The he thought plies with effort For t life. Real

as well as puzzling slow and it is one of the lessons impulsive youth must learn that they cannot reach the goal of their aspirations at a single bound. Among the stepping stones are perseverance and fidelity to duty. We may also rise by the obstacles we overcome and the temptations which we conquer.

Miss Adelaide E. Garfield told about "famous castles," which she said were erected in their strength and grandeur both for purposes of defence and of residence. Ruin and decay, however, follow human greatness and triumph, as these ruins of former grandeur forcibly remind us. Among those mentioned was the Fastle of Hastings, associated in history with the events of the eleventh century, Dover Castle which dates back to the seventh century and was the seat of some of England's greatest men; Carlisle, where Mary Stuart was confined; the border castles and those of Germany, with their associations of romance and cruelty. Castles Doubting and Despair lie in the pathway of all and canbe overcome only as we are armed with faith and hope.

"They say," was the theime taken by by Miss Emma J. McDonough, from which she drew some excellent lessons These words are simply a pronoun and a harmless little verb, but taken together they are familiar to all languages and work no end of mischief. They entered Eden with Satan and have become a despot before which kings and peasants tremble. One day they laud you to the skies, the next they may drag your name in the mire. Too often is principle and character sacrificed to secure their applause, and we should seek real worth instead of the mere flattery of men.

Peter F. Nolan spoke of the dangers which threaten our country. The past growth of the United States has been unparalleled but grave evils menace the future. The strife between labor and capital has never reached such a crisis before. Commerce is hindered, prices are raised and riot and bloodshed result Communism is spreading and nihilism, though comparatively new in America is fast increasing in power. Mormonism also was never more defiant.

"Trifles" was the subject of a pretty essay by MissAurelia M.Slater of Tyringham. The little oak becomes a tower of strength; the rivulet, so small that a pebble might check it, swells until it bears commerce upon its bosom and unites nations. So the little habits of early life develop into the structure of character. Most of the great men of our country were poor boys and rose by faithfulness and energy in little things.

"Coins and what they tell us" was discussed by Miss Mary E. Hall. The date of the first coining is not known but gold and silver have been used as a medium of exchange for very many centuries, and from ancient representations we learn that they were in the form of rings. At first the designs on coins represented events, then names and portraits. They teach us much of history and of progress in the arts.

"Things that never die" was the subject of the next essay by Miss Clara G. Cutting. Our bodies are mortal and change and decay are constantly at word It has been said that words are the only thing that is immortal. Indeed, aside from a few mouldering ruins, what have we of the past but the words of philosophers, of poets and of heroes. If our life day by day is filled with kind words and noble deeds we shall live in memory and influence after we are dead.

"External indications of character" was the subject taken by Miss Flora E. Pope. She said a time came when our natural characteristics and habits became permanently formed. Our characters are partly the result of natural tendencies but more largely of our own habits. The snowflakes insignificant in themselves, form the mighty avalanches. So little events go to make up character. Habits of mind are often shown in the face, despite all efforts to conceal them. The gait and carriage are among the indications of character, and even the way in which a shoe is worn will tell much of the disposition of the wearer. Harsh laughter indicate coarsness, a rippling, easy laugh indicates carelessness and a soft and quiet laugh shows a timid disposition. The Yankee shows in his very cut and build versatility and ingenuity; the German a stolid, plodding disposition. The handwriting is also a guide. Above all things we should remember that there is one eye which looks not upon external indications but upon the realities of the heart and character.

Wellington H. Shannon gave a sketch of the character of Alexander Hamilton and described the mass meeting where he made his first speech when only 17 years of age. When still under 20 he raised a company and was chosen captain. In his championship of important measures he displayed rare ability and won the gratitude of the nation. He was said to have been the equal of Webster in reasoning and his superior increative power. His virtues far outshone his faults despite his sad end.

Miss Nellie M, Ferry gave the class prophecy, in a bright and humorous manner, placing the various members in ludicious and improbable circumstances as gipsies, peanut venders, temperance advocates and the like.

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Following the exercises a supper was tendered the graduating class by their juniors and was much enjoyed.

VALEDICTORY BY MISS MARY S. SMITH.

Friends and Patrons of the Lee High School:

Another year has quickly passed since you met in this hall on an occasiod similar to this. To-night another class complete their course of study here, most of them to leave their schooldays forever behind them and go out into the busy world to try their fortunes. It is a serious thought that with every privilege comes a corresponding obligation, and to you who have furnished us with these facilities for preparing ourselves for life's work we are in a measure accountable for using them wisely.

In a land like ours where everyone may contribute something towards shaping the government under which we live, and when the welfare of the nation is so intimately connected with the education of the people, it is the duty as well as the privilege of every lover of his country to guard well our institutions of learning.

Of what you have done and are now doing to secure such a result, we are glad on this occasion to make grateful mention.

Gentlemen of the School Committee:

The class of '87 avail themselves of this opportunity to thank you for the aid rendered in furnishing them with the means of an education. In addition to the part you have born in common with other citizens in supporting this school, to your lot has fallen the far greater responsibility of making a judicious use of the means entrusted to your care, on which the success and advantages of a school so largely depends. Believing as they do that it has been your aim to promote the best interests of the school and that you have faithfully and wisely discharged these duties, the class desire to express to you their sincere thanks.

My Teachers:

As the years roll by and class after class leaves this school, the word "farewell" has become a somewhat familiar one to you, while for us, although we have witnessed many occasions like this and heard other classes speak the parting words to teachers and school, it has a new significance. There have been times during our course when we have grown almost weary of the tasks which have come to us, as it has sometimes seemed in an endless succession. But standing as we do to-night on the verge of a new and untried life — the future all uncertain, a new feeling comes over us and we shrink from launching out upon life's changeful ocean. In reviewing the four years we have been under your instruction we find that your labors in our behalf have been characterized by no spasmodic efforts, but that with an untiring and persevering diligence you have endeavored to guide our feet into right paths, We have not always followed in the path marked out for us.

PROGRAMME.

Exercises to begin at 10.30 a. m.

MUSIC.—Orchestra.

INVOCATION. REV. CHARLES B. BULLARD, of Parsippany, N. J.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME,— MR. AUGUSTUS R. SMITH, of Lee.

RESPONSE,— MR. HERBERT R. GIBBS, of Newtonville, Mass.

SINGING,—Page 156 Golden Robin.

Dear friends, we're glad to meet you,
Within these walls to-day;
With songs of joy we greet you,
Our hearts are happy and gay.

CHORUS.

We come, We come,
We come, kind friends to greet you;
Our hearts are free, and happy are we;
Yes, happy are we to greet you.

'Tis truly good and pleasant,
As thus we pass along,
To meet the friends now present,
And sing our greeting song,

Thus may our pathway brighten,
As thro' the world we stray,
And flow'rs be strewn to lighten
Each sad and gloomy way.

POEM,— PROF. H. S. BABCOCK, of Providence, R. I.

HISTORICAL ADDRESS,— DR CHAS. D. MCCARTHY, of Malden.

SINGING,—Page 138 Golden Robin.

New England! New England! Thou star of the east,
That gilds the bright halls, which encircle the west;
Thy sons and thy daughters, tho' far they may roam,
Still trace in thy brightness, the magic word home.

From out thy rude borders have spread far and wide,
Thine own sturdy sons, once thy joy and thy pride,
To fell the thick forest, to plow the rough main,
Or gather bright laurels of glory and fame,

The hills of New England! In grandeur they rise;
Her proud lofty mountains, that tower to the skies;
Each river and streamlet, vale, woodland and glade,
Returns to fond mem'ry, as oft we have stray'd.

The homes of New England! Ah! talk not of fame,
But give me a cot in New England again,
With bright smiling faces that greeted me there;
And welcomed me home to the old "oaken chair."

PRESENTATION OF TESTIMONIAL,— REV. AUSTIN B. BASSETT, of Ware.

MUSIC.—Orchestra.

BANQUET.

To be held in tent on High School grounds at 1 o'clock.

Post-prandial Programme.

Toast master, Mr. S. S. Rogers, of Chicago.

Our Family Gathering, – – – – Mr. Abner Rice, Lee.
The Assistant Teachers, – – – – Miss Isabella Bassett, Lee.
Response, – – – – – – Miss Etta V. Cutter, Lee.
The Future of The Lee High School, Mr. John D. Seacord, Lee.
The Wanderers, – – – – Mr. M. F. Taintor, Easthampton.
Absent Members,—letter, – – – Charles May, Esq., New York.
The "Stay-at-homes." – – – – Mr. J. P. Quigley, Lee.
Early Members, – – – – Mr. Edward A. Bradley, Lee.
Present Members, – – – – Master John Bradley, Lee.
Former Members of School Committee, – – Mr. H. L. Smith, Lee.
A Citizen's Tribute, – – – – Hon. Wellington Smith, Lee.
A New Edifice Worthy of the School and the Town, Dr. J. J. Hassett, Lee.

The toasts will be followed by a large number of short addresses from alumni and guests.

RECEPTION.

At 8 o'clock. In Memorial Hall. All friends of the school are invited.

LEE.

Resigned.

Abner Rice, for 30 years principal of the high school, resigned his place at the close of the term Thursday, much to the surprise of the school. It was thought he would make a formal farewell to the pupils, but there was nothing of the kind. It is said that his age, growing deafness, and not over-robust health are the principal reasons for his resignation. A young man, with modern ideas of teaching, will probably be engaged. The committee have now two weeks in which to secure a new principal for the high school and a principal for the grammar school in place of Miss Fields, who died. It is said that some other changes are likely to be made and deserve to be. Fossilated teachers damage a school.

...ases. A book for every man
...ged and old. It contains 125
...or all acute and chronic diseases,
...which is invaluable. So found by
...ose experience for 23 years is such
...never before fell to the lot of any
...pages bound in beautiful French
...ed covers, full gilt, guaranteed
...ork in every sense—mechanical,
...rofessional, than any other work
...ountry for $2.50 or the money will
...every instance. Price only $1.00
...aid. Illustrative sample 6 cents.
...ld medal awarded the author by
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...of Life should be read by the
...truction, and by the afflicted for
...benefit all.—*London Lancet.*
...member of society to whom the
...will not be useful, whether youth,
...dian, instructor or clergyman.—

...Peabody Medical Institute, or
...ker, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston,
...y be consulted on all diseases re-
...and experience. Chronic and ob-
...ses that have baffled the skill
...physicians a specialty. HEAL fully
...tance of THYSELF

...paper 1127

—The following pupils having pass
the examination have been admitted
the High school in addition to those w
were admitted on their marks: Err
Collins, Albert Howk, Marshall Wi
Frank Malley, Thomas Conway, Geor
Fish, Walter Street, Jennie Harper, E
ma Bradley, Fred Chaffee, Louis McA
pine. Willie Shaylor, Lizzie McLaugh
and Tace Rowland. The following ha
been admitted to the Grammar scho
Maggie Hardiman and Aggie Bola
from the North Centre Intermediate
their marks without examination a
from examination; Nellie Bassett, Ed
Bradley, Bertha Moat, Effie Taint
Belle Bassett, John Howk, Geor
Heath, Leora Brown, Frank Hardi
Ralph Heath, Laura Deeley, Mary Bl
en, Josie Verran, Thomas Deeley, Fra
Pinney, Tenie Bosworth, George Mall
Arthur Cassidy, Addie Lyons, Alb
Pope, Eddie Vigeant, John Fallon, D
iel Millard, Michael Ward, George T
hey, Walter Smith, Rose Backus, Geor
Bottomly, Lillie Hamblin,

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and contributes most to
human happiness who
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which is open to all.

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CLASS REUNION.

July 1, 1907.

High School Class of 1887 at Greenock Inn.

The class of 1887 of the Lee high school held a reunion at Greenock Inn Monday evening, in remembrance of their 20th anniversary. This was the first reunion the class has had. There were five present who enjoyed a fine dinner, and afterwards held a social and conversed of school days. It was voted to celebrate the 25th anniversary five years later when more will be made of the occasion.

The class of 1887 celebrated the 50th anniversary of the establishing of the Lee Academy, later the high school, at its commencement exercises. The class numbered twelve. Amelia J. Kilbon was salutatorian, Mary Shannon Smith valedictorian, Nelly M. Ferry class prophet The other members were Adelaide E. Garfield, Emma J. McDonough, Peter F. Nolan, Aurelia M. Slater, Clara G. Cutting, Flora E. Pope, Wellington Shannon, Carrie B. Jones and Mary E. Hall.

Three of the class have since died. Wellington Shannon the following year, Amelia Kilbon in 1897. Carrie B. Jones as Mrs. Lorrin A. Webster of Pittsfield, in 1904 Miss Garfield lives in East Lee, Miss McDonough and Miss Hall are teachers in the Marble building, Mr. Nolan is an express agent in New Milford, Miss Pope is just finishing a supplementary course in Chicago and will soon go back to West Virginia in the fall as a teacher, Miss Ferry is a teacher in New York city, Miss Smith is a teacher in the Springfield schools. Miss Slater is now Mrs. Aurelia King and lives in Brookline. Miss Cutting is bookkeeper for the Berkshire Water company.

50th ANNIVERSARY.

THE HIGH SCHOOL EXERCISES.

A CLASS OF TWELVE GRADUATE.

1887

A Full Account.

Another class has gone out from the Lee High School to meet the new experiences and to assume the new duties of mature and active life. In the common lot of mortals the vicissitudes of fortune, disappointments, temptations and obstacles lie before them. Many of their brightest hopes will never be realized and many of their most cherished plans will prove but empty air castles, in place of which will come the hard and stern realties of life. It cannot be otherwise. Nevertheless the truth remains that their future will be largely of their own shaping, and whether, as a whole, their lives are successful in the true and highest sense will depend entirely upon whether they are animated and controlled by those truths and principles which we believe have been inculcated during their four years course in the Lee High School. Much as the citizens of Lee appreciate this institution, we believe it cannot be too highly prized or too zealously guarded. It has made its impression, through its pupils, upon this town and upon the world and unless the class of '87 are recreant to their talents and training they will do it no discredit.

THE EXERCISES.

The exercises Friday evening were well arranged, interesting and as brief as they could properly be made with so large a class. Like many other good things, commencement exercises have the misfortune of coming in hot weather, and the heat, as usual, was almost unbearable while the hall was packed to overflowing. A large number from Tyringham were present and other adjoining towns were represented. The stage decorations were appropriate and beautiful and the music by Laraja's orchestra was excellent. The floral tributes to the members of the class were especially choice and beautiful. The school marched into the hall in double column, the boys forming open ranks in the center aisle while the girls passed. The latter were all attired in white and the dresses of the graduates were remarkably pretty. The invocation was offered by Rev. W. D. P. Bliss.

The salutatory in Latin by Miss Amelia J. Kilbon was well rendered, with excellent pronunciation and expression.

From the subject of "Stepping stones" Miss Carrie B. Jones drew the thought that it is step by step and with effort we must climb the ladder of life. Real progress is usually slow and it is one of the lessons impulsive youth must learn that they cannot reach the goal of their aspirations at a single bound. Among the stepping stones are perseverance and fidelity to duty. We may also rise by the obstacles we overcome and the temptations which we conquer.

Miss Adelaide E. Garfield told about "famous castles," which she said were erected in their strength and grandeur both for purposes of defence and of residence. Ruin and decay, however, follow human greatness and triumph, as these ruins of former grandeur forcibly remind us. Among those mentioned was the Fastle of Hastings, associated in history with the events of the eleventh century, Dover Castle which dates back to the seventh century and was the seat of some of England's greatest men; Carlisle, where Mary Stuart was confined; the border castles and those of Germany, with their associations of romance and cruelty. Castles Doubting and Despair lie in the pathway of all and canbe overcome only as we are armed with faith and hope.

"They say," was the theme taken by by Miss Emma J. McDonough, from which she drew some excellent lessons These words are simply a pronoun and a harmless little verb, but taken together they are familiar to all languages and work no end of mischief. They entered Eden with Satan and have become a despot before which kings and peasants tremble. One day they laud you to the skies, the next they may drag your name in the mire. Too often is principle and character sacreficed to secure their applause, and we should seek real worth instead of the mere flattery of men.

Peter F. Nolan spoke of the dangers which threaten our country. The past growth of the United States has been unparalleled but grave evils menace the future. The strife between labor and capital has never reached such a crisis before. Commerce is hindered, prices are raised and riot and bloodshed result Communism is spreading and nihilism, though comparatively new in America is fast increasing in power. Mormonism also was never more defiant.

"Trifles" was the subject of a pretty essay by MissAurelia M.Slater of Tyringham. The little oak becomes a tower of strength; the rivulet, so small that a pebble might check it, swells until it bears commerce upon its bosom and unites nations. So the little habits of early life develop into the structure of character. Most of the great men of our country were poor boys and rose by faithfulness and energy in little things.

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but there is not one of us as I believe, that is not beetter to-day for having been under your instruction. My teachers, the class of '87 bid you a fond but reluctant farewell.

My Schoolmates:

We, the class of '87, are about to leave the old school where we have passed so much of our time for the past four years, forever behind us. Our places are to be filled by others. New faces will be seen in the school room, other voices will be heard in the halls. But while you will form new acquaintances and new attachments, we trust that the good fellowship and pleasant associations that have existed between us will not be forgotten. My schoolmates we bid you all a fond and affectionate farewell.

My Classmates:

We are about to commence a new epoch in our history. For four years we have been associated together on the most familiar and intimate terms. We have been engaged in one common pursuit, but the hour of parting has come. As we come to these closing scenes we are reminded of those who began the course with us, but, one by one, have fallen out of the ranks so that hardly more than a third of our original number are found here to-night.

A feeling of sadness comes over us as we take leave of each other, associated as we have some of us been from almost our earliest recollection of school life But let us be cheered in the hope that higher opportunities for usefulness await us if we will but seek for them. As most of us now commence our life work let us live for something, and may this class that graduates on the 50th anniver- of the Lee High School find in this fact an additional incentive to make their lives useful and honorable.

At this parting hour we can easily in imagination anticipate the time when we can appropriately use these words of Longfellow:

"All are scattered now and fled,
Some are married, some are dead,
And when I ask with throbs of pain,
Ah when shall they all meet again?
As in the days long since gone by,
The ancient time piece makes reply.
Forever, never!
Never, forever!
When all parting, pain, and care,
And death, and time shall disappear,
Forever there, but never here"

My classmates, it only remains for me to speak the parting word—Farewell.

Successful Candidates.

Admitted to the High School on their average:

M. Edith Foote, Carrie Lyons, Minnie Leroy, L. Parthenia Bosworth, Grace Chadwick, Helen May, Bertha Moat, Michael Shields, Lizzie Landers, Frank Owens.

Pupils admitted on examination: Geo. Malley, Joseph Vigeant, Frank Pinney, Geo. Bottomley, Harry Hatch, Ralph Heath, Charles Chaffee, Clara Markham, Geo. Heath, Rose McLaughlin, Walter Smith, Jas. O'Brien, John Fallon, Arthur Cassidy.

Pupils admitted to Grammar School: Nellie Young, Robert Cheney, Gilbert Hunt, Geo. Boardman, Alvin White, Harry Albee, Mary Norton, James Landers, Sarah Smith, Belle Peiffer, Earl Brown, Geo. Carrier, Edward Rowland, Thomas Killelea, Bernard Boland, Augusta Parker, John Kennedy, Louisa Morcels, Charles Wood, Lucy Tucker, Frank Stannard, Louisa Myers, Emer Sparks, Henry Sires, Frank Tucker, Robert Perry, Willis Tucker, Helen Brewer, Gertrude Robinson, Fannie Fallan, Eva Miner.

FAREWELL TO SCHOOL DAYS.

A CLASS OF 13 GRADUATES FROM THE LEE HIGH SCHOOL.

AWARDING DIPLOMAS.

The graduating exercises of the High school were held at Memorial hall Friday evening and a class of thirteen received their diplomas and crossed the dividing line between school days and active life. The mercury ranged in the eighties as it has a habit of doing during commencment days, but the hall was densely packed, and there was a large representation from nearly all of the adjoining towns. The rear end of the hall was entirely covered with a white cloth dotted with greens and the effect was very pretty. In the center was an illuminated transparency upon which was worked the class motto "Row not Drift." Over the stage was suspended a large anchor made of evergreens.

Good music was furnished by Clark's orchestra and the invocation was by Rev. Mr. Mackey. As usual the entire school marched into the hall and was seated upon the platform. The dresses of the young lady graduates were noticeably pretty.

The salutatory, in Latin, was given by Caroline Louise Lyon, with particularly good delivery.

Minnie Celia LeRoy told of the Children's Crusades in the thirteenth century. when as the result of the agitation begun in France, an army of 30.000 children from that country and another of 20.000 from Germany, set out for Palestine. One half of the children in the latter perished from sickness and exposure before they had crossed the Alps. Those from France were shipwrecked and sold as slaves.

George Henry Malley spoke of "America's obligations to France" alluding to the important part which the French had taken in the work of discovery and colonization in North America, and especially to the sympathy and substantial assistance received from France during the dark days of the Revolution. Money, supplies of war, and national recognition were freely forth coming in our time of need, while the important work of Lafayette and other Frenchmen who actually participated in the conflict will never be forgotten.

"Lost opportunities" was the theme of Grace Louise Chadwick. Quoting the familiar lines "There is a tide in the affairs of men," she showed by illustrations in the lives of great men and in great battles how often the results may hinge upon a single opportunity. Alertness in improveing the small opportunities of life furnishes the habit and ability to grasp the larger and more critical opportunities.

Joseph Edward Vigeant spoke of Bismarck as the typical German and reviewed the life of the great statesman from the recklessness of his college days until he occupied a conspicuous position in the eyes of the world. A severe attack upon the liberals first brought him into recognition and favor with the king and his promotion was rapid. Between 1862 and 1870 his influence was especially apparent. the Prussia was exalted over Austria, France was crushingly defeated and German empire was solidified and strengthened. The new rulers of recent years advocated a more liberal policy with which Bismarck was manifestly out of harmony and this fact led to his resignation.

Elizabeth Margaret Norton described some of the Indian characteristics delineated in Cooper's interesting novel the "Last of the Mohicans" the scenes of which were laid a hundred years ago between the head waters of the Hudson and the great lakes. The differences between the tribes are very clearly shown, the treachery and fiendish cruelty of some of them standing out in marked contrast with the fidelity and friendliness of others. The simple eloquence of the Indians is noticeable and many beautiful and striking illustrations from nature are used. We find traces of moral sentiment and many good qualities which should not escape attention.

A Century of Invention, was the subject of George Taylor Heath. Invention has kept pace with the increasing necessities of man but the present century has very properly been called the age of invention. Both the methods and machinery in nearly every department of industry have undergone an entire transformation. Farming machinery, the steam engine, the locomotive and the steam boat, the telegraph, the telephone and cheap electric lighting are all products of the past hundred years.

The Map of Africa was the subject of an essay by Olive Lucinda Slater and she showed how patient toil, perseverance and sacrifice had opened this land of mystery and darkness, practically lifting the veil and bringing a new continent to view. For many centuries knowledge of Africa has been vague and the map has been constantly changing. The heroism of Livingstone and the great work of Stanley have been of immense value bringing to light new rivers, lakes mountains and peoples and turning the eyes of the world upon the dark continent.

The Irish Question proved an interesting topic as discussed by James O'Brien. He showed that while England had been increasing in population Ireland had been decreasing, not because Irishmen did not prefer to remain upon their native soil but because they were driven thence by poverty and oppressive laws. The two countries should equally enjoy the privileges guaranteed by the constitution of the government. The famines of Ireland are artificial not natural. Food enough is raised but it must be sold and exported to pay the exorbitant rents. The cry in times of famine has been for money not for food. A share in her own government is what Ireland demands. It is the great question of 1776 over again upon another soil. It is to be hoped that the success which must come may be witnessed by "the grand old man" who in England has so wisely and valiantly championed the Irish cause.

Bertha Adelaide Moat reviewed the history of the Pyncheon family as given in Longfellows "House of Seven Gables," showing Col. Pyncheon's cruel and unjust persecution of a neighbor. The latter upon the gallows uttered the tragic prediction "God shall give him blood to drink," and this was fulfilled in a most remarkable manner in several successive generations.

Blanche Nina Garfield, the class prophet, did not deliver her essay on account of sickness but it was read at the class supper and proved very interesting.

George Francis Bottomley spoke of the south. It is full of interest to the student. Its past contains stirring incidents and heroic characters. Its great men took a conspicuous part in the war of the Revolution and it was on the soil of Virginia that Cornwallis surrendered. We do not respect the cause for which the South fought in the rebellion but we admire the heroism displayed. In some ways the whites were emancipated as well as the blacks and there has been rapid development during the past twenty-five years. To-day it is an attractive field for investment and enterprise.

The closing essay "Life and her marvels" was by Helen Rice May. She showed how multitudinous are the forms of life, ranging from the tiny animalculae to the highest orders of existence. The line of separation between animal and vegetable life is so indistinct that a recent discovery proves that what had formerly been considered a vegetable substance in the ocean is really a form of animal life. It is most interesting to trace the wonderful provision which nature has made for the care and protection of life in its various forms and conditions. Sensibility increases as we approach the higher orders, and some of the animals possess something called instinct which apparently is almost akin to reason. Illustration is found in the way in which eels build their habitations of stone and in the fineness and beauty of the texture of the spiders web. Everywhere there are indications of the power and wisdom of the one who holds all life in his hand.

Miss May was also the valedictorian and in behalf of her class thanked the citizens for the opportunities afforded them, the committee for the faithful discharge of their duties, the teachers for their fidelity and patience. The members of the school were reminded of the pleasant relations of the past and admonished to increase their earnestness and diligence, and the graduating class were reminded that high ideals, faithful

THE LEE HIGH SCHOOL.

'93.

Sixteenth Annual Commencement Exercises

AT MEMORIAL HALL.

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 23, 8 O'CLOCK.

Order of Exercises.

Overture. *March.*

Invocation.

Salutatory in Latin, *Robert Francis Cheney.*

Monopolies, *Ralph Elliott Ingram.*

Oliver Goldsmith, *Winifred Agnes Norton.*

Music.

Roman Character, as displayed in their public Games,
Elizabeth Teresa Bossidy.

A New Phase of Immigration,
Edward Gould Rowland.

Our Ideals, *Anna Maria Deely.*

Music.

A Retrospect, *Delia Elizabeth O'Connell.*

Responsibilities imposed by Education,
John Austin Bradley.

Diamonds in the rough,—with Valedictory.
Elizabeth Agnes Narey.

PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS.

Music.

"FINIS CORONAT OPUS."

Class of '93.

EDWARD GOULD ROWLAND,

RALPH ELLIOTT INGRAM,

JOHN AUSTIN BRADLEY,

ROBERT FRANCIS CHENEY,

ELIZABETH TERESA BOSSIDY,

ANNA MARIA DEELEY,

ELIZABETH AGNES NAREY,

WINIFRED AGNES NORTON,

DELIA ELIZABETH O'CONNELL.



Music by Clark's Orchestra of Pittsfield.

Lee High School.

Graduating Exercises of the Class of 1890,

AT

MEMORIAL HALL, FRIDAY EVENING,

June 27, 1890

Order of Exercises.

COMMENCING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Music.—Germania Orchestra.

Salutatory in Latin, - - - NELLIE FOOTE BASSETT.

Rome and Carthage, - - - FRANK RANDALL HARDING.

A Tale of Eden, - - - - - KATE WILMOT JONES.

Music.

Richard I in Romance, - - - CHARLES HENRY MARSH.

The Visit of Aeneas to Hades, - - - ADELAIDE MAY LYON.

Are Monarchies Destined to be Supplanted by Republics?

EDWARD CLARK BRADLEY.

Music.

Deeds, not Dreams, - - - MAUDE ANTHONY OSBORNE.

Henry M. Stanley as an Explorer, - - PERCY JAMES SMITH.

George Kennan, - - - JOHN PHILLIPS VANHUYCK.

Music.

Dictionary Gossip, - - - - ISABELLA DODGE BASSETT.

Honor Oration,—Greek Influence on Roman Life.

ALBERT JOSEPH POPE.

Personality as a Power, with the Valedictory,

CHARLOTTE MAY BALL.

AWARDING DIPLOMAS.

Music.

Class Motto.

"They who Strive Conquer."

CLASS OF 1890.

Charlotte May Ball,
Isabella Dodge Bassett,
Nellie Foote Bassett,
Kate Wilmot Jones,
Adelaide May Lyon,
Maude Anthony Osborne,
Edward Clark Bradley,
Frank Randall Harding,
John Phillips VanHuyck,
Charles Henry Marsh,
Albert Joseph Pope,
Percy James Smith.

LEE HIGH SCHOOL

SEVENTEENTH

Annual Commencement Exercises

BAIRD & BENTON'S HALL.

Friday, June 29, at 2:30 P. M.,

1894.

J. D. SEACORD, Principal, MISS GRACE GALLISON, Assistant.

Committee:

Dr. J. J. Hassett, Mr. Henry L. Smith,
Mr. John Stallman.

Order of Exercises.

Overture. March.

Invocation.

SALUTATORY,.....BESSIE M. MACKEY.

ORATION.—The Age of Science,.....ROBERT E. LEWIS.

ESSAY.—Marco Polo,.....FRANCES A. FALLON.

ORATION.—The Career of Gladstone,.....BART. J. BOSSIDY

Music.

ESSAY.—Famous Bridges,.....FLORENCE M. ANTHONY.

ORATION.—Memorials of a Vanishing Race,.....HARRISON C. MACKEY.

ESSAY.—The Queen of the Adriatic,.....MARY T. NORTON.

LATIN ORATION. The Socratic Philosophy,.....EDWARD A. MAY.

Music.

ORATION. Woman and the Commonwealth,.....ALBERT T. PHELPS.

ESSAY—Class History,.....MARY S. SPARKS.

ORATION. Perils of Immigration,.....JOHN A. STREET.

Music.

ESSAY. A Twilight Hour,.....MINNIE M. SHAFFER.

ORATION. The Spirit of Progress,.....JOHN M. CASSIDY.

ESSAY. The Good Old Times, with Valedictory,.....ROSE L. SIMADER.

Presentation of Diplomas. Announcement of Prizes.

Music.

"Vincit Qui Se Vincit."

Class of '94.

FLORENCE MAY ANTHONY,

FRANCES AGNES FALLON,

BESSIE MAY MACKEY,

MARY TERESA NORTON,

MINNIE MAY SHAFFER,

ROSE LOUISE SIMADER,

MARY SEVER SPARKS,

BARTHOLOMEW BOSSIDY,

JOHN MICHAEL CASSIDY,

ROBERT EDWARD LEWIS,

HARRISON CADY MACKEY,

EDWARD ABNER MAY,

ALBERT TANNER PHELPS,

JOHN ADELBERT STREET.

Music by Clark's Orchestra of Pittsfield.



LEE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATING CLASS.

Raymond C. Malley, Alfred T. Blowe, William M. Carty, Clayton W. Hull, John E. McDonough, William P. Heaphy, Frederick A. McLaughlin.
Clare M. Cormick, Mae K. Mooney; Edith M. Wilson, Marion E. Tucker, Mary A. Hayes, Mary B. Rogers, Mary A. Saulnier, Marguerite E. Gillmor, Juliet S. Smith, Laura E. Barr

not be necessary to keep away any who would like to attend and enjoy the graduating exercises of our high school.

The class has the number of seventeen, These are Misses Laura Eleanor Barr, Clare Margaret Cormick, Marguerite Eugenia Gillmor, Mary Adelina Hayes, May Keating Mooney, Mary Bellow Rogers, Mary Alyce Saulnier, Juliet Shannon Smith, Marion Eliza Tucker, Edith Mariam Wilson; Masters Alfred Tevis Blowe, William Martin Carty, William Peter Heaphy, Clayton Wickes Hull, RaymondConnell Malley, John Edward McDonough, Frederick Adams McLaughlin.

The Gleaner, as in previous years, presents its readers with a fine half-tone engraving of the class.

As has been stated, on account of the large number of graduates, the customary plan of each reading an essay will not be carried out. Only the salutatory and valedictory addresses will be given.

The class colors are white and gold and the class motto, Esse quam videri, To be rather than to seem.

The speaker is Dr. Charles D. McCarthy of Malden, who will give the address to the graduates. Music will be furnished by Cook's orchestra of Pittsfield.

The class officers are, Alfred Blowe, president; Edith Wilson, vice president; Frederick A McLaughlin, secretary and treasurer.

The graduation program comprises invocation, salutatory by Mary A. Hayes, the address, valedictory by Mary B. Rogers, presentation of diplomas by Superintendent, Preston Barr, interspersed with music and closing with the class song. This was composed by Miss Cormick, words written by Alfred Blowe.

GRADUATES' NIGHT.

SEVENTEEN LEE YOUNG PEOPLE COMPLETE COURSE.

Dr. McCarthy's Fine Address. Music, Flowers, Sweet Girl Graduates. Large Audience and New Hall Combine to Create Anspicious Occasion.

The completing of the four years course in the public schools is always an event of transcendent importance to the young people who have thus carried through the work, mastering the difficulties and preparing themselves in the branches to education that fit them for the ordinary walks of life. It means volumes of anxious parents whose greatest interest in life is the present and future welfare of their children. It is of such importance, because to the majority of the graduates it is the end of school preparation and the beginning of life's duties. To the minority who are to go higher and enter the professions it is the foundation for college life. So the interest in Commencement is keen and befitting its importance.

The graduating exercises of the Lee High school held in Memorial hall Thursday evening were of more than ordinary importance, because of the large number of pupils who received the sheepskins, no less than seventeen. They were boys and girls of our well known families, all or nearly, born and grown to young manhood and womanhood in the town. The hall was filled to the doors with many standing in the rear. The hall in its new and light colorings was attractive, in marked contrast from previous years, A great shield covering the memoria ltablet, bore the class colors of white and gold and the class motto, Esse quam Videri, (To Be rather than to Seem,) '06. All along the front of the stage were placed the floral offerings of friends to the graduates, a parterre of color and fragrance. These were flanked with kalmia, daisies and maidenhair ferns. On the platform were the school committee and superintendent, Principal Seacord and three teachers, Miss Jackson, Miss Hart, Miss Bassett, and Rev. Jesse Ackerman, D. D., who pronounced the invocation. Music was furnished through the evening by Cook's orchestra of Pittsfield, three pieces.

The processional was, as always, a pretty scene. The 17 ushers formed a double file through which the undergraduates marched and filed into front seats reserved for them. Then the graduates, unattended, marched up the aisle and took seats on the platform. The girls in their white graduation dresses, and carrying white fans and massive boquets of flowers, made a charming picture.

After an overture number and the invocation, Miss Mary Adeline Hayes, who had been chosen to the honor of salutatorian, delivered the addresses of her office. In well chosen words the speaker gave words of welcome on behalf of the class of '06 to the audience, her schoolmates, teachers and the board of education.

Following another musical number, Principal Seacord introduced the orator of the evening, Dr. Charles D. McCarthy of Malden. Mr. Seacord spoke of the innovation in this being the first time in twenty-five years a speaker had been engaged for such occasions instead of each graduate having work to do, and of the speaker of this evening as a graduate of the old Lee high school, in 1877.

Dr. McCarthy opened his address with a fine tribute to the town of Lee, saying it was home once more for him to be here, among the scenes of his youth, seeing familiar faces, and of the inspiring recollections his visit brought up. It was looking back to his boyhood again. He keenly appreciated the honor of being invited to make the address. Dr. McCarthy told of the hopes of the boys and girls as they finished their school work, which were his, and how the years since had disillusionized the dreams, of hard work and disappointments coming as a common experience of all.

These young people living in a magnificent section with the glories of nature all about them have in this scenery a school in itself that will follow them through life.

Dr. McCarthy laid stress on the need of choosing definite vocations. He gave examples of men who filled high places and were mindful of the good of others. You are hereafter not to live for yourselves alone but to high purpose. Money is not to be despised but is to be sought as a means of gaining higher things. Let it be your high purpose to resolve to be among those who work for and in the love of your profession. You owe it in return to the generous public who who have borne the cost of your education and to the faithful teachers to pay back the debt in service, Bring to your work enthusiasm and idealism. Carl Schurz who died a few days ago, said Ideals are stars to guide us. The speaker illustrated the power of the guidance of ideals but said that they should be carried out on the practical side. He invited the graduates to take an inventory of their powers, and spoke of the misfits in life through a wrong start.

The necessity of cultivating a genial and kindly disposition was urged. Mankind is too busy to seek out the good when hidden under a repellant exterior. Dr. McCarthy spoke as a physician in his remarks on the inestimable value of health. Good health is the unison of man with the fundamental laws of nature. The wickedness and folly of sowing wild oats was shown up. It is impossible to eradicate evil seeds once sown in the system.

You now go out into the world, schools are before you. There is the school of the world, the school of books. The speaker enlarged on the value of good books. Dr. McCarthy said—

And to you young women and young men who stand on the very verge of school life about to step out into other fields of labor and study, I could wish no greater joy, no more fitting crown to the successful life work that as I trust, awaiting you, than that you also may in the years to come return here to speak to some than graduating, out of a large experience and a riper knowledge, but under the spell of recollections as pleasant and inspired as my own.

That which I most desire would be to take from your own thoughts that which is best and try to fix it firmly as a guide for your future. You owe it to yourselves, to the generous public who has thus far helped you on. This very thing you are to bear in mind that you are not to live I hope for yourselves only. As every grain forms a part of the great world, drop of water lends its volume t ocean so it is with the life of one of

What then is your best thought in regard to your future? What but to do your best at all times through life with all the skill and ability and fidelity that is possible. And no matter what your occupation, to do this work with the idea of the good that may be accomplished, of the excellence of the work itself and not simply with the hope of plenary reward. Those rewards whether small or great are only of secondary consideration in what should be the chief aim of all the upbuilding of character.

I wish I might impress upon you the great truth that every young man and woman enters upon the work of life a debtor to the community and to the calling they are to follow.

And you owe it also to the occupation you shall hereafter follow and live by, be it professional or otherwise to enter upon not as a parasite but on terms of mutual assistance, and as it is to help you, so you in turn are to help it, to enlarge its resources, to increase its usefulness, to multiply its capabilities for making yourself and the world also happier and better.

This enthusiasm, this idealism is the true law of progress. It does not show but a due and proper respect for the past, but it is ever using, that past as a stepping stone to higher things. It is ever welcoming the new light.

The essential law is to hold fast to that which is true and to advance steadily from one truth to another, as you have been taught in geometry. Our reason why the world is so full of failures is that many through ignorance of their own limitations have taken tasks unsuited to them. As Sidney Smith says they are square blocks trying to fill up round holes. But the saddest sight of all is the spectacle of a youth entering upon some occupation with a moral equipment too weak to withstanding the temptations that surround it. Therefore I say to you after you have laid as broad and deep a foundation as possible, think well of the special structure you propose to build upon it of your capabilities for the work you are to undertake, and, this once settled, go about your task with a courage that cannot be daunted by poverly, physical weakness or outside opposition.

You must and will succeed if you keep your aim steady, if you cultivate the spirit of joy in work, if you learn once for all that, as Emerson says, the crowning fortune of a man is to be born with a bias for some pursuit which keeps him in employment and happiness.

The man who seeks one thing in life and but one,
May hope to attain it before life is done,
But he who seeks all tings wherever he goes,
Only reaps from the seeds which around him he sows,
A harvest of barren regrets.

This is the law of history, the law of itdividuals and even of national development,

No matter what your ability, position or your reputation may be, you need a strong, swest nature to turn them to their highest uses. Manners makes the man. And here I do not mean those affected and even silly formalities which too often usurp the name and place of good manners but rather the observance of those rules of deportment which are but the capitalization of unselfishness, defiance and grace--the concrete expression of the Golden Rule.

Preserve both your physical and mental health, cherish well the body, for, rightly looked at, it is the chalice of an immortal soul, and who would put such a jewel as that in an unclean vessel?

As you go away tonight from school life, I hope you have resolved that your education will not cease here. Your old leading strings are broken; henceforth you must rely more and more upon yourselves as teachers.

He who has learned to read aright, to enter into the thought and feelings of a great author, has found a joy for his youth, a solace for his old age, a never-failing resource against care and a fountain of delight and profit for all time.

My young friends, we all of us have a great feeling of pride in this good old school of ours. Its standard has always been high, its work honorable.

For myself I owe whatever I have and whatever I am largly to its influence and to the influence of its long-time grand old teacher.

Honor, and reverence, and good repute
That follows faithful service as its fruit
Be unto him whom living we salute.

I come tonight to wish you Godspeed upon your journey, knowing that, though the world be all be all before you, yes faith, and hope, and love, and joy and finally success stand ready waiting to attend you, while overhead even unto the end shine out the eternal stars.

Mary Barlow Rogers delivered the valedictory addresses. She said that a liberal education, once considered a privilege, was now a necessity. Words of praise were spoken for the school from which the class now graduates, and of the intelligent supervision that has ruled. Miss Rogers spoke of the friendship of the members of the class, now entering the body of the Lee Alumni, and impressed upon her mates the significance of their motto, To be rather than to seem. The address was a worthy one in every respect and did her great credit.

Preston Barr, superintendent of the schools, presented the diplomas. The thought of Mr. Barr in his words to the graduates, was the greatness of an event like this is that it is a function in statesmanship, that the school board is a spoke in a great system, and the education whose fruition is represented in the diplomas, is the gift of the nation to its youth. The supreme worthy thing in the world is a noble man. We place great importance in this country on vested interests, but there is something far greater and that is character.

The exercises closed with the class song, written by Alfred Blowe, to music by Clare Cormick

After the exercises friends crowded around the graduates and presented congratulations, and the gifts of flowers, which were in great profusion and beauty, were distributed.

While there is diversity of opinion as to whether a speaker or essays by the graduates is most enjoyed, the preponderance of opinion as expressed seemed to be in favor of the former. Certainly it is best with so large a class, and the prospects are for continued large numbers. Having been started the probability is the new departure will be the rule in the future. It is a custom that is growing in favor.

The full list of graduates is as follows:

Laura Eleanor Barr,
Clare Margaret Cormick,
Marguerite Eugenia Gillmor,
Mary Adeline Hayes,
Mae Keating Mooney,
Mary Barlow Rogers,
Mary Alyce Saulnier,
Juliet Shannon Smith,
Marion Eliza Tucker,
Edith Miriam Wilson,
Alfred Tevis Blowe,
William Martin Carty,
William Peter Heaphy,
Clayton Wickes Hull,
Raymond Connell Malley,
John Edward McDonough,
Frederick Adams McLaughlin.

Miss Barr is third honor pupil, Miss Wilson fourth honor.

The class officers are—Alfred Blowe, president; Edith Wilson, vice-president; Frederick McLaughlin, secretary and treasurer.

Several of the graduates will take up the college course. Four of the young ladies decided a year or more ago to enter Vassar and will begin with the next college year. They are Juliet Smith, Mary Rogers, Marion Tucker and Eleanor Barr. William Heaphy may take a law course in the University of Michigan. John McDonough intends to study law in New York.

Dr. McCarthy to Lee Graduates

Advice Of Old Alumnus to Seniors

OF HIGH SCHOOL

Dr. Charles D. McCarthy of Malden delivered the principal address at the Lee high school graduation Thursday night. He said in part:—

And this is home once more; these kindly words of introduction just spoken, these fondly faces, many of them very familiar. These exercises calling back as they do happiest memories, each well known scene, hill, valley and river, "all that I have loved long since and lost awhile," speak to the heart of home and touch its chords into tender emotion.

And to you young women and young men who stand on the very verge of school life about to step out into other fields of labor in study. I could wish no greater joy, no more fitting crown to the successful life work that is in trust, awaiting you, than that you also may in the years to come return here to speak to some then graduating, out of a larger experience and a riper knowledge, but under the spell of recollections as pleasant and inspired as my own.

It is about a generation since like the young people before me I experienced the sadness of farewell and parted from teachers and scholars in this good old school yearning for the large excitement that the coming year should yield. felt my heart leap eagerly to meet the future youths rapturous impatience to do its part in the battle of life.

Mine were the hopes, the dreams, the illusions and aspirations that doubtless all the minds of you young people before me.

At that age wa are all Don Quixotes, and is a blessing that we are so. Who would lay destroying hands on those aerial castles. Who does not feel in spite of many contraditions that oftimes longings mould in clay what life carves in marble real? Soon enough the ruthless years will bring their disillusions as they have to me. "A wiser head I have I know than when I loitered here but in my wisdom there is woe and in my knowledge care." So it is that fond memory makes me share the feeling of these young graduates; time and experience and children of my own give me a part in the mingled emotions of pride, hope and anxiety that thrill there.

Parents their teachers and friends and those who have the honor of these schools in charge, it is from their standpoint that I wish to speak to you.

When we stand upon the landing and look upon the great ship departing on its voyage our hope is that its mission will be one of the highest success and that it will reach the destined port in safety. Yet we are even then mindful of the dangers of the stormy seas that may be before it. The spirit of solicitude will mingle with the hopes in our hearts, my young friends. Your lives have thus far been cast in pleasant places. All about you are the varied and inspiring beauties of nature, a great instruction in herself, a picture that wherever you go will always be with and dear to you You have had the best of education thus far and now this closing scene of it will weave itself fondly into your memory.

The audience, essays and flowers and all the pomp, you cannot think about it all without a certain seriousness. That which I most desire would be to take from your own thoughts that which is best and try to fix it firmly as a guide for your future. You owe it to yourselves to the generous public who has thus far helped you on. This very thing you are to bear in mind that you are to live I hope for yourselves only. As every grain of sand forms a part of the great world as every drop of water lends its volume to the ocean so it is with the life of one of you.

These rewards whether small or great are only a secondary consideration. "My work is music," said the old Stradurarius and "if my hands stopped I would rob God." Was it ever with a sordid aim that the great men of the world have wrought? Was this think you the purpose of such a man as Garrison when in a small chamber, friendless and penniless, he toiled at his topics a poor unknown young man?. The place was dark yet, there the freedom of race began. Now I do not wish you to understand me as preaching to you that money must be despised that may be the strain that is commonly struck on such occasions as this, but as a matter of fact and observation you know that it is not despised even by the preacher, but its pursuits should not become the absorbing motive of action the sole end and aim of life, but simply a means by which you can gain leisure, freedom for higher things and win as Burns says: "The glorious privileges of being independent."

In my own profession I am glad to say I have known many a man who gives his time and labor for the pure love of his calling. Let it be your inspiration and your highest resolve to stand hereafter always among such as these. I wish I might impress upon you the great truth that every young man and woman enters upon the work of life a debtor to the community. So much has been done for you by the generosity of the public, your sacrificing parents and your teachers to make it posible for you to help yourselves. You owe it in return to them to be worth your opportunities to pay back

WM. J. HARDING,
LEE, MASS.

RECEPTION



CLASS OF 1907

TO

CLASS OF 1906

K. OF C. HALL, LEE,

FRIDAY EVENING,

JUNE 29, 1906

ORDER of DANCES

(Music by Clark's Orchestra of Pittsfield.)

1 TWO-STEP- "College Life"
..... Class '06

2 WALTZ- "When the Whippoorwill Sings Marguerite"
..... Principal

3 TWO-STEP- "Happy Hienie"
..... Athletic Ass'n.

4 FIVE-STEP- "Mister Joshua"
. .....Senior Officers

5 WALTZ- "Dearie"
.....L. H. S. Orchestra

6 Two-Step- "Wait 'Till the Sun Shines Nellie"
.....B. Ball Team

7 Newport- "Love's Dream"
..... .Valedictorian

8 WALTZ- "When the Mocking Birds are Singing in the Wildwood"
.....Alumni

INTERMISSION

9 WALTZ- "Keep On the Sunny Side"
..... Faculty

10 TWO-STEP- "Bright Eyes Good-Bye"
..... F. Ball Team

11 FIVE-STEP- "Under the Banana Tree"
.....Under Grads.

12 WALTZ- "In Dear Old Georgia"
. .....Junior Officers

13 Newport- "Seniors"
.....Our Invited Guests

14 TWO-STEP- "Silver Heels"
..... R. O. P. C.

15 FIVE-STEP "Dancing in the Moonlight"
..... .Salutatorian

16 WALTZ- "Golden Sun set"
.....
Royal Purple and White

TWENTY-NINTH

Annual Commencement Exercises

—— OF ——

The Lee High School.

Memorial Hall, June 28, 1906, 8 P. M.

Program.

OVERTURE. MARCH.

INVOCATION, Rev. Jesse Ackerman, D. D.

SALUTATORY, Mary Adeline Hayes.

MUSIC.

ADDRESS, Dr. Charles D. McCarthy, of Malden.

MUSIC.

VALEDICTORY, Mary Barlow Rogers.

PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS,
Superintendent Preston Barr.

CLASS SONG,

MUSIC.

Music by Cook's Orchestra of Pittsfield.

CLASS OF 1906.

RECEPTION

CLASS OF '07 TO CLASS OF '06

K. OF C. HALL, LEE.

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 29, 1906

RECEPTION, 7:30 TO 9:30 DANCING, 9 TO 12

[PRESENT THIS CARD AT THE DOOR]



them in gratitude in the success and honor of your lives.

Think of the cost in sacrifice to which they have put themselves. He who places such an ideal as this before him can alone hope for great success. It is within the reach of all no matter how humble the calling may be. You have the example of Watts, Arkwright, Addison and many others to teach you the possibilities that lie in enthusiastic work. This enthusiasm and idealism is the true law of progress. What was it that that great man, the late Carl Schurz said of ideals: "There are stars to guide us and while we may not hope to touch them yet following them we reach our highest destiny."

"Hitch your wagon to a star" said a philosopher "but your wagon must have solid earth under it. In other words that this enthusiasm should not so over master you as to lead you to forget the practical. It is necessary for graduates to choose some path in life. He is first requested to take an inventory of the physical, mental and moral equipment of hi powers and his weakness. Like a true general, measure your forces against the coming struggle. A reason for so many failures is that many through ignorance of their own lamentations have taken tasks unsuited for them. As Sidney Smith said: "There are square blocks trying to fill round holes." The crowning feature of a man is to be born on a basis for some pursuit that will keep him in employment and in happiness.

The man who seeks but one thing in life may hope to attain it but he who seeks all things reaps a harvest of barren regret. This is the law of history individual and even of national development.

In concluding Dr. McCarthy said: "I hope I have said nothing here but what translated into your lives may be helpful to you. The thought that the past is largely mine while the future with all its posibilities and hopes belongs to you. I come to wish you God speed upon your journey knowing that though the work is all before you yet faith, hope, love, joy and finally success stand ready waiting to attend you while overhead even unto the end shine out the eternal stars.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1894.

JULIUS BIEN & CO LITH N Y



Lee High School Class of '07.

ELOQUENT ADDRESS,

DELIVERED BY PROF. J. WINTHROP PLATNER AT GRADUATION.

Thirtieth Annual Commencement Exercises of Lee High School Pass into History. Synopsis of Prof. Platner's Ideas. What a High School Education Means.

Memorial hall was filled to the doors on the occasion of the commencement exercises of the Lee High school Thursday evening, the thirtieth graduation in our school history. The occasion was a departure in there being no class honors and notable in being the largest class in the town's school life. The decorations of the platform and the borders of the proscenium opening were a credit to the school. They comprised trimming in the class colors, royal purple and white, the motto, A Posse ad Esse, 1907, in a white field, a background of flags, while flowers, mainly syringas, were massed at the stage opening. On the platform were Dr. Hassett and Dr. Wilcox of the school board, Supt Preston Barr, Principal Hutchinson and Miss Hazen and Miss Casey, high school teachers and the clergy. Miss Cyr having left for Europe was not present.

To the music of the march "White Lillies" by Clark's orchestra of Pittsfield, the undergraduates marched in and took places at the front of the hall. Then came the long double file of the seniors, twenty-three members, and took places in a diagonal on the platform, the girls charming in their white dresses and great boquets of roses and carnations.

Invocation was offered by Rev. Osmon P. Hoyt, the new pastor of the Methodist church, in the following words.

Great and Eternal God, we invoke thy blessing! That we may confess thy name and acknowledge thy hallowed dominion we worship thee—the Lord of all

Whatever may have been or may now be our purpose respecting the divine counsel it is wholly fitting for us to pause in this hour of great significance that we may in some manner declare our recognition of the leading hand and guiding mind of Infinite Wisdom and such opportunities as have come, and will come, to these young people for improvement and worthy achievement.

Reason that exalted gift of the Creator—the power of mind by which great ends are reached—May it never be abused! May the habit of thoughtfulness and the process of mental training but make these graduates increasingly effective in noble work. May the development of the mind tend only to give them poise of character. As tonight in receiving their diplomas they are to hold the written evidence of their having completed a prescribed course may the chiefest witness to their achievement be the testimony of life and character and may they answer for their school opportunity by crowding the future with worthy endeavor.

In behalf of these young friends have we invoked heaven's blessing, not forgetting those with the deepest interest in their welfare have labored and sacrificed to make possible this occasion of honor and gladness.

We praise thee O God! Amen!

After a selection from the "Gingerbread Man" by the orchestra, Principal Hutchinson introduced the speaker of the evening, Prof. J. Winthrop Platner of Andover Seminary, a son of Lee. Prof. Platner opened his address with the modest statement that he understood the essays by the graduates had been suppressed and the place given to outsiders.

Only once in each life, the speaker said, does the event of tonight come. These graduations are repeated year after year, but no matter how often, this is of supreme interest because it is for you. It is an epoch in your lives. There are three epochs in life, besides the fixed ones of birth and death, graduation, the choice of an occupation, and marriage. No one can properly speak of the completion of an education, that is a lifelong process. How little have you learned of the great sum of knowledge! You have learned something of the history of your country, of that of England, of classical history. But how small a part this is of all the history of all the nations of the world. In the domain of language, you have gained some knowledge of Latin, Greek, German, and our own noble tongue, but how small a part of the many languages of the world. Then there are the realms of music, art, philosophy, metaphysics and so on. Education so far is a beginning for all. You have now come to a gateway, that to the domain of knowledge. Not a gateway from but a gateway into. You are now able more correctly to estimate what is before you.

The summit of the highest ideal is that which makes all alike. A genuine citizen is a citizen of all the world. Modern progress has brought the world together and is making all akin. The door is open to you into a larger, intellectual life. The most highly educated man is the most modest and humble.

Good books take us into the society of the noblest and best of the world. Through the wonderful triumphs of the printing press we come into the treasures of literature. If we have strength enough to discern the ephemeral, the books of today that are soon forgotten, we can have the world's best.

Prof. Platner dwelt with emphasis on the thought that knowledge is the gateway on every side to privileges and responsibility. If we know, it is our duty to impart knowledge. Education, wealth and social position are not a privilege to use for our own selfish purpose but an obligation to help bring others into a share of better things. The world is being drawn nearer toward a common bond. Life is given us to use what we have. Materials and force are at our command. It is important that they be controlled by a morally directed purpose. Wisdom and virtue must conquer the world. Sound learning and moral courage are the two guiding stars of our nation.

These are the keynotes of the address, which is acknowledged by all to be one of the finest ever delivered before a graduating class in Lee. On every side were heard at its close and the next day words of praise for the effort of the speaker. It was delivered entirely without notes.

After the address Frank Larkin of the orchestra gave a bass solo, "The sea is the home for me." The class song "Dear Old 1907," as we printed last week, was sung to the tune, "The purple hills," a Williams college song. Miss Mary Hayes was accompanist.

Rev. Preston Barr, superintendent of schools, presented the diplomas. He spoke briefly of the great advance that had been made in the school curriculum of today over a century ago. We now recognize the great importance of the primary school. We are not called to do one thing only but a multitude of things. Mr. Barr spoke of manual training, of school gardening, of drawing, as part of today's public school teaching. When Lambert Payne, who had come from the hospital to be present, received his diploma he was cheered by friends all over the house. He has not completed the course but by vote of the school board was allowed to receive his diploma on the condition that he study this summer to make up the loss through his illness.

Principal Hutchinson gave out the list of such of the graduates as intend to enter college, as follows:

Miss Elsie Smith to Vassar, Robbins Barstow to Dartmouth, Silas Hennessey to the University of Pennsylvania. Those who expect to go to college a year later are, Misses Katherine Phelps and Laura Stevens to Mount Holyoke, Henry Fallon, Raymond Kelly and Allan Wurtzbach to Rensselear Polytechnic.

Those who expect to take up future study but have not decided where as yet, Misses Marion Pixley, Jennie Reed, Magdalen Tracy Ella Waddock, and of the boys, Albert Clark, Daniel Clarke, Miller Heebner and Lambert Payne MissReed will go either to Colby college, N. H., or a college in Ohio.

These are the graduates:

Allan Frederick Wurtzbach
Stanley Washburn Tucker
Earl Blanchard Ramsdell
Willard Oakley Pease
Malcolm Weed Lehman
Maurice Joseph Leahey
Raymond Henry Kelly
Silas Wells Hennessey
Miller Beekman Heebner
Henry Dionysius Fallon
Daniel Stephen Clarke
Albert Clark
Robbins Wolcott Barstow
Ella Gertrude Waddock
Magdalen Stumpf Tracy
Laura Wilma Stevens
Elsie Waldron Smith
Jennie Marie Reed
Marion Pauline Pixley
Katharine Dimis Phelps
Octavia Hamilton Jennings
Ruth Barker Bullard

dout, N Y., cured me of Bright's and Gravel. Four of the best ans had failed to relieve me. I commended it to scores of people ke success, and know it will cure) try it.—Mrs. E. P. Mizuer, Burg) Price $1.00, all druggists; 6 $5.00

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top your pain free. To show you before you spend a penny—what nk Pain Tablets can do, I will

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Grammar School have passed their examinations and will become members of the High school in Septembe : Thomas Ingham, Mary Bossidy, Genevieve Kavanaugh, Annie Elliott, Albert Chapin, Elaine Kavanaugh, Mary Sheldon, Thomas Mullahy, Ethel Heebner, George Niles. Frank Gardner, Arthur Rogers, George Morin, Ruby Sennett, Edward O'Hearn, Raymond Gillmor.

ADUATION EXERCISES

LEE HIGH SCHOOL CLASS OF '08 HAS AUSPICIOUS CLOSING.

Lawyer C. L. Hibbard Sets a Lofty Ideal of Character and Service for the Graduates — Superintendent Barr's Ideal for Our Schools.

The high school class of 1908 went out of being Thursday evening in an atmosphere of color, music and oratory. Memorial Hall was handsomely trimmed, the stage setting being in green white and colors. The background was a solid field of evergreen filled with cut daisies. The class motto, Non palma sine labore, in the center. On the platform were Doctors J. J. Hassett and D. M. Wilcox of the school board, Superintendent Preston Barr, Principal F. W. Hutchinson, the teachers, Miss Lucy E. Cyr, Miss Mabel G. Hazen and Miss Ella G. Casey; Rev. J. F. Leonard, Rev. O. P. Hoyt, and the speaker of the evening, Lawyer Charles L. Hibbard, of Pittsfield. The processional was, as in past years, the most attractive feature of the evening. The class made a pleasing sight as disposed on the platform. Music was furnished by Gorman's orchestra of Pittsfield.

The graduates were: Vera Electa Baldwin, Agnes Evelyn Blow, Celia Veronica Carty, Leona Katherine Cormick, Clara Lilian Dragon, Lulu May Fanning, Francis Anthony Kelly, Anna Helena Kennedy, Florence Helen Norman, Clarence Joseph Norton, Hazel Elizabeth Ramsdell, Edward Joseph Ryan, Mary Alice Wright.

Prayer was offered by Rev. John F. Leonard of St. Mary's church.

The Invocation.

O God of mercy, God of love, God from whom all goods things proceed, without whom no good thing is begun, and now brought to completion; graciously listen to our supplicating prayer, and may our humble petitions be acceptable to Thee, from whom we expect every best and perfect gift in this life, and in the life to come, that happiness, of which St. Paul tells us, it hath not entered into the mind of man to conceive the rewards which God has prepared for those who love Him. We beseech Thee, that under Thy fostering and Fatherly care, our national prosperity may ever continue under the smile of Thy Divine Providence; wise and prudent rulers at the helm of State, peace and happiness at home; friendship and good will toward all the nations of the earth; in order that their may be wrought, in this Our Country, the highest ideals of Christian civilization, as an example and a pattern for other peoples and other lands.

We beseech Thee, that these young men and women in leaving our halls of learning, may shake from the tree of knowledge its ripest and richest fruit, and each cleave in the path of duty an enviable and honored position in life's battle, which will win encomiums from their fellow citizens, reflect credit upon their teachers, bring honor to the schools of Lee, for equipping them with the spirit of true patriotism, for God, for country and for home, in the civic duties of life.

We beseech Thee, that Thou instil into their heads manly and noble aspirations, confidence in self, honesty of purpose, sterling industry, and a temperate life.

And when trials, trouble and sorrows crowd your pathway, and life seems dark and dreary, remember the promise of your Saviour. "Whatsoever you ask the Heavenly Father in my name He will give unto you." And placing no limits to His promises and the infallible power of prayer, exclaims, "Ask and you shall receive."

Yes, and remember the most perfect and sublime of all prayers and petitions possible for the creature to offer to the Creator, and taught by the Saviour to his Apostols, when they begged of Him, "Lord teach us how to pray."

Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name; thy kingdom come; thy will be done on earth as it is heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into tempation; deliver us from evil. Amen.

MissCelia Carty gave the history of the class and entertained all with the humorous side of the experiences of the four years. Edward Ryan was prophet and his hits at each were so keen as to arouse constant laughter. After more music came the address on the Ideals of Life, one that set forth ideals of progress and service for others, which if followed out will make the graduates to fill a worthy place in future years. Principal Hutchinson introduced the speaker as C. L. Hibbard of the class of 1888.

Synopsis Mr. Hibbard's Address.

Mr. Hibbard opened his address with a reminiscence of his own graduation, when he stood on this platform twenty years ago. He paid a sterling tribute to his instructor and two schoolmates who have since died, Albert VanHuyck and Walter Street. They were magnificent specimens of physical manhood, manly in temperament, ambitious, of fine intellectual attainment, noble, courageous, conscientious, they were of the finest type of graduates sent out by the Lee high school. Science called one, the Christian ministry the other.

Then at the head of the school was that venerable man who still lives among you and walks these streets respected and loved of all. Learned in academic knowledge, educated in the school of human life and activities, cultured but democratic, firm but gentle, idealistic yet practical, withal a man, a gentleman whose firm benignity of face to know was to love.

Mr. Hibbard emphasized the importance of the occasion, the meaning of these years of school life, the now going out into the ranks of the world's workers. The foundation of a liberal education is the strongest, best foundation for life. The establishment of the public school system is one of the crowning glories of the commonwealth. It is one of the foundations of true democracy. Not only do you acquire knowledge but the art of using such knowledge. The hero above all men is the educated man. Increasingly is it true that the great work of the world is to be done by educated men and women. The standards of all forms of employment as well as the professions is constantly being raised.

The two great fundamentals are knowledge and will. The third and greatest is obedience. This is yielding to universal law. All life is orderly. To merge one's self in the great sway of law is to find it and one's duty in loving, obedient service is the rule of true life.

You will get out of the world an equivalent only of what you put into it. The number of efficient men does not increase in equal proportion with the growth of our population. Employers of labor complain of the increasing inefficiency of employes. In the professions there are multitudes of mediocre men who fail to reach the summit of reputation and achievement. If you can supply these qualities now lacking you will find a large place and opportunity wating for you. You have an especial duty in your civic responsibility.

To you young women—yours is a problem of life new and more complex than that which confronted your mothers. The utmost wisdom is today required that the gracious sweetness and charm as well as the obligation of true womanhood be not dimmed or altogether lost. Especial effort should be made to continue the intellectual impetus you now have. Further you need skilled and wise training in the especial duties which confront you. The problem of the man and the home, the overthrow of many evils, rests largely with the women who can hold men to the paths of right.

Each one of you young men and young women alike has an inescapable duty sooner or later, that of work. Every right minded person idealizes his work. Then there is the need of courage. The world is ever seeking for men of courage. True work is never detached from character. Work is a duty which we can best define by one word—service.

These then are your ideals; A broad horizon, far sighted vision and strength, forces which make for freedom, power and character, courage, a keen abhorance of dishonesty, self merger in work for others, service to your fellow man.

Superintendent Preston Barr, in presenting the diplomas made a brief address to the friends of the pupils, and "through them to the people of the town." Mr. Barr said he wanted to drive a nail and took for his text a sentence of Mr. Hibbard's, "Not failure but low aim is crime." Mr. Barr said that in no sphere of life was this so true as in education. He said that our schools were open to criticism, and he would be obliged for any criticisms brought to him. The speaker said the weak point in our schools is not low aim, far from it. It is narrowness, want of breadth. He illustrated by a school he visited where the young children were such good readers as to surprise him. Inquiry found that these pupils were under a teacher who had made a specialty of teaching reading for ten years. Mr. Barr spoke of the education a boy gets on a farm by the use of his hands, his brain, and how this gives him an advantage. Mr. Barr said that it was the duty of the people of Lee, the taxpayers, to supply the means for making the schools better.

After the exercises the graduates held what might be called a reception, their friends gathering around them for half an hour. Many presents were sent to the graduates at their homes.

Principal Hutchinson announced the intentions of the graduates. Francis Kelly is to enter Holy Cross college, Clarence Norton will go to a school of pharmacy, Lulu Fanning to Westfield Normal, Anna Kennedy and Mary Wright will take a Normal school course. All the others will take post-graduate work in the high school or go away to school.

NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Unusually Large Number of Changes for the Coming Year.

There are to be several changes in the teaching force of our schools for the new school year, more than usually the case. Miss Lucy E. Cyr, teacher of French and English in the high school has resigned and her place as English teacher will be taken by Miss Frances C. Small, who has been teaching in Bar Harbor, Me. Miss Casey will teach French. Miss F. Leela Stratton is transferred to the primary, and Miss Frances G. McLaughlin to the Memorial building, second grade. Miss Margaret Leahy is transferred from East Lee to the fourth grade. Her place will be taken by Miss June Bowen of North Adams. Miss Edna Searing of Stockbridge has resigned to teach in her own town. Miss Ada M. Congdon of North Lenox, has resigned and her place is taken by Miss M. Farley of Stockbridge. Miss Ethel L Sheldon of Mill River takes the East Lee primary in place of Miss Helen T. Murphy, resigned.

AUTHORITY.

Hilmer, Chief of Engineer Bureau, C. S. Army.
pbell, Eng. Corps, C. S. Army.
Foster, U. S. Army.
Foster, U. S. Army.
laron, Washington Artillery, C. S. Army.

GRADUATION EXERCISES.

SENIOR CLASS OF 1909 HOLDS COMMENCEMENT.

Was 32d Annual Event. Principal Frank Murdock of North Adams Normal School the Speaker. Fine Decorations and Good Music.

A cool evening favored the Commencement exercises of the Lee high school graduating class of 1909, in Memorial hall Thursday night. The hall was filled. This was the thirty-second annual. The background of the stage opening was a mass of laurel, in which the class motto, Non Scholae Sed Vitae, and the date had been painted, light blue on white, the class colors. The borderings were of daisies. Music was furnished by Gorman's orchestra of Pittsfield, four pieces.

Following are the full names of the graduates

Mary Alice Boyne,
Emma Augusta Clark,
Jeannie M. H. Dollar,
Mary Christina Hassett,
Nellie Elizabeth Healey,
Mary Collins Heaphy,
Margaret Hull,
Julia Louise Ingham,
Mary Alice Kelly,
Frances Helena Keeler,
Gladys Strong Robbins,
Lucile Foote Smith,
Josephine Catherine Tracy,
Joseph Bernard O'Laughlin,
George Smallwood Wickham
James Patrick Kelly,
Charles Travis Lehman,
Bert Edgar Niles.

The processional, always a striking form, was more than usually so because of the size of the class. The ushers were Edward Robbins, Harry Heaphy, Carl Gale, William Dollar, John Deely and Thomas Wickham The girl graduates each carried large bunches of roses. On the platform were the school board, Doctors J. J. Hassett, D. M. Wilcox and E. W. Markham, School Superintendent Preston Barr, the high school teachers, Principal F. W. Hutchinson, Misses Frances C. Small, Mabel G. Hazen and Ella J. Casey, and Rev. O. F. Moore Jr., of St. George's church, who gave the invocation.

Following a selection by the orchestra Mr. Hutchinson introduced the speaker of the evening, Frank F. Murdock, principal of North Adams Normal school.

Mr. Murdock said that the principle in the class motto was the one on which the Normal school did its work. He said the old principles of the school work were energy, courage and patience. But these can be equally exercised in a bad cause. The new ideas are enthusiasm, faith and skill. The speaker set forth in a long address the results of the operation of these ideas, especially of a working faith, and efficiency. He illustrated freely from the work in the Normal school in North Adams The state records show that on an average, of 100 public school pupils, 54 stop at the entrance of the high school, more drop out each of the three first years, and at the end, 94 of the 100 go to work. Hence the need of teaching efficiency. Mr. Murdock told how the principle of self-government had worked out to advantage in the school under his care. He said our school ought to teach music and drawing and favored manual training. He noticed in walking around the town previous to the exercises that our people do very little in the way of flower gardens and thought the high school grounds should have flower beds.

The newer movement in education through the county is to fit scholars for life. The speaker made much of getting the scholars to love their work and giving them a reward as a motive for hard study, in the way of time, to use in ways of their choosing. He knew of one whole class that finished all the required work in four days each week and had the fifth day to use their time at school in such reading or other occupation as they choose. He read a number of placards, that one class in another town that had a small printing press, printed. They were bright and to the point. For instance, "Do not sit down in the meadow and wait for the cow to back up to you to be milked, go to the cow!"

The closing thought of the speaker was a quotation—"It is only by labor that thought can be made healthy; it is only by thought that labor can be made happy."

While the address contained excellent principles for action, yet it lacked in the setting forward ideals of high culture and noble aims in life. It did not incite the graduates to seek the highest and best sphere of influence in the world, but instead was taken up too largely with trivialties to inspire the young people to sacrifice and resolute effort to attain to lofty goals. The address was considered by the school officers as one of impracticable ideas, being such as cannot be carried out in schools of the character of ours.

The class song, words by George H. Foster, music by Mary C. Hassett, was sung by the class.

For years we have journeyed together,
Our pathways have blended in one,
In school we have shared with each other
The joys of the course we have run,
But now as we stand at life's turning,
We ponder which way we shall go;
On someone the sun may be shining,
On another the clouds may show.

O'er those above whom clouds are showing,
A rift in the dark may appear,
And the sun through the break then o'erflowing
May flood them with joy and good cheer.
Meanwhile, as we're still going onward,
Our goal in the heavens will shine;
And we pray that you too may go onward
And remember the Class of Naught Nine.

CHORUS

"Non Scholae Sed Vitae"
For duty, truth and right;
We stand, dear Alma Mater,
Beneath the Blue and White.

Superintendent Barr presented the diplomas and spoke briefly in endorsement of Mr. Murdock's idea that our school grounds ought to be brightened with flower beds. The grounds have been graded and he knew the school board would be willing. Mr. Hutchinson said the state law required high schools to fit for college and read the intentions of the graduates.

Of the girls, Misses Emma Clark and Mary Hassett will enter Smith college in the fall, Gladys Robbins and Lucile Smith will go to Vassar, Margaret Hull and Louise Ingham will wait a year and then take the college course, Jeannie Dollar and Mary Kelly will go to North Adams Normal school in the fall, Fanny Keeler will enter Albany Business college. May Boyne and Macy Heaphy have made no plans as yet but there is little doubt they will take the college course. Of the boys, George Wickham will enter Holy Cross, Edgar Niles the University of Toronto, James Kelly, Charles Lehman and Joseph O'Loughlin will study in Albany Business college.

The exercises closed with benediction by Rev. Mr. Moore.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION.

Commencement Exercises Held Thursday Evening. Excellent Address.

The graduating class of 1910 closed its quadrennial of work and went out into the world with appropriate ceremonials, Thursday evening. This was the thirty-third graduation of Lee high school. The night was quite comfortable, the closing end of a heated term. The stage background in Memorial hall was decorated with laurel and daisies, the class colors, lavender and white, with the class motto, Finis Opus Coronat, in the center. The music by Escher's orchestra was especially fine. On the platform were the school board, Dr. J. J. Hassett, Dr. D. M. Wilcox, and Dr. E. W. Markham, Superintendent of schools, Bion E. Hicks, Principal F. W. Hutchinson, his assistants, Miss B. Elizabeth Morris, Miss Mabel G. Hazen, Miss Ella J. Casey, and Rev. John Barstow, who gave the invocation. The processional, was as always, the spectacular feature of the occasion, the graduates taking the center of the stage.

Principal Hutchinson introduced the speaker of the evening, his first acquaintance in Berkshire, J. Freeman Hall, superintendent of schools, North Adams. Mr. Hall tried not to give a stilted address, but one entirely for the graduates, full of sound and solid advice for the future. Five Gs and four Ps were dwelt upon. The first G is gratitude, and the speaker enlarged on the gratitude the students owe the town for giving them the education. It cost a great deal more than the money. We speak of the cost of an education forty or fifty years ago but in money or its equivalent, it was greater than now. The second is graciousness. In this we have as a people much to learn from Europe. Goodness, grit and gumption, the latter meaning readiness to meet emergencies; Perseverance, persistency, pleasure, purity are the other characteristics to be sought. The last element of grace and power was strongly dwelt upon. The address was received with marks of approval.

With brief remarks, Superintendent Hicks presented the diplomas to the graduates. Their names are—Misses Lillian Anna Blowe, Clotilda Hayes, Mary Josephine Kelly, Lena Margaret Navin, Mildred Kilburn Strong, Marguerite Helen Tracy, and John Dickinson Stevens.

The exercises closed with the benediction and orchestra selection. The members of the class have received many nice presents.

Gleaner, June 22, 1910

PUBLIC SCHOOL PROMOTIONS.

List of Pupils Who Have Made the Required Standing for Advance.

From the First Grade:

Frank Albee, John Bartini, Dominico Beaesian, Joseph Carmarco, Clifford Cotton, George Gangell, Bryant Hamilton, Leo Holian, Hamilton Hoyt, Louis Pompi, James Roberts, Benedict Tolo, John Vaber, Albert Johnston, John Mahar, Emma Bartella, Katherine Bradley, Magdalen Hayden, Ruth Markham, Mary McCullough, Emily Schwab, Emily Smith, Jennie Tibbetts, Mary Weatherhead, Pierena Zanoitti, Pierena Pinboni.

Conditional: Dominico Bartini, Emilo, Botolle, John Tyler.

From Second Grade:

Frances Orienti, Leona Vania, Catherine Thompson, Lucille Hooper, Madeline Orienti, Eleanor Clark, Mary Palmer, Marion Usher, Isabell Blake, Ruth Bevins, Irving Mills, Charles Armstrong Courtland Sires, Norman McCullock, Philip Lyons, Thomas Malloy, George Bartini, Delmer Lasher, Harvey Hitchcock, Merritt Lovey, Edward Christenson, Alexander Dollar, Angelo Pompi, James Blake, Ralph Jaynes, John Lue, ArchieMorin, Edward Cahill, James Antonelli, Purcell Hamilton, Irving Cavanaugh, Thoman Lyon.

From Third Grade:

Michael Andrea, Henry Andrea, John Airoldi, John Blake, Edward Budrow, David Brotsker, Percy Broderick, Arthur Crerar, Clarence Dahoney, Palmer Finch, Howard Jones, Thomas Keeler, Ensign Shultis, Wallace Palmer, Percy Williams, Leon Zanella, Augusta Andreoli, Ora Brunnell, Florence Crerar, Evelyn Cavanaugh, Leona Carey, Ethel Dowd, Isabella Dorman, Irma Johnston, Mildred Palmer, Anna Ritz, Helen Smith.

From Fourth Grade.

Russell Griffin, Howard Hitchcock, Francis Malloy, Harold Parker, Maude Tarmey, Ruth Tibbitts, Joseph Welsh, Lloyd Christenson, Mary Dollar, Edward Dempsey, Jeannette Graham, Madeline Gibbons, Harold Jaynes, James Jones, William Kelley, Edith Leach, John Malloy, Arthur McDermott, Mary McLaughlin, May Parker, Andrew Schwab, James Thompson, Charles Torrey, Isabel Vaber, John McGurty.

From Grade Five:

John Blake, Leslie Cheney, Russell, Collins, Thomas Carty, Howard Lasher, John McLaughlin, Cortlandt Sparks, Helen Bartlett, Dorothy Cassens, Marion Martin, Rena Merrell, Bernice Palmer, Ruth Vreeland, Helen Wade, Charles Bossidy, William Bossidy, Gustave Dowling, Bessie Budrow, Charles Darcy, John Ford, Charles Hawks, Majorie Hooper, Elizabeth Hull, Gladys Morin, Eliot Pease, Harry Murphy, Lorena Vaber.

Conditioned: Aline Colton, Katherine Bower.

From Grade Six:

Faye Bristol, Ruth Butterworth, Juliette Cori, Ethel Judd, Amelia Lyons, Marcella Norton, Lillias Roberts, Margaret Turner, Mabel Vreeland, John Bossidy, Ronald Cavanaugh, Leon Hubby, John Hardiman, James Holian, Claude Hooper, Earl Leach, Milton Parker, Clyde Phipps, Walter Ritz, John Phelan, William Sitzer, Tracy Torrey, Henry Tarmey.

Conditioned: William Sheldon, Mary Leahey, Mary Purcell.

From Seventh Grade:

Alice Barstow, Nancy Albee, Helen Wurtzbach, Majorie Nye, Mary Carey, Mary Blake, Isabelle Dollar, Marion Chapin, Jeanne Zimmerman, Nellie Harris, Vera Snow, Lucy Dempsy, Grace Huban, Earl Howland, John Sedgwick, John Rochester, Raymond Shultis, Earl Bartlett, Terrance Cavanaugh, Harold Phipps, Donald Rogers, Peter Crerar, George Turner, William Barry.

Conditioned: Dorothy Collins, Lucia Ballou, Hattie Clapp, Lathrop Sheldon, Louis Brotsker, Charles Felton, Edward Sutton.

From Eighth Grade.

Florence Blake, Anna Carey, Marion Budrow, Grace Maynard, Jenny Sutton, Linda Palmer, Ida Finch, Anna Tyer, Edith Roode, Elizabeth Dollar, Mae Costello, Mildred Bartlett, Ethel Graham, Marguerette Glassett, Hilda Stevens, Daisy Turner, Anna Mooney, Julia Shaylor, Emma Williams, Chester Martin, Karl Peiffer, Robert Ritz, Henry Lawrence, John Bossidy, Lawrence Clark, Carl Miller, John Kelly, Earl Dowd, Joseph Carty, John Haley, Edward Smith. William Steele, Wilber Clark.

Conditional: Edward Norman, Verda Burdict, Anna Carey.

From Ninth Grade—Admitted into High School:

Essie Beach, Catherine Blake, Mary Blake, Joel Calkins, Madeline Curran, Clarence Dowd, Ralph Felton, Julia Harris, Seldon Heath, Frances Huban, Max Hubby, Percy Kahler, Venita McAllister, Alma Miller, Marion Mooney, Gertrude Pease, Olive Strong, Ardra Toles, Gladys Willmott, Ethel Wurtzbach.

Conditional: Agnes Kearin, Harry Cross.

—The freshmen of the high school got their class colors, purple and white, above the weather vane on the Marble building, Friday a feat that is surprising for such young boys. They do not tell just how they did it but were very proud over the feat. The honor of flying their flag above the school building belongs of course to the senior class and has often had to be fought for with the juniors. But this year's class has but one boy and it was decided to use the honor if it could be done without a contest. The juniors stood ready to help the seniors and the getting ahead by the freshmen dished all the calculations.

—The juniors reception to the seniors of the high school in Baird & Benton's hall Friday night, filled the hall to its capacity, and the Grange hall and Knights of Columbs parlors were thrown open for the accommodation of the guests. Supper was served and Escher's orchestra furnished music. The decorations were the seniors' motto and class colors, purple and white.

—John D. Stevens is to enter Williams college in the fall and has qualified for it. The break this year, the only one as we showed, in a generation or more, will thus be but a single year without Lee being represented at Williams. Of the young lady graduates, Miss Mildred Strong is planning to go to Westfield Normal, Misses Lena Navin and Mary Kelly are considering entering Simmons college in Boston, whose specialty is domestic science, but have not decided. The others may enter a business college.

—The retiring principal, F. W. Hutchinson, was remembered by each of the four classes of the high school. The Masonic pin by the seniors we reported. The Juniors gave Mr. Hutchinson a fine gold fountain pen, the sophomore class a silk umbrella with gold handle, and the freshmen a handsome stickpin. There is genuine regret that Mr. Hutchinson is to leave, both on the part of the scholars and their parents, and our people in general. Mr. Hutchinson and family will spend the summer in Florida, going tomorrow. Mr. Hutchinson will have a fishing camp on Cold river which flows into the Deerfield, a most picturesque spot, which we visited in one of our mountain tramps.

Bradley Street School Association

A meeting of the Bradley Street School asaociation will be held at the selectmen's room Wednesday evening, July 6 All members of the association are invited to be present.

At this meeting the coming reunion in September will be discussed, and the condition of the soldiers' monument fund made known. There are now 34 subscribers to the fund of which 20 have paid. There are many who are interested and have expressed a desire to have a hand in placing an appropriate marker to the twenty soldier boys who went from the school, yet have not sent in a subscription. It is desirable that the fund be as large as possible at this meeting on the 5th. Please show your interest now, that the matter may be carried to a successful issue before the September reunion.

LEE. 1910

NEW HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPAL.

Arthur H. Carver, Who Will Come to Lee in the Fall.

Arthur H. Carver of Patnam, Ct., who has been elected principal of the high school and will begin work in the fall, is a native of Pennsylvania and is the son of a Methodist minister. He graduated from Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa.,



ARTHUR H. CARVER.

in the class of 1902 and was elected to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa for high scholarship. While in college he was the editor of the college weekly, monthly and annual publication. Mr Carver taught for three years in the East Maine conference seminary at Bucksport, Me., was three years principal of the high school at Kennebunkport, Me., and two years principal of the high school at Bar Harbor, Me. He has been active in athletics and was physical director and coach of all the athletic teams while he was at Bucksport. Mr Carver has musical ability, being a tenor soloist, and has been connected with musical organizations and has for eight years been a choir director. He has done editorial work and written short stories for magazines. Mr Carver is a Mason, being a member of Arundel lodge of Kennebunkport, Me.

20, 1910.

SALARIES OF TEACHERS

Lee Pays Largest Salary In Berkshire

COUNTY FIGURES

(Special to Journal.)

State House, Boston, Aug. 19—Of the fourteen counties in the state, Berkshire ranks ninth in the salaries paid to its male teachers, and eighth in its salaries paid to female teachers. These facts are contained in a report recently published by the state board of education. It discloses the fact that the average salary, per month, of Berkshire county male teachers is $102.79, as compared with the Massachusetts average of $151.39, and $49.02 as the monthly salary of women teachers, as compared with $60 68, the Massachusetts average.

The little town of Lee pays the largest salary in the county, and North Adams ranks second.

The amounts paid by the different cities and towns in Berkshire county which made up this average, are as follows:

&	Men	Women
Adams	$126.50	$52.62
Alford		33.67
Becket		38.38
Cheshire		40.50
Clarksburg	40.00	41.60
Dalton	123.37	50.26
Egremont		44.00
Florida	40.00	36.50
Great Barrington	128.36	47.86
Hancock		34.27
Hinsdale		41.64
Lanesborough		48.87
Lee	159.15	50.72
Lenox	125.00	49.70
Monterey	44.00	34.34
Mt. Washington		40.83
New Ashford		68.83
New Marlborough	53.16	31.17
North Adams	146.1 5	56.05
Otis		$37.40
Peru		36.67
Pittsfield	118.60	52.95
Richmond		35.66
Sandisfield		34.28
Savoy		39.31
Sheffield	80.00	35.27
Stockbridge	130.00	58.26
Tyringham	36.00	36.00
Washington		35.58
West Stockbridge	41.33	38.99
Williamstown	95.00	44.00
Windsor	36.00	34.56
Totals	....$102.79	$49.02

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

Gleaner, June 28, 1911

LEE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATING EXERCISES.

Class of 1911 With Seventeen Members. Parts by Honor Graduates. Address by Prof. Sill of Cornell University. Wurtzbach Prizes.

Lee high school class of nineteen hundred and eleven closed its career and celebrated the event Friday evening with interesting exercises, held in Memorial hall. The hall is too small for the friends who wish to attend on these occasions and this was more so this year because of the large class. Admission was limited strictly to ticket and the tickets had to be used with stringent care.

The graduates are seventeen, namely: Misses Mary O'Laughlin, Julia Burke, Mary Keller, Elaine Cavanaugh, Genevieve Cavanaugh, Florence Boyne, Grace Burns, Grace Carpenter, Edna Boyd, Bernice Tinker, Harriet Barstow, Mary Sedgwick, Lila Dorman and Thomas Ingham, Thomas Mullahey, James Mahan and Harold Kopp. Five are from South Lee and two from Tyringham.

The class motto is "Know Thyself" and this in Greek letters in the class colors, old rose and white, decorated the rear of the proscenium opening. The school board, Dr. J. J. Hassett, Dr. D. M. Wilcox and Dr. E. W. Markham; School superintendemt B. E. Hicks, Principal Arthur H. Carver, the Misses Julia Harrington, Ella J. Casey, B. E. Morris, teachers, and Miss Mabel Hazen, former teacher, occupied seats on the platform. The processional was

as always, an attractive feature. The music was by Escher's orchestra.

Prayer was offered by Rev. J. M. Prendergast. Miss Grace Burns gave the class history, Thomas Ingham the prophecy, James Mahan the address to undergraduates, Miss Harriet Barstow the presentation of gifts and Miss Mary Sedgwick the valedictory.

The address was by H. A. Sill of Cornell university, professor of history, and was one of the most practical character, his subject being "Seeing things." The speaker laid stress on the hitching on of their school learning to the things of everyday life, the application of book knowledge to the useful and practical in the work and experiences of each day. Prof. Sill showed by local illustrations how large a part the habit of observation has in giving an everyday education, in making life itself of keener interest, broadening the vision, and taking one into the realm of human achievement through past history. A piece of paper carries us back thousands of years into China where paper was first made, then into Arabia where it was developed. A piece of marble links us to the sculpture of Greece and the architecture of Rome and India, a bit of clay to Egyptian tablets and ancient pottery.

The prizes were awarded by Mr. Carver and diplomas presented by Mr. Hicks. The graduates are fitted to enter New England colleges on their certificates.

The W. C. T. U. prizes by the local W. C. T. U. for best essay on Total Abstinence was awarded to Joseph Dooley, Honorable mention to Miss Olive Strong.



THE LATE ALLAN WURTZBACH.

The two Allan Wurtzbach memorial prizes of $5 each in gold given by Mr. and Mrs. Carl Wurtzbach in perpetual memory of their son, Allan, a graduate of the high school, who died while a student at Middlebury college, to be awarded to that boy and that girl in the senior class making the best use of their opportunities during their term in school and who met and overcame the greatest difficulties during each course, were awarded to Harold Kopp of Tyringham, and Miss Grace Carpenter of South Lee. This was the first year they have been given.

After the exercises Thomas Ingham, president of the class, gave a dinner to the graduates at the home of his parents, Dr. and Mrs. L. T. Ingham,

SCHOLARS ADVANCED.

Full List of Scholars Promoted in the Grade Schools.

The following list is of the pupils from the different grades to be promoted.

From ninth grade to High school. Hilda Steyens, Linda Palmer, Francis Cory, Mildred Bartlet, Florence Blake, Grace Maynard, Marion Budrow, Elizabeth Dollar, Ethel Graham, Jenny Sutton, Anna Tyer, Anna Mooney, Daisy Turner, Ida Finch, Verda Burdick, Edward Norman, Lawrence Clark, Carl Miller, Joseph Carty, Edward Smith, John Haley, William Steele, Wilbur Clark, John Kelly, Earl Dowd.

From eight to ninth grade. Alice Barstow, Nancy Albee, Marjorie Nye, Helen Wurtzbach, Vera Snow, Dorothy Collins, Isabelle Dollar, Lucy Dempsey, Nellie Harris, Marion Chapin, Mary Blake, Jennie Zimmerman, Grace Huban, Lucia Ballou, Harold Phipps, Earl Howland, Terrance Cavanaugh, Mary Carey, Earl Bartlett, Lathrop Sheldon, Donald Rogers, Charles Parlett, William Barry. Edward Sutton, George Turner, Raymond Shultis, James Kelly.

From grade seven to grade eight. Faye Bristol, Ruth Butterworth, Juliet Core, Ethel Judd, Mary Leahy, Marcella Norton, Amelia Lyons, Lois Peiffer, Frances Peiffer, Lillias Roberts, Margaret Turner, Hazel Stewart, Mabel Vrealand, John Bossidy, James Church, Jesse Clark, Ronald Cavanaugh, Daniel Driscoll, Ellsworth Griffin, Leon Hubby, James Holian, John Hardiman, Claude Hooper, Earl Leach, William Olive, Clyde Phipps, Edward Tyer, John Phelan, William Sitzer, Tracy Torrey, William Sheldon, C. Felton, Edward Sutton. Conditioned, Mary Purcell, Elizabeth Hay, Milton Parker.

From grade six to grade seven. William Bossidy, John Blake, Leslie Cheney, Thomas Carty, Russell Collins Charles Hawks, Howard Lasher, Harry Murphy, John McLaughlin, Eliot Pease Cortland Sparks, John Willmott, Helen Bartlett, Elizabeth Hull, Aline Colton Dorothy Cassens, Elizabeth Budrow Marjorie Hooper, Marion Martin, Rena Merrill, Bernice Palmer, Lorena Vaber Helen Wade, Freda Sherman.

From grade five to grade six. Imogene Barber, Madelin Gibbons, Jeannette Graham, Edith Leach, Mildred Palmer May Parker, Isabel Vaber, Henry Andrea, Edward Dempsey, William Darbe, Charles Darey, Oswald Foulsham, William Kelly, John Malloy, John McGinty, Andrew Schwab, Charles Torrey, James Thomson.

From grade four to grade five. Lloyd Christenson, Mary Dollar, William Dunbar, Russell Griffin, Howard Hitchcock, Harold Jaynes, James Jones, Arthur McDermott, Mary McLaughlin, Harold Parker, Maude Tarmey, Augusta Andreoli, Ora Brunnell, Helen Smith, Irma Johnson, Virginia Carey, Cicely Parlett, Audrey Abell, John Airoldi, John Blake, David Brotsker, Evelyn Cavanaugh, Leona Carey, Florence Crerar, Albert Dowling, Ethel Dowd, Palmer Finch, Howard Jones, Thomas Keeler, Mary Vaninetti. Conditioned, Edward Budrow, Percy Broderick, Arthur Crerar, Warren Soulia.

From grade three to grade four. Eleanor Clarke, Lucille Hooper, Eunice Heath, Frances Orienti, Madelin Orienti, Marcella Mackey, Leda Stannard, Catherine Thompson, Marion Vaber, Leona Vania, Alfonso Andrioldi, Charles Armstrong, Edward Broderick, George Bartini, James Blake, Irving Cavanaugh, Edward Christianson, Alexander Dollar, Arthur Ford, Harvey Hitchcock, Clifford Harrington, Ralph Jaynes, Delmer Lasher, Thomas Malloy, Norman McCulloch, Courtland Sires, Angello Pompi, Philip Lyon.

From grade two to grade three. Catherine Bradley, Emily Smith, Mary Weatherhead, Helen Orienti, Dorothy Culverhouse, Ruth Sheldon, Ruth Markham, Emily Schwab, Anna Mackey, Etta Vreeland, Mary McCullock, Pierena Zonnotti, Emma Bartelle, Alice Usher, Edward Cahall, Thomas Lyons, Merritt Torrey, John Bartini, James Leahey, Walter Bossidy, Wilbur Hunt, Louis Pompi, George Gangell, Dmoinick Biasiani.

From South Lee, grade nine to come up to the Marble Building and enter High school, Helen Beebe, Edward Boyd, Katherine Brace, Harold Foley, Hortense Pecon, Dorothy Burns.

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ASCENSION FARM SCHOOL.

STORY OF ITS FOUNDATION AND EQUIPMENT.

Scientific and Practical Agriculture Taught Hand in Hand. Full Details of Management, Methods of Study. Acreage Cultivated. Stock.

June 7, 1913

We visited the Ascension Farm School in South Lee Saturday afternoon and were shown over the grounds by the principal, Russell F. Lund. This is the first working year, last year seeing the establishment of the school and putting it on a foundation. That work of a most practical kind is being done is made apparent by a visit.

As is known, the school had its inception in the mind of Rev. Charles J. Sniffen, field missionary of the western diocese of the Episcopal church, and was given a generous start by the gift of Misses Amy and Edith Kohlsaat of Stockbridge, which in addition to their help in the real estate investment provides an annual maintenance fund of $2000 a year. The sum of $20,000 was put into the farm and buildings the first year.

The property comprises 700 acres of land on both sides of Meadow street and running well up on Beartown mountain, the land all adjoining except as divided by the highway. This is generally known as the Ball estate, being purchased by Mr. Sniffen of Mrs. Mary Ann Ball, widow of C. C. Ball. Originally it was the John T. Merrell and William G. Merrell estate. John [illegible] ster: are by ell he k- t- . s

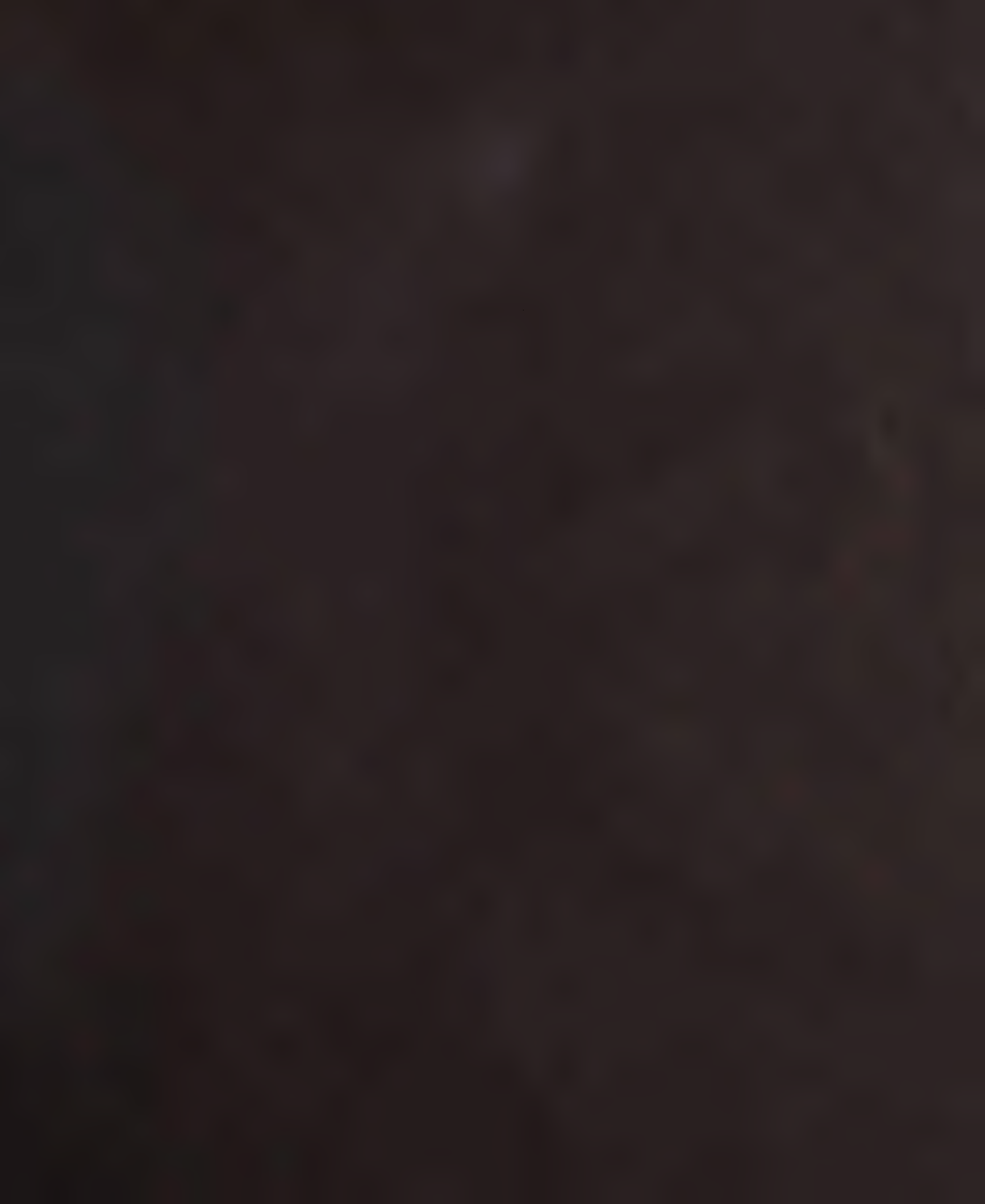
Lee High School

Principal
Arthur H. Carver

Assistants
Miss B. Elizabeth Morris
Miss Ella J. Casey
Miss Julia G. Harrington

Superintendent of Schools
Dion E. Hicks

School Committee
J. J. Bassett — D. M. Wilcox
E. W. Markham



Class Officers

President, Thomas S. Ingham

Vice-President, Harold M. Kopp

Secretary, Lila L. Dorman

Treasurer, Edna H. Boyd

Class Motto

"Know Thyself"

Class Colors

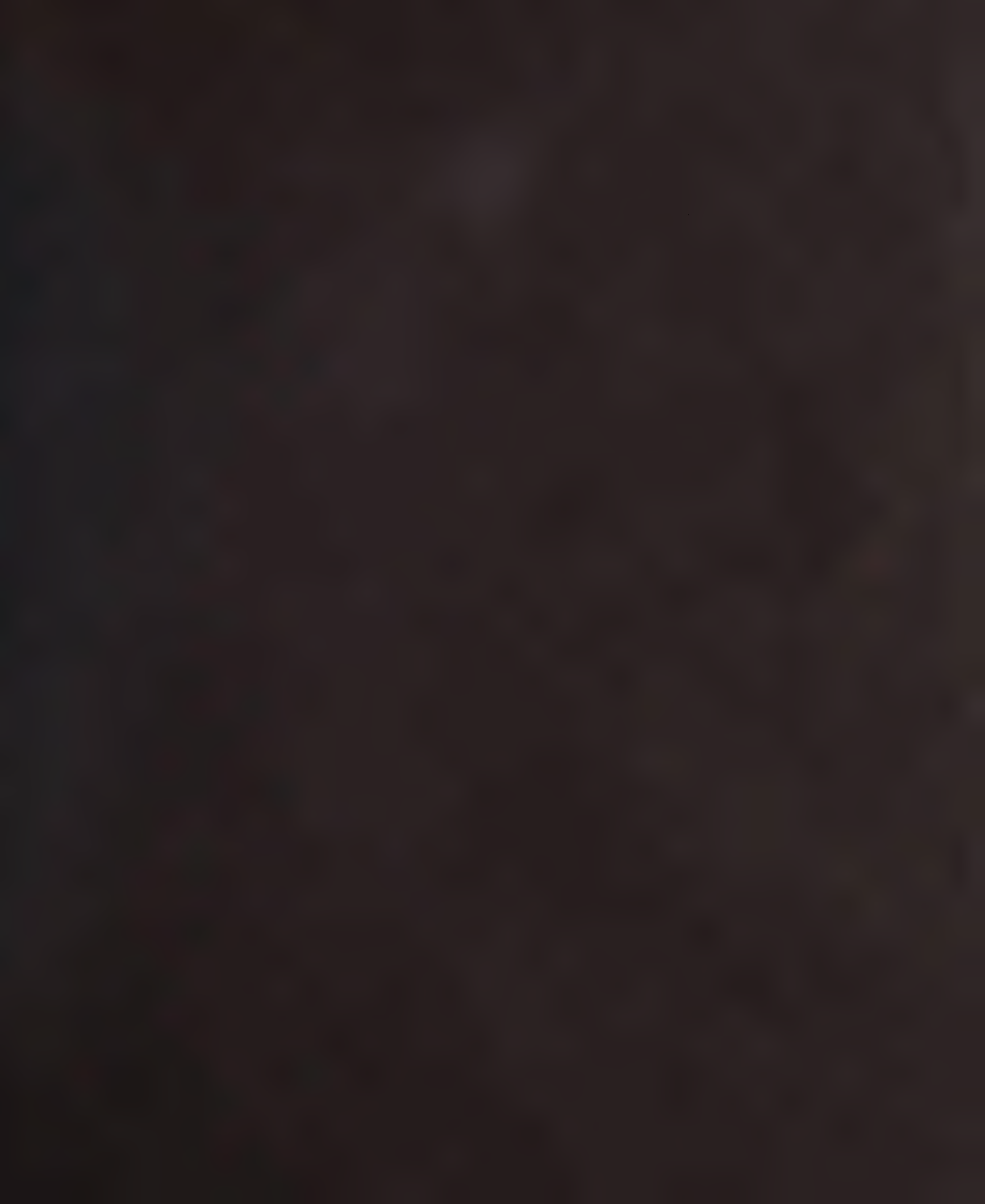
Old Rose and White

Programme

March	Orchestra
Invocation	Rev. James M. Prendergast
Class History	Grace Burns
Address to Undergraduates	James Mahan
Selection	Orchestra
Address	Prof. H. A. Sill Cornell University
Selection	Orchestra
Presentation of Gifts	Harriet Barstow
Prophecy	Thomas Ingham
Valedictory	Mary Sedgwick
Selection	Orchestra
Awarding of Prizes	Principal A. H. Garner
Presentation of Diplomas	Supt. B. E. Hicks
Benediction	Rev. James M. Prendergast
Selection	Orchestra

Class Roll

Harriet Lord Barstow
Edna Helena Boyd
Florence Helen Boyne
Julia Clancie Burke
Grace Elizabeth Burns
Grace Lenore Carpenter
Elaine Cecelia Cavanaugh
Genevieve L. Cavanaugh
Lila Louise Dorman
Thomas Sheppard Ingham
Mary Emily Keeler
Harold Martin Kopp
James Edward Mahan
Thomas Francis Mullahy
Mary Helen O'Loughlin
Mary Sedgwick
Bernice Eugenie Tinker



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Press of
William J. Harding
Lee, Mass.

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The farm is comprised as follows — One piece, two fine meadows and the garden, is on the east side of the road between it and the river and railroad. The main tract runs from the highway back from the Hopkins place up onto the mountain as far as W. D. Kellogg's holdings, then along the Beebe frontage, including both sides of the Gulf to the "sugar bush" on the Kaplan, formerly the Brayman property, also including the old brickyard. The east side runs to Lucien Morin's farm.

The school is incorporated and the property in a way is owned by the Episcopal diocese of Western Massachusetts and under the headship of the bishop, Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Davies. But technically and legally it has been passed over to a holding corporation of about twenty members, who also have the administration of the enterprise. It is not connected with the board of missions of the diocese and consequently not under care of Mr Sniffen, who is only a visitor. This holding arrangement in not generally known but our statement is official. Should at any time in the future the school be discontinued

SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS.

Here is something in the educational line that is eminently practical and full of beneficent promise. Early last year School Commissioner Thiry, of Long Island City, was instrumental in introducing in the public school of his ward the Penny Saving Bank system, the idea being that of practically teaching economy to the children in common with the ordinary branches of popular education. From a statement just furnished by the Principal of the school, it appears that, with a register of 460 pupils, the number of depositors from March 16th to December 21st, was 297, and the whole amount deposited $1,000.91, of which number only 45 have withdrawn part of their deposits, the amount withdrawn (partly for the holidays) being $78.10, so that on Dec. 24th there was remaining to the credit of depositors, in the Long Island City Savings Bank, the sum of $922.81. This is an excellent showing to begin with, and it can hardly be doubted, that with such an example before them, those in control of the other schools in Long Island City will not be slow in adopting the penny bank system. The benefits of the system in fostering the habits of thrift among the children must be incalculable, and it is to be hoped that the establishment of such banks will soon become general in our public schools. In a letter to the Long Island City *Star* Mr. Thiry says that these banks are in great favor with the most advanced European nations. "A French citizen of to-day," he tells us, "would consider a school incomplete if banking is not added as a part of the programme, or the curriculum of education. About 25,000 school saving banks in France are the recipients of two and a-half millions of dollars belonging to the pupils of the primary schools;" and "the Chancellor of the German Empire (Prince Bismarck) in one of his recent addresses commended the system of *schuls pas-cassen* throughout the schools of Germany." A system that has succeeded so well in Europe ought to succeed here. Mr. Thiry seems to have made a special study of the subject, and to be deeply interested in the success of the system in this country. In his letter to the *Star* he says: "In my preaching, advocating and legislating all alone for this system of School Savings Bank, I have transformed my humble residence into a kind of Universal Ministry, independent of politics, where any one, from far or near, and without distinction of party can receive information relating to the system." Let us hope that Mr. Thiry may have the pleasure of seeing his ideas prevail not only in the community in which he lives, but elsewhere as well, far and wide. The subject deserves the prompt and earnest attention of school principals and school commissioners. By all means try the penny banks.

$1.50 PER ANNU

New Adverti

YOU

HOLIDAY

If in CLOTHIN
from ONE YE
HUNDRED
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Our Line of O
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these Garmer
with care.

Fine Fur Beave
$20 to $25

Fine Fur Beave
$18 to $24

Fine Kerseys,

Fine Cassimer
$11 to $17.

ing business. What training does the college give? Mr. Mahan showed by argument that a man may be secured to do almost any work, and might succeed, but the chances were far greater that success would attain the efforts of the man who had been trained to think, trained to receive, analyze, and apply problems. Throughout the entire college course, both studies and athletics, the problems are solved. Reasoning power is developed at every turn. This training brings with it other benefits, self reliance, poise, tact. He drew some very forceful comparisons between the freshman and the senior, which illustrated that something more than four years natural development had taken place. A college experience teaches also honesty, tolerence, loyalty, and an incentive to raise business principles and business relationships to a higher standard. He then gave a list of the drawbacks which a college experience is likely to bring: Indolence, independence, laxity of habits, and a desire to begin at the top rather than at the bottom of the ladder. These propensities are likely to be detrimental to business and result in disaster. The true point is that college ability brings a quick realization of conditions, the power to see and act, and quickly rectify mistakes and get business on a true footing, an ability not likely to exist but for such college experince. It is true that a college life does have some drawbacks but they are seldom fatal to business success. Education has never been a burden to any man. The essay was long but filled with good reasoning, and while the speaker may not have thought of the point, his very power to produce this reasoning, after four years in high school, was proof of his argument.

The next number on the program was an essay by Miss Olive F. Strong.

A Gleam—Duty.

Miss Strong began with an imaginative illustration of a traveler lost in a dense forest at night, in total darkness, the prey of surrounding dangers and his thoughts, While groping amelessly and in fear, suddenly there comes a faint gleam of light in the distance. He follows it, slow. with great danger, and after long toil it grows brighter, the way is clearer and at last he emerges from the dark wood, the dawn breaks, and soon he is in the full glory of day and safety. But there are false lights, like the ship which mistook a light for a lighthouse and set its course thereby and was wrecked. All gleams do not lead to safety and how may we choose? There followed many apt illustrations, Sir Percival, Sir Bors, the philosophy of Zeno, the lesson in the story of Ceasar and the slave, and finally the act of Lincoln in the emancipation of the slave, a gleam of true light which he had seen, and knew its meaning. We, students, closing the first chapter of our school life, may follow the teachings of Zeno and become a stoic or an epicurean. We may stand with Galahad, Percival, or even the false Garvain, it is ours to choose; for the world is a vast forest dark as night and in it many a weary traveler is lost; it is a knightly hall where nobles stand, but he only, whether wanderer or noble, shall rightly know the meaning of the beckoning, holy ray which streams from that safe refuge,—he only whose life is good What is that ray? It is duty—that which alone leads to peace, that which alone comforts the world. Its faintest beam is far more precious to the human heart than a flood of life from any other source. Not wealth, nor fame, nor happiness can satisfy the soul. Duty is that from which springs all the blessedness of life. He who follows that gleam, however faint, travels in the light to that from which all light flows.

The third student speaker was Miss E. Louise Brown.

American Humor and American Humorists.

Miss Brown began with the misquotation: "The man who has not humor in his soul is not fit for treason, strata gies and spoil, let no such man be trusted," and said that this misquotation applied strongly to Americans of the 20th century. It is a sense natural to some, acquired by others, necessary to all. The speaker referred to the lack of humor in the Puritans, and designated Benjamin Franklin as the first American humorist of note, and gave several quotations from "Poor Richard's Almanac." She handled the writings of Mark Twain, Josh Billings, and Eugene Field, classifying them with much skill and told of the worth of each, and also referred to the connection which the two former had with Berkshire. She selected some of Clemmon's sayings which had helped many a man over a hard place. Holmes said of talking: "Talking is like playing on the harp, there is as much in laying the hand on the strings to stop vibration, as in twanging them to bring music." In the rush of American life we often forget to stop the vibration of the strings;but if it is humor that has prompted the twanging, the vibration passed unnoticed. Humor is an enobling quality. It is one of the few things never indulged in alone. It takes at least two to make it possible. Of its domain, it is especially true that, "All who joy would earn, must share it. Happiness was born a twin." The essay was full of fine comparisons, lessons for the uplift of life and its burdens, and convincing in its argument that humor is a necessity to all.

Have an Ideal and Work For it.

Dr. John L. Thomas, president of Middlebury college, Middlebury, Vt., was the speaker of the evening. The lesson he brought to the graduates and school, was that it was every person's duty to have a lofty ideal or standard, and make a constant and supreme effort to reach that ideal. He showed conclusively that preparation is the road which leads to success and achievement and one may depend on Providence to furnish the opportunity, once we have prepared ourselves to occupy it. He illustrated his lesson by the life of Gladstone, Lincoln, and others, relating the early incidents in the life of each to prove that the riper judgment which achieved such good to the world was made possible by the earlier experiences and training. Dr. Thomas applied the golden rule, traced its origin in the positive and negative form, back to the beginning of civilized awakening, and its conception and application by the great men of history. His talk was in a quiet but very forceful vein, and its publication in pamphlet form would be a splendid help in the hands of teachers to assist in placing the aspiration of young people on a higher plane as they progress in their development; a help to better scholarship along the tiresome road of study and a riper and better plan of life's work when school days are ended.

Dr. E. W. Markham, chairman of the school committee, made a short address to the graduates and presented the diplomas.

Principal Waldron stated that the Allan Wurtzbach prizes were awarded to the pupils making the greatest progress during their four years course in the high school, everything being considered. This is a wide latitude. As the audience looked over the 18 graduates and tried to form a mental decision, many faces were seen of students in this class who have been through trying experience. Not one, but the majority, have had a real fight against ill health or adverse circumstances; several have been in the hospital and others suffered long illness, yet they have struggled on and won out. So far as has been heard from the class are united in the belief that the prizes were awarded with good judgment. The prizes unquestionably had an influence on the entire class, and each is benefitted far beyond the material worth of the prize. The $5 gold piece for the boys was given to George H. Mullahey, and that for the girls to Miss E. Louise Brown.

The class-roll is as follows: Leona F. Beaujean, Elizabeth L. Bossidy, Eva L. Brown, Margaret D. Burke, Madeline M. Curran, Helen F. Hayes Alma B. Miller, Marion C. Mooney, Mary M. Moran, Mary E. Mullahy, Olive F. Strong, Viola C. Witter, Ethel C. Wurtzbach, Francis H. Burns, Max S. Hubby, John J. Mahan, George H. Mullahy; graduates with honors, Margaret D. Burke, Mary M. Moran, Max S. Hubby; members with average over 85, Leona Beaujean, John Mahan, Mary Mullahey, Olive Strong, and Ethel Wurtzbach; class officers: President, John J. Mahan; vice-president, E. Louise Brown; secretary, M. Magdalen Moran; treasurer, Madeline M. Curran, Class Motto, Non in summo sed ascendents; class colors,emerald green and white; class flower, Laurel. The High school officials are Principal, William L. Waldron; Assistants, Miss B. Elizabeth Morris, Miss Ella J. Casey, Miss Mary C. Hassett; Superintendent of Schools, Walter K. Putney; School Committee, E. W. Markham, J. J. Hassett, and D. M. Wilcox.

SOUTH LEE.

On Friday, June 19th, at 4 p. m. in Vigilant hall the Parent-Teachers' association of Lee, presented the picture won by Miss Fanning's room, and at the same time, the South Lee members of the association presented a flag to the school. Mrs. Bartholomew Bossidy, a member of the South Lee committee presided. The speaker was Dr. D. M Wilcox of the school committee; the order of the exercises was as follows:—The school children each carrying a flag and accompanied by their teacher, entered the hall, singing, "Flag of the Free" The three teachers, Miss Bradbery, Miss Fanning, and Mrs. Howes took seats on the platform, with Dr. Wilcox, Mrs. Charles Bradley, president of the Lee Parent-Teachers' association, Mrs. Victor Bradley, secretary and Mrs. John Goodrich, a member of the South Lee committee. The children then sang "God Bless our Native Land." Mrs. Bossidy then presented the flag in behalf of the South Lee members of the association, and it was accepted by Dr. Wilcox for the South Lee school. He then gave an interesting talk on the history of the flag, and spoke also of the value attached to the battle worn flags carried by the various regiments through the civil war, and the care taken of them in the Capitol building of the different states. Mrs. Clara Bradley presented the picture, a beautiful representation of the frigate. Constitution, under full sail, and Miss Fanning accepted it in fitting terms. Her pupils may well be proud of their prize. Paul Hubby recited the poem, "Old Ironsides." By request, Mrs. Clara Bradley explained the aims and objects of the Parent-Teachers' association. The exercises at the hall closed with the singing of "America." The children then marched to the school house where the flag was raised by Jos. McDonough, Malcolm McDouongh and Paul Hubbv. It is desired, that, hereafter, the three boys in the grammar grade, having the best record, should have the honor of raising the flag each week. The children saluted the flag, and the exercises closed with the singing of "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean." Several members of the association from Lee were present. Miss Frances Haig of New York, presided at the piano. June 19, 1914.

SUPERINTENDENT RESIGNS.

Superintendent W. K. Putney has presented his resignation to the school board to take effect July 1. He came to Lee from Charlemont and succeeded B. J. Hicks as superintendent February 1st. June 17, 1914.

LEE

TEACHER WILL NOT BE REINSTATED.

The school board is back of Supt. Putney in his attitude against Miss Ruth New, whom the board says, will not be reinstated as teacher in the East Lee school despite the indignation of the residents of the village. The chairman, E. E. Markham, stated today that a change will be made in teachers, a move which the board thinks will be a benefit to the school. Supt. Putney also issued a statement in which he said that the work of Miss New had not been of a satisfactory character. He said Miss New was reinstated two years ago because of a petition for such action after she had failed for re-election in the school board. Pittsfield Journal, June 17, 1914

LEE

—The school teacher question now up between the East Lee people and the Lee school committee promises to become more than an East Lee affair. There are some new phases to the question and some rumors that are slowly crystalizing and it is possible that the state board of education will be called upon to settle matters. The East Lee people are also talking "referendum" and "recall" "special town meeting" and otherwise indicating their determination to push matters to a finish.

Pittsfield Eagle, June 13, 1914

PITTSFIELD JOURNAL

MONDAY JUNE 15, 1914

WRITE ANOTHER LETTER

East Lee People Still After Lee School Committee.

East Lee people have directed another letter to the school committee regarding the school question which is now agitating the town, in which they state that the school committee's statement is weak and that they are not going to drop the matter at this stage. The letter states that the people believe the committee have made mistakes in several instances, and one of them is in forcing the people to call upon the state board of education for an investigation. A hint is made that the writers of the communication believe there are other mistakes in teachers and that the matter may be widened to include the town. There is also an intimation that the women will take a hand in the school matter at the next election. There is one thing regarding the so-called statement of the school committee which should be explained and that is that it was made without two members of the board knowing its contents in other words. It was the result of an interview of a newspaper man with one member of the board. Saturday the other two members stated positively that they did not understand that Miss New was dropped because of incompetency, and expressed regret that the superintendent had used that word in his announcement, and both stated that they did not consider Miss New incompetent. They explained that there had been much trouble in the school and that it had been represented to them that for that reason the teacher should not be retained It is probably true that had there been a thorough investigation the committee would have found that there was another source of trouble which Miss New did not have control over. Those who have been in position to hear both sides believe that there will be a clearing of the trouble at once. The affair has caused much talk throughout the town.

SCHOOL MEETING TONIGHT.

Leaders of the East Lee school controversy state that the resignation of School Superintendent W. K. Putney and the janitor does not fill the demand which they made. Their request was that the teacher at East Lee be reinstated, or that a satisfactory reason for her dismissal be given and that they can see no reason why they should not continue their controversy. The school committee received much support in their stand that the discharge or receiving of the resignation of all parties immediately connected was a solution of the situation, the committee up to the present time believe they were justified in the position they took regarding the teacher, and those on the outside do not believe the committee will recede from the position they have all along maintained. Almost without exception the public expresses sympathy with the teacher, yet many do not believe it would be wise to place her in this school again etc. the unusual fuss that has been made, but would not object to the committee employing her in some other schol in town. East Lee committee has threatened to call the state board of education into the controversy, and a meeting of the board and East Lee committee was called for last evening and then postponed until this evening. This meeting is with the honest intent of getting some settlement of the matter.

MISS NEW MAY SUE TOWN

The school committee met Friday evening and gave a hearing to a committee of East Lee people who requested that Miss Ruth New be reinstated as teacher in the East Lee school. The Committee refused to grant the request and it was stated after the meeting that Miss New would probably sue the town of Lee for damages caused to her reputation by failure to give a suitable reason for refusal to reappaoint her as teacher and rumors of incompetency that have been circulated.

A meeting of the citizens of East Lee is called at the Christian Endeavor rooms for this evening to hear a report of the committee which held a conference with the school committee Saturday evening in regard to installing the East Lee school teacher, Miss New. At this meeting it will be decided whether the state board of education will be called into the controversy.

A Digest of Our Latest School Misunderstanding.

Let us first ask the question, who has been benefitted by the East Lee school controversy? No need to ask who has been injured, for to a more or less extent every person in any way connected has suffered. Those immediately in the controversy have been seriously damaged, either by their own sayings, or those of some other person. The immediate friends of each, then the people in general, and finally the whole town,—the benefits, however, do not appear. A little misunderstanding, a little second-hand information, a little neglect of duty, a few stories that may have been so and a few that may not have been so, all mixed in one big muss.

We smile when Stockbridge has a local upheaval, when Great Barrington has a school fight, when Lenox gets into a heated controversy, even at the recent school troubles in Pittsfield, and wonder why those people make such an exhibition over nothing. Now comes a good, rich turmoil in our own town, as big a muss as we ever had over one of the most insignificant questions, an affair that, right or wrong, might have been settled with the two words "all right," at severel stages of the game, by any of the several principals.

It must not be denied that there were symptoms of politics, a suspicion of a shrewd woman suffrage intent, and a few determinations to be obstinate, not excepting anyone, and not designating anyone Then many statements which were questioned. Leaving all, and trying to get a broad view, where are the principles? Has anyone tried to apply the remedy from the standpoint of prinple? and if they have has the claims of the principals overshadowed it?

Recently the question was raised on another matter—our public morals; from the present distance it now appears that it was with the very best intent, but it landed wrong, and we were in the throes of an argument which we all regret. Was anyone benefitted? No need to ask if anyone was injured. A publication in another town flaunted our troubles long and loud, until a much worse incident happened right in their midst, and then they failed to find further amusement at our expense.

Lee, Mass. June 15th, 1914.

Mr. Charles E. Guile wishes to state to the citizens of Lee, that he has tendered his resignation, as janitor of the East Lee School, to take effect at the end of the present school term, and that such resignation is voluntary on his part.

He further wishes to say in relation to the charges of Miss Ruth New the teacher in said school, "That she was required to build fires and attend to other janitor work, which required her to cut kindling and do other duties belonging to the janitor," that there was never less than a load of kindling wood all cut up, in the cellar, at all times, and a can of kerosene oil on the stairs, and plenty of waste paper with which to start a wood fire, and he further states that it was not one of his duties to attend to wood fires. He further states that after coal fires were started, that there was never a time when such fires were not burning in the morning when the school opened, and if they went out during the day it was owing to the neglect of the teacher, in looking after them, as he employed and paid out of his own pocket the Vreeland boys, to bring up coal during the day when needed and at night, and that he personally attended to the fires in the morning.

He further states that he swepted and dusted this teachers room twice a week, and no complaint was ever made to him that this was not sufficient.

He further wishes to state in reference to notes which this teacher says were left on her desk, that it had been the custom for the last fourteen years, of this manner of advising the teacher, where any damage had been done to the school property, and ask her to try and locate the culprit, this system being made by the late Superintendent of Schools Mr. Keyes and Mr. Augustus R, Smith, Chairman of the School committee, and those instructions have never been countermanded. Such notes as I have left on the teachers desk have always been addressed to the teacher "Respectfully requesting" her to try to locate any wrong-doer.

He further says if there is any point he has failed to make clear, with reference to the accusations against him, he stands ready at any time to answer such questions as may be put to him.

CHARLES E. GUILE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th of June, 1 14.

WM. D. KELLOGG,
Justice of the Peace

EAST LEE TROUBLES.

SCHOOL MATTERS GIVEN UNDUE NOTORIETY.

An Attempt to Get at Facts Discloses That A Little Laxity all Along the Line Gets Everyone Concerned in Trouble. Mr. Guile Resigns.

The East Lee school controversy has assumed an importance far beyond its magnitude, and reached a point where it has become the business of the town. The period when the superintendent could have adjusted the whole matter, and the later period when the committee might have brought the waring subordinates together, has passed, and only a thorough house cleaning will satisfy the people.

A careful study of the incidents leading up to the school trouble convinces one that the main points, without fear or favor to any, are as follows:

The janitor at East Lee was invested with too much authority, and certain duties were imposed by him, and certain work which was his duty was left for the teacher, a condition which has not been required of the teachers of any other school.

The superintendent had a legal right to recommend that the teacher be dropped, but he had no legal right to make the statement that she was dropped because of incompetency. All facts which the public has been able to secure prove that she was competent. Now that the controversy has come to be a public matter in the sense that it has, there is justly a demand on the superintendent to produce the proofs of incompetency or publicly retract the statement.

The school committee received a recommend from Superintendent Hicks to release Miss New, and because of a petition retained her, later the new superintendent brought in a similar recommendation, and the committee acted on that consideration. The state law requires that the town employ a superintendent of schools and it is his duty to do just this work. If it were the duty of the school committee what is the need of a superintendent.

It looks very much to an outsider as hough the committee had left the school to the care of the superintendent, the superintendent had left the school to the care of the janitor and he had shifted his responsibility onto the notes which he wrote and left on the teacher's desk, and when the teacher finely got her instructions she naturally wondered by what authority, or knowledge, or right the janitor presumed to run her school, and very property resented this interference in what she considered none of his business, and when the trouble came the teacher was made the goat, in other words made to suffer for the lack in the superintendent to do his duty.

It should be said that in the private statements of East Lee people that blame in great measure is placed on the janitor, yet the teacher does not blame him and very kindly makes a written statement to that effect.

The whole blame in the public mind very naturally reverts to the committee. The committee have a superintendent who devotes his time to the schools and reports to them, and they act on his suggestions, based on the better knowledge of affairs which he very naturally is supposed to have through constant associations with the study of school affairs. The law gives this superintendent the right to suspend any teacher at any time. without a stated cause. In other words Mr. Putney had a right to dismiss Miss New, and was not compelled to give reason for his action.

Miss Kennedy had applied for a position in the Marble building. The matter was under consideration when Mr. Putney appeared before the committee and said he had given the East Lee

the property will revert to the diocese. The officers of the corporation are, George Winthrop Folsom, of Lenox, president; Samuel Frothingham of Stockbridge, secretary; Miss Adele Kneeland of Lenox, treasurer. The members of the corporation form the administrative body and constitute the visiting committees The principal or farm committee is comprised, Dr H. C. Haven, Stockbridge, chairman, who gives more time to it than any other, R. deP. Tytus and Miss Georgiana Sargent.

Mrs. A F. Riggs is chairman of the house committee. The other members are Dr. Gilman Thompson, Bernhard Hoffmann, Newbold Morris, Giraud Foster of Stockbridge and Lenox, these with the other men mentioned forming the board of trustees; Mrs. L. Bolton Bangs, Mrs. J. W. Haven, Miss Virginia Field, Mrs. W. Gilman Thompson, Miss Mabel Choate of Stockbridge, Mrs. J. S. Barnes, Miss Heloise Meyer, Mrs. F. J. Schenck of Lenox, Mrs. R. deP. Tytus of Tyringham, Miss Jean Ross of South Lee.

There are seven boys at present, who average ten years of age and accommodations for fifteen. The brick house is used for school purposes but a new building is being put up for a school room, part to be used for a blacksmith shop. Miss June Field of Dalton is housemother. The boys are taught the common English branches including algebra and the special work for which the school was founded, agriculture, agricultural chemistry, carpentry and blacksmithing. The leeding text-book is a very valuable one, a Beginners Course in Agriculture, by Prof. Albert Mann of Cornell The boys are taught compounding of fertilizers, stock breeding, hybridization, cross-fertilization, these high sounding terms being made simple in the practical work. Mr. Lund receives much help from Supt. Edwin Jenks of Lenox and Supt. Edward J. Norman of Lee, besides publications and advice from the state college of agriculture at Amherst. The lectures, to which the public was invited, by agricultural experts the past few months, have been reported in the Gleaner. Tests of varieties of corn, of soils, fertilizers and milk are part of the regular work.

The most interesting single piece of work is in gardening Each boy is given a narrow strip of land, opposite the main building, running back from the street for a few rods. On this at the front he raises a few rows of flowers, then rows of vegetables, about twenty varieties, and a few fruit trees. This gives him a knowledge of how each variety looks and a variety of information in a small compass. A prize acre of corn is being raised by one of the boys, William Gilbert of Belchertown under advice from Mr. Lund. The state board of agriculture is to give three series of three prizes each, for the eastern, central and western divisions of the state, for the best acre of corn grown by a boy under 18 years, the first a trip to Washington; second, trip to the Boston Food Show; third, a trip to Amherst, each having all expenses paid for a week.

A sawmill has been set up on the site of the old brickyard with a 20 H. P. gasolene engine. All lumber used in the new buildings was sawed on the premises and the mill does custom sawing.

The new structures include the one mentioned above, just up, 40 by 60 feet, three sheds, dairy house, henhouse, carpenter shop. The blacksmith outfit cost $50, the chemical apparatus $40

The stock comprises 5 horses, 6 cows, 3 heifers, 22 pigs, 50 hens, 100 chicks, 4 geese and 10 ducks, more of the last two being raised.

The tillable land is 40 acres, of which 17 are tilled, 2 acres in potatoes, one-half acre each in mangels and garden, 11 acres mowing, the remainder of the farm pasturage and woodland.

Mr. Lund hires a man to work his own farm and gives his time to the school. He prepares synopses of the lessons in the agricultural course for each pupil, who makes his own notes. He has been told by one of the leading professors at the agricultural college that the work done at Ascension Farm school is better than at the college for it is actual and not book learning. It is to be hoped that the school now so equipped will do the larger work for which it is prepared.

GRADUATING EXERCISES.

Complete Program for Commencement Friday Evening.

The following is the program for graduating exercises of the Lee High School, to be held in Memorial hall Friday evening June 13 at 8 o'clock. The class numbers 17, 10 girls, 7 boys.

Music,
Gorman's Orchestra
Invocation,
Rev. H. W. Smith
Music
Essay: The High Cost of Living
Duncan Bassett Murphy
Essay; Our Trip to Washington
Marion Edna Peiffer
Essay: Child Life in the Slums
Mary Carmella Waddock
Music
Commencement Address
Lieut-Gov. David I. Walsh
Music
Award of Prizes
Prin. W. L. Waldron
Presentation of Diplomas
Supt. B. E. Hicks
Benediction
Music

Following is the class roll:—Frank Edwin Andrews, Margaret Lillian Carpenter Frederick Cowles Chapin, Elsie Jeanette Childs, William Augustin Clarke, Edson Darbe, Margaret Mary Featherston, Marguerite Elizabeth Heaphy, Gertrude Mary Kelly, William Francis Kelly, Lillian Catherine Mooney, Duncan Bassett Murphy, Marion Edna Peiffer, Gladys Anna Sheldon, Edward Andrew Sitzer, Mary Carmella Waddock, Margaret Catherine Whalen.

Class Motto, Unicum ac verum praestantiae signum virtus, Character is the only true diploma.

Class Colors, Purple and White.

All who have tickets must be present promptly at 7.45, as no seats will be reserved after that hour. The graduating class will march in at 8 o'clock, and the exercises will commence immediately.



LEE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATING CLASS OF 1913.

CLASS OF 1913 COMES TO END OF YEAR WITH HONOR.

Practical Address to Graduates by Lieut-Governor Walsh, Sets An Ideal Before Them of Service in Return for Education.

The day that means so much in the life history of young people, when the four long years of study in preparation for higher fields, either in advanced study or actual life-work, came to seventeen Lee young people Friday night, and was fittingly celebrated in the public exercises held in Memorial hall. The room was filled with friends of the graduates, its capacity not being sufficient for the wider audience of townspeople, many of whom would have been glad to attend. The four years that have seemed so long to those who in the morning of their days have felt every step drawn out, will in a like period in later life pass swiftly like a weaver's shuttle.

The processional, as always, was an attractive feature. Good music was furnished by Gorman's orchestra of Pittsfield. On the platform were the graduates, the school committee, Doctors J. J. Hassett, D. M. Wilcox and E. W. Markham; School Superintendent Bion E. Hicks; the faculty, Principal W. L. Waldron, his assistants, Harry J. Butler, Miss Bertha E. Morris and Miss Ella J. Casey, and the former principal, Arthur H. Carver under whom most of the work of the class was done and who came from Lexington to be present, and Lieut-Governor Daniel I. Walsh of Fitchburg, the orator of the day.

After an orchestra selection and the invocation by Rev. Henry Wilds Smith, the regular program began with an essay by Duncan B. Murphy on the High Cost of Living. The young man handled at considerable length the subject in its broad aspect, noting the many factors that enter into a question that is of world wide scope. Miss Marion E. Peiffer told in well prepared language, the story of the seniors' recent trip to Washington. Miss Carmella Waddock drew a picture full of feeling and sentiment of Child Life in the Slums.

Lieut-Governor Walsh's address was largely of a personal character. He spoke of his coming to Lee thirteen years ago and meeting a man and later in the legislature and his pleasure in meeting him again today, paying Mr. J. H. Casey a fine tribute, which drew general applause. Strong praise was given to the Lee high school system, its record of accomplishment, the men who had gone out from the school into the world, and a compliment to the boys before him who had placed the seniors' colors on the school flagstaff the night before, and to the school committee, two

of whom have for so many years given their time and energy to the work without compensation.

The thought occupying the address is the very practical one that these graduates have been given an education by their parents and the taxpayers and citizens of the town, and it is their duty to make return in service to the world. They have been selected, the great majority of children of working people cannot have this chance and it is their duty to throw sunshine and help into the ranks of the toilers.

Superintendent Hicks presented the diplomas, simply saying that the honor meant more than usual to him for the class began their four years work with him.

Principal Waldron announced the honors, those to whom Honorable Mention is given for having attained to over 90 per cent during the four years—Misses Margaret Featherston, Marion Peiffer, Gladys A. Sheldon, Elsie Childs and Duncan Murphy.

The Allan Wurtzbach prizes, $5 in gold each, given to the boy and girl who have made the most progress in the four years, to Frederic Chapin and Miss Margaret Featherston.

The following undergraduate pupils received honorable mention for good work the past year. Freshman class, Mary A. Burke, 1st; Earl C. Howland, 2nd; sophomore, Linda May Palmer, 1st, Josephine I. Kelly 2nd; junior Margaret C. Burke, 1st, Mary M. Moran, 2nd.

The class officers are, President, Edson Darbe; vice-president, Marguerite Heaphy; secretary, Margaret Featherston; treasurer, Gertrude Kelly. The class motto is, Character is the only true diploma, in Latin; the class colors, royal purple and white; the class flower, the daisy.

Class roll— Frank Edwin Andrews, Margaret Lillian Carpenter, Frederic Cowles Chapin, Elsie Jeanette Childs, William Augustin Clarke, Edson Darbe, Margaret Mary Featherston, Marguerite Elizabeth Heaphy, Gertrude Mary Kelly, William Francis Kelly, Lillian Catherine Mooney, Duncan Bassett Murphy, Marion Edna Peiffer, Gladys Anna Sheldon, Edward Andrew Sitzer, Mary Carmella Waddock, Margaret Catherine Whalen.

Plans of Undergraduates.

Several of the graduates have made their plans for higher study. Frank Andrews will enter Massachusetts Agricultural college, Elsie Childs will take a course in a Nurses Training school in New York, Edson Darbe intends to enter Amherst college but may not until next year, Margaret Featherston goes to Westfield Normal school, Margaret Heaphy to Middlebury college, Gertrude Kelly to St. Joseph's Convent school in Hartford, Duncan Murphy will enter Williams, Marion Peiffer will take a post graduate course with Mr. Carver in Lexington, then expects to enter Simmons college, Boston, Edward Sitzer goes to Cornell, Miss Carmella Waddock to North Adams Normal school.

THE LEE HIGH SCHOOL ALUMNI

ASSOCIATION BANQUET AT GREENOCK INN.

Story of Old Academy and High School. List of Principals and Assistants. Mrs. Rogers, 90, Attended First Session. Some of Pupils of '50, '52 Now With Us. Early Records Incomplete. First Diplomas in 1872, and First Public Graduation in 1878.

The first gathering of the Lee high school alumni at Greenock Inn Thursday evening was a success, there being 195 graduates present. The preliminary officers, Landlord Savage, and the large reception committee had completed arrangements and carried them to completion in a manner that was much praised. There was a reception committee of eight, and the ushers numbered 11. The graduates were seated at the banquet, which followed, in classes, as near as possible, and the menu was one of the Greenock Inn's very best, Harry W. Heaphy presided at the after-dinner speaking and the speakers were John Wickham of New York, Miss Mary Shannon Smith of Meredith college, Charles L. Hibbard of Pittsfield and Judge Bart Bossidy of Lee. The speeches were exceptionally interesting, dealing with old school days and life, the influence of the teachings on the lives of graduates, the future of the school, the desirability and pleasure to be derived from an alumni association and many personal experiences.

It was voted to form a permanent organization, and the following officers elected: President, Charles L. Hibbard, Pittsfield; vice-president, Miss Mary Shannon Smith, Raleigh, N. C. and Lee; corresponding secretary, Miss Sara R. Rice of Lee, assistant corresponding secretary, Miss Ella G. Waddock, Lee; recording secretary, Miss Mary G. Hayden, Lee; treasurer, Miss Ella J. Casey of Lee; executive committee, Harry W. Heaphy, James O'Brien, Dr. Charles Blowe, Mrs. Edward L. Murphy, Miss Lucile F. Smith of Lee; constitution and by-laws, Bennett T. Gale, Edward S. Rogers, Miss Mary C. Bassett, Lee, committee on history and records, Dr. Dorvil M. Wilcox, Miss Sarah Reeves Rice and Minnie L. Baird.

The occasion was one of exceptional pleasure and as old schoolmates met, some of them for the first time since schooldays, it was realized that many happy reunions had been lost in not forming a school association years ago. There is so much in the past and present of the Lee high school that a large volume might be written which would not only be interesting to all former pupils, but the community in general. The school and its teachers have been a great factor in shaping the lives and destinies of our young people for three generations or more, ever increasing in scope and usefulness as the years passed until the institution stands today among the first of its class in efficiency. We can give but a hurried glance over its past.

The first advanced school in Lee was opened in 1835 by Deacon Alexander Hyde. After two years it was transferred to Chester Fitch of Lenox, and Mr. Hyde opened a private school at his residence, which was continued for 30 years and many young men were fitted for college there. The Academy association was organized in 1837, the building erected, and school began October 16 of that year. Rev. Israel Ward Andrews of Williams college was the first principal. He resigned in 1838 to take a professorship in Marietta college and became president of that institution in '55. The assistants under him were Miss Jerusha Perry and Miss Judith Pierce.



OLD SCHOOL AND ACADEMY, BURNED 1894.

Miss Sarah M. Bradley, now Mrs. S. S. Rogers, was present at the first session of the academy, Oct. 16, '37. Mr. Rogers, who was 90 last March, is in all probability the only one remaining who was at that first session, and her memory of it and the succeeding years until she becam an assistant teacehr, is very clear.

Samuel J. Andrews was the second principal, remained one year, and his assistant was Miss Lucy Kimball.

In 1840 Alonzo Kimball became principal, and remained until 1845. Miss Weston was assistant.

Eli Hubbard was at the head of the school 1845-47. The assistants were Mrs. Hubbard, Miss Sarah M. Bradley, (Mrs. Rogers), Miss Martha Chamberlain and Miss Eliza Edwards. Charles Ball had charge of the school for a portion of a year.

The next principal, 1847-54, was Rev. Thomas Amory Hall, and the assistants were Mrs. Hall, Miss Mary Smith, (Mrs. Elizur Smith), Miss Hattie N. Fletcher.

During this administration the school was changed to a high school, 1851, and quite a number of people are with us who began their schooling about this time.

Henry E Daniels was principal in 1854-55 and Miss Fletcher continued as assistant. The last of the year Richard K. Adams was principal, and a Miss Goodrich assistant.

Rev. Dr. Ephraim Flint took charge of the school in 1856 and taught until 1862. The assistants were, Miss Phoebe A. Holder, Miss Louise B. Brown and Miss M. Eliza Gibbs. The former was a poetess of unusual talent and the latter is at present one of our most respected residents of Main street.

Abner Rice became principal in 1862, taught 30 years to '92, and under his management the institution made the greatest progress in its history. Herein is a period of history which would require a volume to set forth, and the greatest proof of Mr. Rice's ability is the hundreds of his pupils in the professions and the leading walks of life today. The assistant teachers under Mr. Rice were, Miss Charlotte G Rice, Miss M. Eliza Gibbs, Miss Isabella D. Wight, Miss Lizzie S. Branning, Miss Ella V. Cutter. During this period a school reunion was held in '77, and the first public graduation exercises, as we know today was held in 1878. Previous to that time the school year ended with a "last day" at the school house.

John D. Seacord was the next principal, 1892–'06. The assistants were, Miss Osbourne, Miss Gallison, Miss Kellogg, Miss Mary Smith, Miss Althea Rowland, Miss Wilcox, Miss Brackett, Miss Frances S. May, Miss Edith A. Smith, Miss Esther Dimmick, Miss Hart, Miss Jackson. During Mr. Seacord's adminstration the plan of two assistant, and teachers was adopted.

F. W. Hutchinson became head of the school in 1906 and continued to 1910. The assistants during this period were Miss Mabel Hazen, Miss Cry, Miss Ella Casey, Miss Frances Small, Miss B. E. Morris.

A. H. Carver was principal 1910–'13, and the assistants were Miss Morris, Miss Julia A. Harrington.

The present teaching force is Principal W. L. Waldron, Harry J. Butler, Miss Casey and Miss Morris.

Among the old pupils of about '50—'51—'52, are: Nancy Ives, now Mrs. C. V. Smith; Nancy R. Fisher, now Mrs. C. P. Cutting; Charlotte Crocker, now Mrs. George F. Perkins, Sr.; May Tanner, now Mrs. John B. Hull of Stockbridge; Emily F. Foote, now Mrs. J. W. Bassett, and Hannah Beach, now Mrs. George Cheney of Scranton, Pa.

George French of North Adams writes us that he was a pupil of the school in the early '50s.

The records in the first years of the school are so incomplete that it has been found impossible to secure a list of graduates. So far as known the best information, in the issue of July 10, 1878, there is a statement that although diplomas had been given for several years "never until this year were any graduations held." There were six graduates but they are not designated in the 30 or more pupils who took part only to state that Jane Southerland was valedictorian. From this time on there is a full record of graduations and graduates.

On Feb. 21, 1894 the old wooden building which had done service for 57 years as academy and high school and during the latter part of its existence housed the grammar school in the second story, was burned to the ground. In the interval preceding the new building, school was held in the Bassett shop on Park street. The new structure was dedicated in January '95. It is built of Lee marble at a cost of $31,500 and is modern and up to the times in all its appointments.

Deacon Alexander Hyde was for a period of 40 years connected with the academy and high school and labored faithfully to bring it to the highest standard of his time. Dr. D. M. Wilcox has been on the school board for two long periods, a total of 29 years, while Dr. J. J. Hassett has seen 20 years service on the board and present school committee is the two latter gentlemen and Dr. E. W. Barkham. The school has been fortunate in having the oversight of such men who have given to the institution work far beyond the value their salaries represent[illegible] tuition [illegible] the [illegible] entire

FIRST ANNUAL 268
REUNION AND BANQUET
=OF THE=
LEE HIGH SCHOOL ALUMNI ASS'N
THURS EVE. JUNE 26, 1913
=AT=
GREENOCK INN 8:00 P. M.
TICKETS : : : : $1.00

HIGH SCHOOL HISTORY AT LEE.

Mrs Rogers Attended First Session 76 Years Ago—Interesting Facts of Early Teachers and School—Formation of Alumni Association.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LEE, Saturday, June 28.

Mrs Sarah B. Rogers, who was 90 years of age in March, and who occupies a residence on Main street in Lee, in comfortable health and surroundings, attended the first session of school in the old Lee academy October 16, 1837, and is probably the only person alive to-day who can tell from personal knowledge about this old first advanced school, the forerunner of the present high school. Mrs Rogers, then Miss Sarah M. Bradley, finished her course in the academy and when it was changed to the present high school she became an assistant teacher under Principal Eli A. Hubbard, 1842-45. Thus Mrs Rogers not only holds the record as the oldest surviving pupil, but also the oldest surviving teacher. She is in full possession of all mental faculties and has distinct and interesting memories of old schoolday times.

The formation of the high school alumni association and their first annual banquet last evening at the Greenock inn has brought out many incidents of the old schools which are interesting to the hundreds of pupils now scattered all over the world. Diplomas were not issued until 1872 and those who finished the course previous to that date were not listed in any record. A careful searching of old registers has resulted in getting only a part of them. Here is one of the strange finds: Nancy R. Fisher, now Mrs C. P. Cutting of Lee, Emily Foote, now Mrs J. W. Bassett of Lee, Mary Tanner, now Mrs John B. Hull of Stockbridge, and Hannah Beach, now Mrs George Cheney of Scranton, Pa., were schoolmates and all four members of the class of 1851. There may be others of this class, or pupils between their time and that of Mrs Rogers, but if so they are not known. The next in line of local teachers was Miss M. Eliza Gibbs, who was an assistant under Dr Ephraim Flint in 1861 and who also taught again in 1871. She now lives in Lee and has one of the best residences on Main street. It is hoped that the list will grow, for it is known that there are many who were pupils in war time that are alive to-day, and as we approach the present the number increases.

Deacon Alexander Hyde, a graduate of Williams, started a private school in 1835, which was the immediate forerunner of the academy. The academy association was organized in 1837, and the first building built in that year. Dr Israel Ward Andrews, a graduate of Williams, was the first principal. After two years he took a professorship in Marietta college, and became its president in 1855. He was succeeded by his brother, Samuel J. Andrews, who taught a year, and then Alonzo Kimball became head of the school until 1847. The succeeding principals were Charles Ball and Rev Thomas Amory Hall. In 1851 the academy was converted into the high school, the academy trustees renting the building to the town for the purpose, and their association was continued until 1864, when they transferred the building to the town on condition that a free high school should be maintained there. In the old academy the tuitions were paid by the pupils or their families, and many a farmer's boy worked and saved during the summer that he might attend the high school in the winter. Some of these winter pupils gave a good accounting in their after life, and were the old registers complete, a record might be made of the schooldays of men who afterward became great preachers and financiers. The principals succeeding Mr Hall were Henry E. Daniels, Richard K. Adams and Ephraim Flint, all Williams men, in fact Williams furnished all the head teachers for the Lee high school and the old academy, with the exception of Alonzo Kimball, who was from Union college, up to the time of Abner Rice, 1862, who was a Yale man, class of '44.

Abner Rice taught the high school for 30 years, 1862 to 1892, and made the best record in its history. The school increased rapidly when he began. An estimate has been made of the pupils turned out by the institution, and it is placed roughly at 1800. This is since the time of the old academy, and is, if anything, low. Scattered all over the country to-day are men in middle life who were pupils under Abner Rice, and the best that can be said for the teacher is that his pupils succeeded in whatever walk of life their lot was cast. He was a man of high ideals and labored incessantly to make his boys men of his own stamp.

The succeeding teachers were John D. Seacord, Arthur Carver and the present principal, W. H. Waldron, all of whom have helped to bring the institution to its present high standing and make it a credit to the town. The number of assistant teachers has been much greater than of principals, and besides those mentioned were two or three who rightfully claim recognition, although the list is too long to give in full. Under Mr Flint was Miss Phoebe A. Holder, a woman of unusual literary talent, who wrote poetry of real merit. Another was Miss Lizzie Branning, now Mrs Charles Royce of Springfield.

The few facts that we have cited of chronological interest would be very incomplete without mentioning the whole lifetime which Dea Alexander Hyde gave to the high school, serving as a school committee and ever watchful for the best interests of education; also Dr D. M. Wilcox, who has been connected with local educational affairs for 34 years, and for 27 years a member of the school board. Another member of the present board is Dr J. J. Hassett, who has been one of the committee for over 20 years. To the constant study of methods and deep personal interest of these men the institution owes much of its success.

The gathering of the alumni was much like a reunion, some having lost sight of old companions since schooldays. There have been many expressions that the purpose for which the association was formed, to renew and continue friendships, may be more successful as the years go by and the gatherings be maintained as an annual event.

The wooden structure which had done service for so many years and which had been built by subscription of citizens at $25 a share, was burned in February, 1894. The new school-house, which is of Lee marble and cost $31,500, was erected in 1894, and dedicated in January, 1895.



LEE HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

—E. Edgar Niles, recently of Lee and a graduate of the Lee high school, has just graduated from the Ontario college of pharmacy and has been given a degree by the University of Toronto. For some months Mr. Niles has been an assistant to Prof. Charles Heebner, dean of the College of Pharmacy, and also a native of Lee. Mr. Heebner has been visiting with Lee friends and states that in his first examination Mr. Niles stood second and in his final examinations was fourth, in a class of over 100.

Come and meet your old Friends
at the 5th Annual Reunion of the
Bradley Street School Association
Saturday, September 6th 1913
——— Assemble at 10:30 ———
Dinner between 12:30 and 2:00 o'clock

If convenient, bring something for the table

BRADLEY ST. SCHOOL REUNION

Fifth Annual Outing of Association a Great Success.

Fine weather, a large crowd, big dinner, and good speeches marked the fifth annual outing the Bradley Street School association Saturday. Long tables were set in the shade on the old camp grounds, a big flag hung in the park over the monument, the old school stove was set up on the grounds and did service for corn roasting and boiling and coffee making, and the president, Peter J. Tyer was in charge and had everything in hand. He had a small army of retainers and everything seemed just right. One of the first arrivals was Charlie French who had not been in Lee for 19 years, and whom no one recognized. He had a package of pictures of his farm in Connecticut, and of his wife and 10 children.

Mrs. Jared Bradley was present and the majority of the middleage people who were there had been her pupils, and the reunion from this point was particularly enjoyable. Charles N. Foote was the only other former teacher present.

Across the road in the Bradley meadow a red-hot ball game was played by the "professionals." Above them to the east was another ball game by the amateurs, and in the lot above the grove the small boys had a very interesting base ball contest, while in a shaded place a platform and fiddler amused those who danced the old time and modern dances.

The dinner was all that could be expected, and about 300 were fed.

Frank Palmer of Stockbridge offered prayer, and the secretary, E. F. Strong acted as toast master. The speakers were Chaplain William Cranston of Pittsfield who spoke on "Memories of old school days and of a Revolutionary soldier;" F. S. Delafield of Lenox on "What a politician should be;" C. N. Foote, "The get-together spirit," which included good stories, and memories of those who have gone; Dr. D. M. Wilcox, "Schools of today and years ago, and schools of the North and South." He made one statement that was a surprise, that is, that one of our schools in Lee has 50 per cent of its pupils Italians. A. C. Sparks stated his remembrance of the old school discipline and the "lickings." Theodore Rogers told good stories of old, and Superintendent of Schools B. E. Hicks talked of school training in the lower branches now and in days gone by, and the results. The monument committee were given further power to do as they thought best in finishing Bradley park and the monument.

Much of the pleasure of these occasions is due to the efforts of Mr. Tyer and his family, to Miss May Bradley, Mrs. Katie Healey, the Misses O'Connell, Albert Packard and dozen a others.

WALTER K. PUTNEY, SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

No. 5 In Our Inventory, Just Adopted. Mason, Odd Fellow, Granger, Churchman, Musician and Good Man to Have.

Let us break the rule this week, and instead of looking at the good work of some Lee man who has been particularly useful to the community, examine the credentials of a new Lee man, that we may be better acquainted and know how to get the most out of our new acquirements.

Walter K. Putney, the new school superintendent, came into the Gleaner office Friday, in company with Superintendent B. E. Hicks, and we proceeded, during the very pleasant half-hour visit, to find out incidentally a few facts regarding our new citizen, the publication of which may be something of a surprise to him. Such undue familiarity we would hardly think of were it not that the aforesaid new citizen impressed us so favorably, and when we learned that he was a Mason, Odd Fellow, Granger and Congregationalist, besides being a story writer, all doubts vanished as to what he would stand for.

Mr. Putney's record as a graduate of Brown university with some 12 years experience as a high school teacher and school superintendent, was told last week. He is married and has two sons. His father was school superintendent at Gloucester for many years while his father's brother was principal at St. Johnsbury, Vt., for 25 years, and two other brothers were school superintend-



WALTER K. PUTNEY.

ents in Maine. With all the hereditary gifts and training there appea ed nothing else that Mr. Putney could have dared make a life work with so good a promise of success as school superintending. He was born in Revera, this state, 35 years ago, and during school and college life made a good record as a baseball and football player, is fond of sports and outdoor life, has taken much interest in nature and bird life study, and is vice-president of the Franklin county association for such work. There has never happened to be a Boy Scout organization in the towns where he has lived, but he has made a study of it as well as possible under the conditions, and is a thorough believer in it.

During college life Mr. Putney was the tenor in the college quartette, and has always taken a great interest in musical matters, but probably the mos interesting work in which he has been engaged, outside of his school labors, has been writing for magazines. For some years he has been a contributor to St. Nicholas and The American Boy, and has done considerable editorial work, the greater part of his labors being along the lines of child life and benefits for children. He is deeply interested and enthusiastic in the devolpment and entertainment of the little ones.

Mr. Putney is one of those rare men whom you feel friendly toward on short acquaintance, and whom you instinctively respect and trust, even before you know him. He impresses one as being just the man for the business in which he is engaged as his love for children and their welfare are assurance that he will do his best for their interests in school life. His coming consoles us in a measure for the loss of Mr. Hicks, whose kindly disposition made people sorry that he had decided to try other lines of work in another field.

That Mr. Putney is public spirited is shown in the fact that he has been chosen the committee to conduct the pagent which is to raise money for the collossal statue which it is proposed to set up as a monument on the Mohawk Trail; a monument to the Indian of the past and to the achievement of the great state highway over Florida mountain, in which all Berkshire is interested and Lee in particular, because Michael Camarco of Lee built this already famous road.

Other doings of the subject of this sketch would be interesting, but we have already taken liberties with our new superintendent sufficient to show that he is the kind of man we want and the kind which we feel confident will make Lee a better town because of his presence in it. Gleaner Nov. 26, 1913

THE LEE HIGH SCHOOL,

CLASS OF 18 RECEIVE DIPLOMAS AT 37th ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

Good Addresses By Students, Dr. Thomas' Recommendation of High Ideals. Awarding of Diplomas and Prizes. Details of a Splendid Final for the Class of 1914.

One of the largest and best classes of recent years was graduated from the Lee high school Wednesday evening. The exercises were held in Memorial hall, which was decorated for the occasion, and many admiring friends were present. Principal William L. Waldron presided and prayer was offered by Rev. W. E. Ridgeway. Three of the members of the class of 18, had essays, and Dr. John L. Thomas, President of Middlebury college made an address.

When the audience had assembled it was found that, by a misunderstanding, the orchestra had not been engaged They were telephoned for at once and arrived just before Dr. Thomas finished his address. In the meantime Miss Mary Hayes was called from the audience and presided at the piano while the school marched to place, and later, with Miss Millie Formento, gave a piano and mandolin solo, which brought hearty applause. The question was very properly raised why the music could not have been furnished by an orchestra made up of graduates of the Lee high school, for among the alumni are many fine musicians, so loyal to the school that they would have been glad to give their services for such a purpose.

The class of 1914 has been particularly loyal to Principal Waldron and his efforts in their behalf have been repeatedly referred to in the past years. Wishing to give him a token which would be in part an illustration of their sentiment they presented him with a purse of $15 in gold just before the exercises, and Mr. Waldron was much pleased and expressed his appreciation of the sentiment which prompted the gift. The presentation was made by the president of the class, John J. Mahan. The first speaker was John J. Mahan, president of the class whose subject was

The College Man in Business

Mr. Mahan called attention to the entrance of a large number of college men into business during recent years, and the question if it was true that the college really benefitted the man enter-

school to Miss Kennedy. Miss Kennedy has been doing good work at Bradley street, has handled a large school and there is a petition asking that she be retained there. But Miss Kennedy would not return to Bradley street, She was promised a raise of salary to retain the position, but would not consider it. This proves beyond a doubt that Miss Kennedy and the committee were not planning or had no thought of getting Miss New out that the school might be given to her, Miss Kennedy.

In an interview with the committee they state positively that they did not authorize the statement attributed to them that Miss New was incompetent in the sense of an instructor. Based on the recommendation of two superintendents, it did not seem wise to reappoint her There has been much friction in this school, or more properly stated, there has been reports brought to the committee of friction. In the light of what has been stated above can anyone wonder that there were reports reaching the ears of the committee detrimental to the school? It does not appear that Mr. Guile should be made the goat in this trouble, as some would have it. He had never had the training of a school superintendent, and if he made a mess of it, it is just what might be expected. He has resigned his position as janitor to take effect Friday.

There was a statement made in the meeting at East Lee, and the Gleaner, the Eagle and the Springfield Republican, to each of which the statement was sent, were blamed for not publishing it. As the statement appeared it was our opinion, since confirmed by a lawyer, that to publish such a statement would constitute a libel. The person making the statement had a right to make such a public statement, provided that in their judgment their proof was sufficient, but a newspaper could not make a statement detrimental to any person's character, unless it had in possession facts to present in court and was ready to stand a law suit. In this particular case we know nothing of the affair. Had the person making the statement been in court under oath, we would have a right to state that on the witness stand the witness said such and such things, even in such a case the law protecting person about which something detrimental is said, is strict, and with utmost care trouble is likely to follow. It has been suggested to us that the sending of the statement made at East Lee through the mails with an intent to secure publication, might, under the law, be an offence.

If the public will wait patiently until the committee can unravel this whole matter there is no question but entire satisfaction will follow. It is not a matter that can be handled in a day and do justice to all concerned.

A communication from the East Lee committee has been received and put in type, but in conversation with the secretary, Mr. Farrar, in view of a very recent turn of affairs, he thought it best to withold its publication.

NEW SCHOOL PRINCIPAL.

HERMAN N. DUNHAM. NOW AT PEMBROKE, N. H.

A Graduate of Bowdoin College And a Man who Has Had Much Experience as a High School Teacher. Comes With Highest Recommendations.

The school committee has engaged Herman N. Dunham, of Pembroke, N. H., to succeed W. L. Waldron as principal of the Lee high school, after a careful investigation of many applications for the position, and feel that they have secured an exceptionally good instructor. Mr. Dunham will take up his duties here at the opening of the fall term.

Mr. Dunham was graduated from the



Freeport, Me., high school in 1880, and from Bowdoin college in 1885. He has taught school in this state, Connecticut and New Hampshire. He has taught in the last mentioned state 17 years; 10 years as principal of Atkinson academy, at Atkinson, and several years as principal of the school at Pembroke. Mr. Dunham comes to Lee with the highest recommendations for his work from all the positions which he has held. In these recommendations special stress is laid on his ability as a disciplanarian, his ability to maintain a standard scholarship in schools, and his excellent influence upon the manners and morals of the pupils under him.

In a letter to Lee people, who are interested, he writes that he is married, has two sons and a daughter, is a member of the Congregational church, is president of the Merrimac Valley Teachers' association, and vice-president of the New Hampshire Classical Teachers' association, and that he is looking forward with interest and impatience to his labors and life in Lee.

THE LEE HIGH SCHOOL.

A CLASS OF FIFTEEN RECEIVE DIPLOMAS.

Student Speakers. Address by Dean Ferry of Williams College. Awarding of the Wurtzbach Prizes. Brilliant 38th Commencement.

Lee people take a just pride in the Lee high school; in its past achievements, in the young people who have gone from its instruction to win a way to the top in all professions and callings in life, and the commencement exercises Thursday evening, were well calculated to renew that pride and increase, if it were possible, the loyalty to the school.

This was the 38th annual commencement exercises, and the Memorial hall was filled to its full capacity, and many were unable to get tickets or attend. The stage was handsomely decorated, the class colors, red and white, draping the back of the stage in broad bands, which only needed the presence of a large blue star to give the impression of the national flag. In the center was a scroll in white bearing in red old English the class motto, while the corners and front of the stage were banked in laurel. The school faculty, committee, clergy and school superintendent occupied the right of the stage and the 15 graduates the left. Rev. J. Spencer Voorhees offered prayer, and an orchestra furnished music between the speakers.

Monopolies.

BY JOHN M. HEALEY

John M. Healey was the first student speaker and his subject Monopolies. He called attention to the fact that monopolies had been factors in business since the earliest days of the national government; that monopolies in former times were at the disposal of the king, and even today we find the French retaining a monopoly of the tobacco industry.

He divided monopolies into two classes, the public and private, the public monopoly because of the enormous expense involved, and the private monopoly he again divided into three classes natural resources, public service, and manufacturing, and he gave a very comprehensive description of each. Transportation and railroads received special attention and praise, yet the speaker showed a decided leaning, intentionally or otherwise, to government control, He said:

"In Europe the countries generally control transportation and wire communication This is true in England, France, and Germany. These countries have never given to enterprise the freedom that has been given in this country. These national monopolies are successful but the service does not as a rule measure up to the high standard of that given by our American corporations. The reason why this system is not a success in Europe is because the employes do not work for the the government but rather for the politicians who run the government. They know that they will hold their office as long as they remain in favor with some particular politicians, and hence do not ever exert themselves in serving the public.

One must not confuse national ownership with municipal ownership. The municipalities as a rule control light, fuel, and water while the central government controls transportation highways, post-offices, and telephone and telegraph systems.

The objections usually offered to public ownership are that it tends to destroy individual initiative and liberty; that it is paternalism, the antithesis of democracy; and that government control means more chance for grafting politicians Our post-office system, however, has not been found to be tainted with graft and perhaps other national enterprises would not be.

The government is continually interfering with business by passing tariff laws, trust laws, and by having Inter state Commerce Commissions to keep track of public service. This interference can have but one goal and that is government control of monopolies. When it will come no one knows. Perhaps never. But if it ever comes it will not be until graft is cleaned out of our government. Perhaps by the time we are ready for government control individuals will have ceased to be dishonest and grafting, and will manage things so well that the objections to public ownership will no longer exist."

Traditions of Berkshire.

BY CATHERINE B. BRACE.

"The traditions of Berkshire are marvelously full, rich, and interesting," said Miss Catherine Brace. Her address was listened to with the closest attention, for she mixed local history and tradition with skill, and in truth said that many were not aware of these beautiful legends.

She told the story of Peter Wilcox and Peter's cave; of the Stockbridge Indians and their legends, and the Indian monument, of Laural hill, and the loyalty of the Indians during the revolutionary period. She selected William Cullen Bryant's beautiful poem, Monument Mountain, and told the story of the Indian maiden who threw herself from the cliff because of her love for her cousin and because the laws of the tribe forbade her to marry him.

Belcher's Cave, with its story of counterfeiters; Beartown mountain, where a legend says a treasure is buried and guarded by a spirit; Tyringham, with its story of the Shakers and their little understood spirit--communion spot on the mountain; Pittsfield's old elm, with its story of the maiden tortured while bound to it, by the Indians; Dalton and the Gulf, where tradition says the Indian priests made their incantations and slew their victims as a sacrifice to their gods; all these and many more with which we are more or less familiar, were told in an interesting manner, and because of these oft repeated stories it is thought best not to give Miss Brace's essay in full, although it was one of the most interesting and delivered with an ease which won for her a hearty ap-



LEE HIGH SCHOOL CLASS OF 1915.

plause.

The next presentation was by Miss Linda M. Palmer, and was above the average of the high school papers. This also, is given only in part, as space forbids using it entire.

Uncrowned Conquerors.

BY LINDA MAY PALMER.

"Who conquers self—he is hero born;
His name may die, forgotten by his peers,
But yet the seed he sowed in care and tears
Shall bear rich harvests through immortal years."

In prasing the great men whose exploits are recorded in history, we are apt to consider their honors the only desirable ones in life. We forget that their deeds are often stained with blood and their characters with guilt. There are heroes uncrowned, it may be, who sway the world not only while living, but even long after they lie entombed in lowly dust.

Those who are most honored in their life-time do not always receive the most lasting glory; nor do they always finally accomplish what they undertake. Alexander, surnamed the Great, was the mightiest man of his day. He conquered the whole of the then known world. Yet. at his death, his mighty empire was divided.

Again, Napoleon—whose name makes the heart of every patriot thrill—is one of the greatest men in history. He was Emperor of France and led armies in a series of successful wars. Yet he met his defeat at Waterloo.

Luxurious Ninevah, grandest city of its day, and impregnable Babylon whose temple and hanging gardens were two of the seven wonders of the world are mouldering ruins; of those proud cities nought remains but a name. The builders of the pyramids have their dust trodden by the feet of strangers: the pyramids alone survive a relic of the dispersed ashes of their builders.

Who, then, is great? He who has gained power which perished with him or he who has over the minds and hearts of men a control which shall endure through future generations?

Scant reward is obtained for weary years of planning intrigue, for when the end is reached, continual watch must be maintained, lest another by the same means attain the same position. But no one can detract from the glory of these uncrowned conquerors.

All early advancement in learning contended with tremendous odds. Columbus was ridiculed, and it was with great difficulty that he manned his fleet.

During his administration, Abraham Lincoln was not fully appreciated and he had to withstand the opposition of many people. To-day we realize the great benefit he bestowed upon our nation and with each year his honor is increasing.

Who are conquerors? They who have bent people to their walls and trampled upon humanity, or those who have chained the elements, and brought the forces of nature into subjection?

The victories of less pretentious rulers shine forth with ever increasing glory. The inventors of the telephone, telegraph, wireless telegraphy, and the aeroplane have changed the life and habits of the whole world.

Then, how many thousands of people owe their lives to the wireless telegraph. Would any crowned conqueror receive the homage they then give to Marconi?

Again, who is great? He who fearlessly lead a charge in battle and destroys life, or he who rescues life at the risk of his own? It is brave to be a soldier; but it may be much braver to be a savior. In every ship-wreck there are those who, sacrificing their lives for weaker ones, go down not only uncrowned, but sometimes even unknown. It takes courage to conquer savages with guns; but it takes much more courage to conquer savages with the sword of the spirit.

About the year 1900, a Cuban physician offered the suggestion that the yellow fever might be carried by the bite of the mosquito. It was scoffed at by most, but Dr. Reed determined to experiment until he found out for a certainty that the mosquito had nothing to do with it. Dr. Jesse Lazear, a young man of great promise, who had worked with the most faithful and untiring energy for the solution of the problem, allowed himself to be bitten, contracted the disease in its worst form, and died. He laid down his life for his country as much as ever any soldier did on the battle field and is deserving of the highest tribute a grateful land can pay.

During the Crimean War, was any soldier on the battle field braver than Florence Nightingale, who gave her personal services to the hospital?

Although great advantages and victories are not within the scope of all, it is service which makes life really great. It may be what we feel, not what we do; what we undertake, not what we accomplish, that will be of true service to our fellow men. Confucius says that our greatest glory is not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall.

May we who part to-night to take up the cares and duties of active life, remember that the mere praise of the world is hollow and not worth the trials of obtaining. But each of us may be, in a greater or less degree, of service to those about us. It has been said that "Education is the power to think clearly, the power to act well in the world's work, and the power to appreciate life" May we exert our influence, however small, for the advancement and good of those around us, that even, though we do not receive a great reward for our efforts, we may be numbered among the uncrowned conquerors.

Address by Prof. F. C. Ferry.

Prof. Frederick C. Ferry, dean of Williams college gave the commencement address. It was one of the very best ever given at a high school commencement in Lee. He brought the greetings of Williams college to the Lee high school and told of the large number of Lee young men that had attended that college and of the splendid record which they had made. He gave some interesting statistics to show the advantages of education, for example, a graduate of a high school has nine times more chance of becoming a person of note than he would otherwise have. He said the great task of man is to separate truth from falsehood and the coming standard of the future is to be absolute truth. His address was given without notes from his experiences, and there was no copy made of it. At the conclusion of his address, Dean Ferry spoke as follows:

Young ladies and young gentlemen of the graduating class:—

There is an element of pathos in the graduation of a class from school or college. For four years you and your teachers have worked along together with growing pleasure and with increasing profit. But those who have grown fond of you and would gladly keep you much longer among them will know you as pupils no longer. The familiar faces will no more be seen in the schoolroom and the familiar voices will no longer be heard as the classes assemble. So, to us older ones whose lifework is that of the teacher, a graduation is attended with a keen sense of sadness.

But "the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts" and they are turned towards the future. Accordingly, I would bid you look not sadly backward but happily forward, believing that the poet spoke the truth when he said

"Grow old along with me:
The best is yet to be,
The last for which the first was made."

And what shall we say has been for you the object of all this experience of your schooldays? We read that it is "for the knowledge that makes life richer; for the friendship that makes life sweeter; for the training that brings power to the tasks that is hard and high; for the wisdom that suffers and triumphs and is strong; for the vision that shall light your way like a pillar of fire; for the truth that shall make you free."

One must wish that all of you might continue in college or university the educational career so well begun in this high school. But whether it be your good fortune to study longer or to undertake without more preparation the earning of your livelihood, I would remind you that in any case you are very likely to find that you must begin life's active tasks at the bottom of the ladder; I would urge you that you see that that bottom is sounder and stronger because you are there. You are quite sure to find that your first place in the world's activities is a very small place indeed; remember that a small place whose work is performed faithfully and efficiently becomes by that very fact a large place.

I would urge you not to forget, even in this materialistic age in this materialistic land, that it is better to be a man in the truest and fullest sense of the word than, failing that, to be a king of copper or of oil, a duke of steel, a merchant prince, or a railroad magnate. I would urge you to remember that it was the greatest of all teachers who said that "he that loseth his life shall find it," and that it was the life of greatest service whose final glory was the cross.

So tonight, as your barks set sail on another chapter of the voyage of life, we would ask for them that they may have favoring breezes, and that their courses may be charted according to heavenly stars.

Awarding of Prizes.

Principal H. N. Dunham give the method by which the Wurtzbach prizes were awarded, that is, $5 in gold to the young man and a like sum to the young woman, who made the greatest improvement in a general sense during the entire high school course. The winner of the prize is not necessarily one of the honor pupils, but the person who has made the greatest effort, apparently, to improve. This means a study of the whole four years work of each graduate This year the prizes were awarded to Miss Catherine B. Brace and Michael Paul Hayes.

Mr. Dunham also read the honor pupils of the other classes for the past year, as follows: Juniors, Mary Burke and Carl Collins; sophomores, William Sitzer and Martha Downs; freshman Frank Langdon and Colletta Phelan.

Mrs. Marion W. Stanton, superintendent of schools then awarded diplomas to the 15 graduates, and the exercises closed with benediction by Rev J. Spencer Voorhees.



LEE HIGH SCHOO L CLASS OF '99.

FRANCIS J. WADDOCK, FRANCIS M. PAYNE, WALTER P. DURANT, CLARENCE S. HULL,
MARY E HARDING, THOMAS F. HEAPHY, GRACE B SPENCER, SUSAN A. MCLAUGHLIN,
HOWARD T. OWEN, MARY H. DRAGON, HENRIETTA Y. BOSWORTH.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION.

A COOL EVENING AND ENJOYABLE EXERCISES.

CLASS SHOWS A VERY HIGH AVERAGE OF EXCELLENCE.

The commencement exercises of the Lee High school were held in Memorial hall Thursday evening. The weather man seemed to favor the occasion and the evening was as fine and cool as could be desired.

The general interest of the community in the Lee High school and the special interest felt by the friends of the graduates always combine to draw large audiences to the graduating exercises, and this year was no exception to the rule, the hall being crowded.

The friends of the graduates who held reserved seat tickets were admitted first through the south door, the other being locked. The graduates marched in to seats on the platform and the doors were then thrown open to the public. The hall had been very attractively trimmed, the class motto, "Vincit, qui patitur," being artistically displayed.

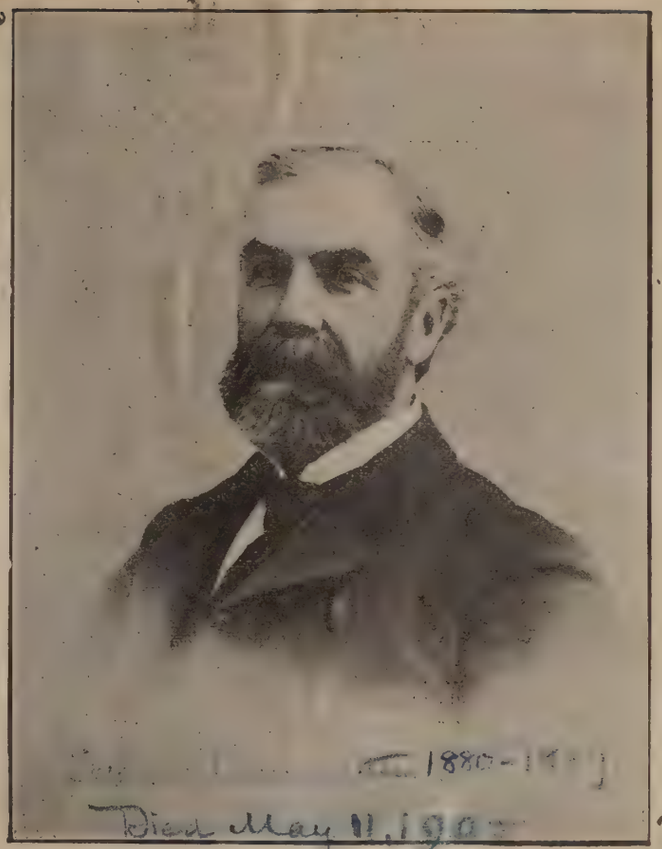
Good music for the occasion was furnished by Clark's orchestra, and Rev. Mr. Lamont of the Methodist church offered the opening invocation.

The topics of the essays and orations were varied, suggestive and interesting, and the members of the class acquitted themselves with much credit. It was the general verdict that the exercises were of an unusually high order. The valedictory was one of the best of recent years, the salutatory merits commendation, and special mention might be made of many others.

The presentation of diplomas by Augustus R. Smith, chairman of the school committee, was accompanied by a few appropriate words of congratulation and good wishes.

This is the list of the graduates and their subjects.

Salutatory in Latin,
Clarence Saunders Hull.
Fifty Years Hence.
Mary Elizabeth Harding.
Class History,
Thomas Francis Heaphy.
Exile of the Acadians,
Susan Anderson McLaughlin.
The Age and the Opportunity,
Walter Putnam Durant.
Friendship, Mary Helena Dragon.
Vergil's influence upon Literature,
Francis Joseph Waddock.
Physical Training in Education,
Howard Tevis Owen.
Class Prophecy,
Grace Brainard Spencer.
The Czar's Peace Proposal.
Francis Michael Payne.
Valedictory.
Henrietta Yale Bosworth.



THERON L. FOOTE.

CLASS OF SIXTEEN

LEAVES THE LEE HIGH SCHOOL.

Very Interesting Commencement Exercises.

The twenty-third commencement exercises of the Lee High school, were held in Memorial hall Thursday evening and were enjoyed by a crowded house, the comfort of the occasion being much increased by the drop in temperature which accompanied the heavy shower that afternoon.

The teachers, committee and members of the school were seated on the stage which was tastefully decorated. The large shield, done in the class color of white and gold and bearing the class motto, "Esse quam Videri," was much admired.

Smith's orchestra furnished music, and the invocation was offered by Rev. J. C. Bradford of the Baptist church. Although the class numbered 16 and all participated, the interest of the audience was unabated throughout.

The salutatory in Latin was admirably rendered by Charles Clarence May.

Antoinette Leary showed how the practical wisdom of "Poor Richard's Sayings," as published in his almanac 150 years ago, made them fully as useful in the present and she wove many of them into her essay in a very skillful manner.

Robert James Reisser discussed True Nobility, showing how many are the virtues it comprehends and that service to our fellowmen is the highest test of nobility. He cited some illustrations including the consummate example found in the character of Jesus Christ.

Etta Lucy Smith discussed "The Tendency of the Modern Novel," showing the development of the novel in successive ages, and classifying under the heads of novels of purpose, historical novels, etc., with pleasing illustrations from recent novels.

Winifred Leonard Dolan told of "The Crusades" for the capture of the Holy Land and of the diffusion of education and the social and political improvement which resulted from these pilgrimages.

From the subject "No Excellence Without Labor," Clarence Byron Smith showed that education like all attainments depends more on individual effort than on opportunity. We are architects of our own fortune in large measure. It is a fiat of fate, from which genius cannot absolve us, that there is no excellence without labor.

The class history was pleasantly told by Ella Casey. The class originally numbered 32, only one-half completing the course. Many interesting incidents of class life were given.

Violet May Bigger traced "The Advances in Education." The regard for education typified by the early plantin[illegible] of the school house in New England has found expression in later days in great improvement in buildings and appliances and sanitary conditions, as well as in systems of education.

James Joseph Norton discussed "Socialism" showing how it would abolish private property and put the control of railroads and industries into the hands of the government. He argued that it would destroy self reliance and individuality.

Elizabeth Frances Tracey spoke of "America as a Wonderland," showing how oblivious we often are to the beauties of Nature right about us which others come far to see. She spoke interestingly of Niagara, Mammoth Cave

CLASS OF 1900 LEE HIGH SCHOOL.



Wm. Fallon, Clarence Smith, Chas. May, R. Reisser, George Tyre,
James Norton, Nettie Leary, Violet Bigger, Elizabeth Tracy,
Ella Casey, Lena Simader, Etta Lucy Smith, Clara Phelps, Agnes Dunn,
Helena Wickham, Winifred Dolan.

the Yosemite, and other attractions with which America may rival Europe.

The "Might of Little Things" was the topic of Agnes Veronica Dunn. Life is made up of trifles. Those who overlook trifles in the effort to do something great seldom accomplish anything. Trifles often decide destiny.

The "Restriction of Immigration" by an educational test was discussed pro and con by two graduates. William Joseph Fallon argued that while the early immigrants were honest God-fearing people who contributed to the strength of the country, present immigration comes from the lowest classes of European countries, huddles into our cities, menaces our institutions and ruinously competes with self-respecting labor.

George Henry Tyre argued that immigration was one of the most constant and orderly movements of society and should not be artificially checked. Illiteracy does not imply lack of common sense or character. This country still has 800,000 square miles to be settled. Half the men who went down in the Maine were of foreign descent.

The "Class Prophecy" was given by Emma Lena Simader. With much humor and vivacity she pictured the class in the future relations of life which her imagination had assigned to them.

Clara Tanner Phelps discussed "The Value of Kindergarten Training," showing the new conception of child nature which Froebel gave to the world, the purpose and method of Kindergarten training and the importance of it as the foundation of the character building of later years.

The "Valedictory" was given by Helena Elizabeth Wickham, and her graceful style and excellent delivery won the warm applause of her hearers. She spoke appreciatively of the generous support of the public, the watchful oversight of the committee, the fidelity and sympathy of teachers and the delightful companionships of the class.

At the conclusion the diplomas were presented by Augustus R. Smith chairman of the school committee.

CANDIDATES ADMITTED

To The High and Grammar Schools.

Following are the successful candidates for the Grammar school:—Laura Olds, Nellie Lahey, Raymond Kelly, Earl Ramsdell, John E. Kelley, Harold Moat, Maurice Lahey, Milton Wentworth. Thornton Graham, Thomas Werden, Willard Pease, Arthur Webster, James Crerar, Robert Dollar, Katherine Phelps, William Ducat, Henry Mougin, Malcome Lehman, Samuel Shultis, Florence Weston, James Price, Miller Heebner, Sarah Parker, Allen Wurtzbach, William Dollar, Stanley Tucker, William Harding and Fred Trembly.

These are the successful candidates for the High school:—Duane Slater, Dora Swift, Lillie Weston, George Morin, Wm. Hayes, Edward Weed, Fannie McLaughlin, Bessie Shultis, John Toole, Raymond Casey, Ashley Niles, Lawrence Killelea, Charles Blowe, Arthur Markham, Stephen Albro, Josephine Leahey, Florence DeForest, William Beebe, Nellie Mullaney, Maggie Fallon, Edward Morgan and Mary Norton.

—The School Savings Bank system which was recently introduced in the schools of Lee is working very satisfactorily and is demonstrating its utility. Last month the receipts amounted to $63.99, the largest amount from a single school being $10.36 from the Grammar school at South Lee. The withdrawals last month were $52.55, but five pupils withdrew $5 or more each, for the purpose of starting deposits in the Lee Savings Bank. The total amount now on deposit to the credit of the fund is $215. The committee are much gratified by the cooperation of teachers and parents in the matter. June 6, 1900.

—The examinations for the High and Grammar schools would naturally fall on Friday June 29, but as that is the date of Buffalo Bill's wild west show in Pittsfield, for which the juveniles are already planning, the examinations will be held the preceding day, June 28. Accordingly the High and Grammar and MissGraves's schools will end their term on Wednesday June 27. 1900.

—The fine picture of the Bullfinch front of the capitol at Boston, which is 40x60 inches has been hung at the High school building. It is valued at $45 and is a fine addition to the art collection. The donors are Dr. Charles D. McCarthy, Dr. John C. McCarthy, Dr. John T. Bottomley, Dr. John C. Bossidy and Joseph Dooley, all of whom were students in the old High school.

SUPERINTENDENT CHOSEN

For Lee, Otis, Monterey and Tyringham Schools.

The school committees of Lee, Otis, Monterey and Tyringham which are to constitute the new district for employing a school superintendent, met at Lee Saturday for final consideration of the forty or more applications which had been received for that position. It was voted to engage A H. Keyes of Plymouth, N. H., who will commence his new duties September 1st.

Mr. Keyes received his education at the University of Maine and at Brown University. The former institution conferred upon him the degree of A. M., and the latter has just given him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He has had 16 years experience as teacher and superintendent of schools. At Stoningtton, Conn., he taught the High school and had the oversight of all the schools from the primary up, including 350 children. His work there was most successful and received the highest testimonials from the school authorities. He resigned that position to take charge of the Cranston High school at Auburn, R. I., where he remained seven years, and according to the testimonials of the school committee brought that institution up to a standard of scholarship second to none in the state. He resigned that position for the purpose of devoting a year to the study and research necessary to securing his degree from Brown University which has just been awarded. During the present year he has charge of the High school department in the New Hampshire Normal school, and has also taught the history of education.

The committee feel that they are exceptionally fortunate in securing a man who has been so successful a teacher and who has had considerable experience in supervision of schools, a qualification which many of the applicants for this position did not possess.

Mr. Keyes will receive $1500.00 salary as superintendent of the schools of this district. He is about 40 years of age and his family consists of wife and one child. It is of course probable that he will reside in Lee. "Gleaner" May 15, 1900.

SUPERINTENDENT-ELE[illegible] KEYES.

New Hampshire Man Chos[illegible] to Supervise School Work in a Berks[illegible]re District.

Austin H. Keyes of Plymouth, N. H., who has been elected superintendent of the school district comprising the towns of Lee, Monterey, Tyringham and Otis, has been engaged in educational work for over 15 years. He was born in Orland, Me., September 11, 1860, and was educated in the district school of the village. He fitted for college in the Orland high school and the Bucksport seminary, and entered the university of Maine at Orono in September, 1882. He took the course in civil engineering, graduating in 1885 with the degree of B. C. E. He taught the village school at Robinston, Me., in the winter of 1885-6, and was elected in the spring to the principalship of the Pembroke (Me.) high school, serving in that capacity the rest of that and the next school year. He resigned that position and went to Milwaukee, Wis., in September, 1887, to accept the position of instructor in mathematics in the German teachers' seminary. He was elected in September, 1889, to the principalship of the borough schools of Stonington, Ct., and while there took a correspondence course in pedagogy in one of the western colleges. He remained in Stonington three years, and in September, 1892, was elected principal of the Cranston high school at Auburn, R. I., where he remained seven years. In the year 1896-7 he did college work, for which he received the degree of Ph. B. In 1897-8 he gave all his spare time from school work to study at Brown university, and received the degree of A. M. The next year he continued his studies at Brown, with a view to getting a doctor's degree. In the summer of 1899 he resigned the principalship of the Cranston high school, that he might give his whole time to study at Brown university. He took his final examination for Ph. D. at Brown in October, 1900, and passed in his thesis for the doctorate last March. This has been accepted, and he will receive the degree in June. In September, 1900, Mr Keyes was elected principal of the high school department of the New Hampshire state normal school at Plymouth, which position he now holds.



A. H. KEYES.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

OF THE

LEE HIGH SCHOOL

AT

Memorial Hall,

Thursday Evening, June 27,

1901.

PRINCIPAL

J. D. SEACORD.



ASSISTANTS

MISS EFFIE L. KELLOGG, MISS MARY SHANNON SMITH.



SCHOOL COMMITTEE

MR. AUG. R. SMITH, DR. D M. WILCOX, DR. J. J. HASSETT.



CLASS OF 1901

CLASS OFFICERS.

President, MISS V. G. BACCOLINI,

Vice-President, C. H. WINEGAR,

Secretary, J. H. CARRAHER,

Treasurer, C. B. GALE.

CLASS MOTTO

"Virtute non verbis."



Music by Kingman's Orchestra.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Overture. March.

Invocation.

Salutatory, Virginia Gertrude Baccolini

Anglo-Saxon Superiority, Charles Ball Gale

The Man with a Hobby, Blanche Elizabeth Sabin

music.

Class History, Genevieve Catharine Norton

Twentieth Century Problems, George Austin Casey

The Tyranny of Fashion, Katharine Josephine Connors

music.

Has the Treatment of the American Indian been just?

[*a*.] Carlton Henry Winegar

[*b*.] Jeremiah Joseph Collins

Class Prophecy, Katharine Agnes Grogan

music.

True Citizenship, John Henry Carraher

Valedictory, Evelyne May Todd

Presentation of Diplomas.

music.



John H. Carraher, George A. Casey, Charles B. Gale, Carlton H. Winegar, Jeremiah J Collins,
e M. Todd, Katharine A. Grogan, Blanche E. Sabin,
Genevieve C. Norton, Katharine J. Connors, Virginia G. Baccolini.

LEE HIGH SCHOOL.—CLASS OF 1901. [see second page.

Friday evening the Junior class will give the graduates a reception at Baird & Benton's hall. The hall has been trimmed and the arrangements are very complete. Following the reception a social hop of 16 numbers will be given and Kingman's orchestra will furnish music. A large number of invitations have been issued and a very pretty program printed.

CLASS OF 1901 L. H. S.

WILL GRADUATE TO MORROW EVENING.

Arrangements and Program.

The twenty-fourth annual commencement exercises of the Lee High school will be held at Memorial hall at 8 o'clock tomorrow evening. The hall has been handsomely trimmed for the occasion and the center peice, which is the work of H. N. Horton, is remarkably pretty and bears the class motto "Virtute non verbis," over a circular raised work in purple, the class color, and the date in the center on glass, behind which is an illumination. Music will be furnished by Kingman's orchestra of Pittsfield. About 800 invitations have been issued.

The class have elected the following officers: President, Virginia G. Baccolini: vice-president, Carlton H. Winegar, secretary, John H. Carraher, and treasurer, Charles B. Gale.

We give a good picture of the class on the first page, with names, and following a is full program.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Overture—March
Invocation.

Salutatory. Virginia Gertrude Baccolini.
Anglo-Saxon Superiority, Charles Ball Gale.
The Man with a Hobby,
Blanche Elizabeth Sabin.
MUSIC.
Class History, Genevive Catharine Norton.
20th Century Problems, George Austin Casey.
The Tyranny of Fashion,
Katherine Josephine Connors.
MUSIC.
Has the treatement of the American Indian been just?
[a] Carlton Henry Winegar,
[b] Jeremiah Joseph Collins.
Class Prophecy, Katharine Agnes Grogan
MUSIC.
True Citizenship, John Henry Carraher.
Valedictory, Evelyne May Todd.
Presentation of Diplomas.
MUSIC.

GRADUATING EXERCISES

OF THE LEE HIGH SCHOOL CLASS OF 1901.

The Most Successful Ever Held.

The 24th annual commencement exercises of the Lee High school were held at Memorial hall Thursday evening, at at eight o'clock. The hall was well filled, although there was not the usual crowded attendance, probably because of the extreme heat and other attractions. There was not a hitch in the program from start to finish and Principal Seacord thinks it one of the most satisfactory commencement exercises ever held by the school. Kingman's orchestra occupied the right of the stage and furnished excellent music. The school had the left side and the teachers, committee and clergy were in the center.

Dr. Rowland offered pray, and Miss Virginia Baccolini, president of the class, gave the salutatory in English. This was more satisfactory to the audience than the former method of giving it in Latin. Miss Baccolini's welcome was well given.

Carl B. Gale gave as the reasons of the superiority of the AngloSaxon race, first, the natural resources of England and America particularly our free school system, free religious ideas and ballot and free press. The subject was presented.

Miss Blanche Sabin's "Man with a Hobby" was well handled. She styled a hobby something with which one could work off a superfluous energy, employ leisure time, etc.

Miss Genevieve Norton had the class history, and with it she gave some of the striking peculiarities of each member of the class in verse.

Twentieth Century Problems was the subject of George Casey's oration and in his opinion the greatest were along the line of sociology—the betterment of the poorer classess—the elimination of warfare, science and education. His subject gave wide scope for imagination and he took good advantage of it.

"The Tyranny of Fashion" gave Miss Catherine Connors opportunity to say many wholesome truths, and she tried to impress the audience with the fact that the human race had been under the despotic rule of fashion since Adam and Eve made garments of fig leaves.

An interesting debate was given on the question "Has the Treatment of American Indians been Just", Carl Winegar had the affirmative and his best argumentwas that in support of the statement that United States, as a nation, has treated them justly. Jere Collins had the negative and made some excellent points and was quite oratorical.

Miss Katharine Grogan had the Class Prophecy and disposed of the future of her classmates in a manner which left no room for dissent.

John Carraher had a subject "True Citizenship". He gave some safe advice and had much earnestness and force in his manner of dilvery.

Evelyn May Todd gave the Valedictory which was exceptionally creditable and effective, and Augustus R. Smith, chairman of the School Committee awarded the diplomas.

SUCCESSFUL APPLICANTS.

Admitted to the High and Grammar Schools.

Below are the full lists of those who passed the examinations for the High and Grammar schools. The names are given in the order in which they passed.

On the list of pupils admitted to the Grammar school the first three had the same mark and there were three cases where two had the same rank. In such cases the names are marked by dash

ADMITTED TO THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Mary Clark,	George Fahey,
Mary Kelley,	Clayton Thompson,
Nellie Fallon,	Harold Durant,
Joseph Mullaney,	Edna Moat,
Mary Budrow,	Annie Martin,
Edward F. Rogers,	Rose Drout,
Jennie Kerr,	Bessie Beebe,
Hazel Tinker,	Harold Ramsdell,
Mary Hughes,	Bessie Feeley,
Frances Toomey,	Nellie Fanning,
Marion Gray,	Joseph Oliver,
Harry Woodin,	Chauncey Watson,
MatildaO'Laughlin,	James Cahalin,

ADMITTED TO THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Bessie Graham,	Geneva Harding,
Anna Kennedy,	William Mahan,
Mary Wright,	Edward Collins,
William Drout,	Florence Cheney,
William Butler,	Joseph Orienti,
Manley Cheney,	Ruth Lawrence,
Emma Everhard,	Walter Walker
Gertrude Harding,	John Cusack,
Mary Werden	John Kelley,
Hazel Ramsdell,	William Sweet,
Annie Norman	Arthur Wright,
Clarence Norton	William Foote,
Marion Southern,	Frank Fallon,
Florence Norman,	Nellie Fahey,
Thomas Bradley,	Robert Kearin.
Robert Walker.	

June 28, 1901.



GRADUATING CLASS OF 1902.

SIXTEEN GRADUATES

LEAVE THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Exercises Were of an Unusually High Order.

The excellence of the twenty-fifth commencement exercises of the Lee High school, which were held in Memorial hall last Thursday evening, certainly entitles them to very high rank and reflects great credit upon both principal and teachers.

The delightfully cool evening enabled the audience to thoroughly enjoy the exercises. The attractive decorations which contained the class motto "Nulla Vestigia Retrorsum," and the class colors, purple and white, as usual gave evidence of the touch of Captain Horton, who was assisted by members of the class. Kingman's orchestra furnished excellent music. Principal John D. Seacord presided and Rev. R. P. Kreitler offered the invocation.

The admirable salutatory by Thomas William Wickham was rendered in English this year, a new departure which was very gratifying to the audience.

May Isabell Olds told of the rapid development of "Sculpture in America." Where 25 years ago students went to Italy and 15 years ago to Paris, they now study in America with occasional visits to Europe. The civil war created a demand all over the country for statuary. Well equipped schools have also been widely established.

The class History was given by Fannie Louise Sabin in a very entertaining manner. Of the original membership of 35 but 16 graduated. She alluded to some of the events of their school life, especially to the decoration of the walls of the school building and to the improvement of the school grounds and the planting of an evergreen by the class, which will be emblamatic of the endurance of the warm friendships of school days.

Under the title of "English Liberty in the 17th Century," Clarence Newton Durant portrayed the character of John Hampden, Elliott, Pym and Payne, advocates of the parliamentary party who made large contributions to the cause of freedom.

On the subject of "Looking Forward" Augusta Eva Williams told of the futurescope, the new invention for looking into the future and portrayed the social and political changes of the coming 25 years. At the end of that time she thought that the trolley agitation would have been settled by the use of automobiles connecting Lee with its suburbs.

Bessie Wilcox Benton had a good essay on "The Popular Hero of To-day," showing that being a popular hero was really much more difficult than doing heroic deeds. As illustrations of how evanescent is fame in these days, she cited the cases of Dewey, Sampson and Miles.

Charles Edward Casey gave a thoughtful and finished address to the lower classes, urging loyalty to the school, high ideals of scholarship and the great advantages of the educational opportunities of the day.

Janet Austin Voght spoke of the advantages of "Art in the Public Schools" to which so much attention is now given, and the inspiration which pupils have received in this way.

Grace Lucinda Dowd's essay on "Nature' s Paradise" was an exceedingly pretty description of Berkshire's rare natural charms which have been so artistically supplemented by the hand of man, and also contained brief allusion to the famous authors and writers who have lived and worked in Berkshire.

An exceedingly interesting and successful feature of the evening was a debate on this subject, "Is the United States Justified in Maintaining the MonroeDoctrine?"

The affirmative was supported by Frances Malley and Howard Milton Moat who defined the doctrine, and the circumstances under which it was first promulgated. The principle that there should be no territorial aggrandizement on this continent had been successfully maintained for 80 years without the loss of a single life. It had been respected by European nations and that had been the reason that we had required no large standing army and navy. A number of illustrations including the Venezuelan boundary dispute were cited.

Julia Agnes McDonough and James Joseph Quigley spoke effectively in the negative, saying that there was really disagreement among the best writers as to exactly what the doctrine meant and questioning the right of the United States to impose an arbitrary dictum on the rest of the world. The doctrine was orignally intended to serve a specific purpose, namely to defeat the attempt of the holy alliance to re-instate Spain in the western hemisphere. After the occasion for it had passed it had no further purpose. It had no real standing in international law and its efficacy depended on the degree of force with which the United States could assert it. The United States was inconsistent in asserting this doctrine and then mingling in the affairs of the east as she has done in the case of the Philippines. The entire debate was greatly enjoyed, special applause being given to the very effective and forceful effort of Mr. Quigley.

"Behind the Times" was the title of an essay by Amelia Martha Harding, showing by contrast with the past the marvelous changes which have taken place in recent years, and asserting that Americans now live so fast that all departments of life require the utmost energy and attention to keep pace with current progress.

A contrasting subject was that of Lila Emeline Hugins, "Nothing New Under the Sun." She showed that many inventions had their foundations in principles understood thousands of years ago that the moral law was unchanged since it came from Moses, and that in physics and language we are largely indebted to the past.

The Valedictory was given in excellent style and spirit by Helen Estella Harding, expressing appreciation of the privileges which the class had enjoyed, of the kindness of teachers and concluding with farewell words to class and school.

The diplomas were presented by Superintendent Keyes who has a word of special commendation of the class in another column.

CHANGES IN SCHOOLS.

NO. ADVANCED IN EACH GRADE.

List Admitted to The High and Grammar Schools.

The examinations held in the public schools June 18, 19, and 20, were very satisfactory. All that took the examinations for entrance to the high school passed with the exception of one and her daily work is such that it seemed best to admit her to the high school on condition that satisfactory work is done.

There were forty in this class and twenty-one of these got 90 per cent as an average in the three examinations. This will be one of the largest and strongest classes that ever entered the high school. The teachers and myself feel very proud of the class and we expect that they will make an excellent record in the high school.

The next class below this, the 8th grade promoted to the 9th contains 29 pupils and will make a good 9th grade next year.

The next grade is a little larger, 30 pupils, and nearly all of these stood well in the examinations.

There were 41 pupils in the next class, the one entering the grammar school next year, and this, too, is a strong class, 18 of them passing above 90 per cent.

I need not particularize in regard to the other classes. With one or two exceptions they all did well, and they are now graded so that there will be nine classes below the high school and about 500 pupils. The lower grades are very full. The first grade in all of the schools of the town will probably contain next September 90 children and the other lower grades will be very large so that the question of room in the Marble building will be a serious problem next fall.

The following table shows the number in each class as promoted by the examinations:

Promoted to	
Freshman class of High school,	40
Promoted to 9th Grade,	29
" " 8th "	30
" " 7th "	41
" " 6th "	33
" " 5th "	59
" " 4th	55
" " 3rd	69
" " 2nd "	72
Remaining in 1st grade,	56
Probable addition to 1st grade in fall	34
Total,	518

Ninth grade promoted to the Freshman class in the high school, arranged in the order of their rank in examination. Where two or more names are under one number they were of equal rank.

1.—Laura W. Stevens,
2.—Clare Cormick,
3.—Lulu E. Dimanche,
4.—Mary Hayes,
—Rose Morin,
—Lucy Tyre,
5.—Juliet Smith,
—Edith Wilson,
6.—William Carty,
7.—James Collins,
—John McDonough,
8.—Mary Rogers,
9.—Mary Mooney,
10.—Joseph Hayden,
11.—Raymond Malley,
12.—Clayton Hull,
13.—Lizzie Malloy,
14.—Alice Saulnier,
—Marion Tucker,
15.—Cornelia Eaton,
16.—Charles Wilson,
17.—Fred McLaughlin,
18.—Marguerite Gillmore,
19.—Albert Clark,
20.—Wendell R. Warren, Tyringham,
21.—Tracy Thomas,
—James Hickey,
22.—Alfred Blowe,
—James Clark, Tyringham,
23.—Matey Voght,
24.—Bernard Finneran,
—Raymond Markham,
25.—George Pease, (Otis)
26.—William P Heaphy,
27.—Gurdon Guile,
28.—May Harrington, (Otis)
29.—Ella Cotton,
30.—Harold Moat,
31.—Maud File, (Otis).

Sixth grade promoted to the grammar school or 7th grade, arranged in the order of the rank in examination.

1.—Elva Clapp,
—Ellen Carty,
2.—Mary Zimmerman,
3.—Albert Packard,
4.—Emile Mangin,
—Mary O'Hearn,
—Margaret Lyman,
5.—Homer Wentworth,
6.—Mildred Strong,
7.—Thomas Fanning,
—Margaret Hull,
8.—Augusta Beaujean,
9.—Iola Bristol,
—Edgar Niles,
10.—Charles H. Sabin,
11.—Emma Clark,
12.—Florence Collins,
—Louis Budrow,
13.—Willie Grogan,
—Mary Kelley,
—Charles Wilson,
14.—Mary Hassett,
15.—Daphian Eastland,
—Leslie Heath,
16.—Jeannie Dollar,
17.—Fannie Keeler,
18.—Thomas Carty,

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

OF THE

Lee High School

MEMORIAL HALL, LEE,

Thursday Evening, June 26, at 8 o'clock.

1902.

Principal,
John D. Seacord.

Assistants.
Miss E. L. Kellogg, Miss A. C. Rowland

Superintendent of Schools,
Austin H. Keyes, Ph. D.

School Committee,
Mr. Augustus R. Smith, Dr. J. J. Hassett, Dr. D M. Wilcox

Class Officers,
President, Thomas W. Wickham,
Vice-President, Charles E. Casey.
Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Fannie G. Sabin.

Class Colors, Royal Purple and White.

Music By Kingman's Orchestra,
Of Pittsfield.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

MUSIC. MARCH.

INVOCATION.

Salutatory, THOMAS WILLIAM WICKHAM.
Sculpture in America, MAY ISABEL OLDS.
Class History, FANNIE LOUISE SABIN.
English Liberty in the 17th Century,
CLARENCE NEWTON DURANT.

MUSIC.

Looking Forward, AUGUSTA EVA WILLIAMS.
The Popular Hero of To-day, BESSIE WILCOX BENTON.
Address to Lower Classes, CHARLES EDWARD CASEY.
Art in The Public Schools, JANET AUSTIN VOGHT.
Nature's Paradise, GRACE LUCINDA DOWD.

MUSIC.

Is the United States Justified in Maintaining the Monroe Doctrine?

Aff. { FRANCES MALLEY,
{ HOWARD MILTON MOAT,

Neg. { JULIA AGNES MCDONOUGH,
{ JAMES JOSEPH QUIGLEY.

MUSIC.

Behind the Times, AMELIA MARTHA HARDING.
Nothing New Under the Sun, LILA EMELINE HUGINS.
Valedictory, HELEN ESTELLA HARDING.

PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS
BY A. H. KEYES, PH. D.

MUSIC.

PRIZE SPEAKING

LEE HIGH SCHOOL

MEMORIAL HALL, TUESDAY EVE'G.

DEC. 16, 1902. - - 8 O'CLOCK.

PROGRAMME.

Song—High School.

1. Constantius and the Lion, Croly
2. The Unknown Rider, Lippard
3. Sergeant Prentiss' First Plea, Bachman
4. The Traitor's Deathbed, Lippard

Solo—Violets, Wright

Miss Anna E. Heath.

1. A Pathetic Incident of the Rebellion—Adapted.
2. Asleep at the Switch.
3. The Last Hymn.
4. The Pilot's Story, Howells

Song—High School.

Instrumental Duet—Misses Norton and McLaughlin.

Song—High School.

Report of Judges.

Contestants:

Frank Norton, Robert Feeley, Duane Slater,
Joseph Payne,
Margaret Irwin, Julia Hayes, Florence DeForest,
Edith Richmond.

Judges:

Mr. Augustus R. Smith, Dr. D. M. Wilcox, Dr. J. J. Hassett.

Prizes:

Girls—To be distributed in a first prize of $3 and a second of $2

Boys—To be distributed in a first prize of $3 and a second of $2

"ESSE QUAM VIDERI"

YOU ARE INVITED TO ATTEND THE

TWENTY-THIRD COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

OF THE

LEE HIGH SCHOOL

AT MEMORIAL HALL,

THURSDAY EVENING, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,

JUNE THE TWENTY-EIGHTH,

NINETEEN HUNDRED.

Class of Nineteen Hundred

VIOLET MAY BIGGER,

ELLA CASEY,

WINIFRED LEONARD DOLAN,

AGNES VERONICA DUNN,

WILLIAM JOSEPH FALLON,

ANTOINETTE LEARY,

CHARLES CLARENCE MAY,

JAMES JOSEPH NORTON,

CLARA TANNER PHELPS,

ROBERT JAMES REISSER,

CLARENCE BYRON SMITH,

EMMA LENA SIMADER,

ETTA LUCY SMITH,

GEORGE HENRY TYRE,

ELIZABETH FRANCES TRACY,

HELENA ELIZABETH WICKHAM.

Twenty-Third
Annual
Commencement
Exercises

Lee High School

Memorial Hall,
Thursday Even'g
June 28,
1900

PRINCIPAL,

JOHN D. SEACORD.

ASSISTANTS,

MISS EFFIE L. KELLOGG, MISS MARY SHANNON SMITH.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

MR. AUG. R. SMITH, DR. D. M. WILCOX, DR. J. J. HASSETT.

CLASS OFFICERS,

President,—HELENA E. WICKHAM,

Secretary,—JAMES J. NORTON,

Treasurer,—CHARLES C. MAY.

MUSIC BY SMITH'S ORCHESTRA OF PITTSFIELD.

CLASS COLOR, - - WHITE AND GOLD.

Programme.

Class Motto: = = "Esse quam videri."

Overture, March.

Invocation.

Salutatory in Latin, Charles Clarence May.
Poor Richard's Sayings, Antoinette Leary.
True Nobility, Robert James Reisser.
The Tendency of the Modern Novel, Etta Lucy Smith.

MUSIC

The Crusades, Winifred Leonard Dolan.
No Excellence without Labor, Clarence Byron Smith.
Class History, Ella Casey.
Advances in Education, Violet May Bigger.
Modern Socialism, James Joseph Norton.

MUSIC.

America as a Wonderland, Elizabeth Frances Tracy.
The Might of Little Things, Agnes Veronica Dunn.
Should Immigration be restricted by an Educational Test? (a) William Joseph Fallon.
(b) George Henry Tyre.

MUSIC.

Class Prophecy, Emma Lena Simader.
The Value of Kindergarten Training, Clara Tanner Phelps.
Valedictory, Helena Elizabeth Wickham.

MUSIC.

19.—Ethel B. Bartram,
20.—Nellie E. Healey,
—John F. O'Loughlin,
21.—Charles Lehman,
22. Lucile Smith,
23.—Julia E. Viale,
24.—Ruth Dowd,
25 —James Kelley,
26 —Gladys Robbins.

The following pupils passed the examinations for the 9th grade and are printed in the order of their ranks.

1.—William Harding,
2.—Elsie Smith,
3.—Willard Pease,
4.—Katherine Phelps,
5.—Raymond Kelly,
6.—Olive James,
7.—Adella Eastland,
8 —Marion Pixley,
9 —Katherine Malloy,
10.—Thornton Graham,
—Sara Parker,
11.—Laura Olds,
12.—Milford Dowd,
—Silas Hennessey,
—Earl Ramsdell,
13.—Henry Fallon,
14.—Milton Wentworth,
15.—Thomas Backus,
16.—Milton Heebner,
—Earl Boyd,
17.—Bridget Finneran,
18.—James Talbot,
—Samuel Shultis,
19.—Edward Robbins,
20.—Jennie Reed,
21.—Malcolm Lehman,
22.—Allen Wurtzbach,
23.—William Dewkett,
24.—Stanley Tucker.

To the graduating exercises of the high school held last Thursday too much praise cannot be given. The essays were pithy, brief, and well written and were delivered with earnestness, grace and harmony. There was no break in the harmonious movement from beginning to end. I have attended about twenty high school graduations and I think this was the best that I have heard.

The class and their teachers are to be strongly commended for their excellent work, the parents are to be congratulated in having children capable of doing such superior work, and the citizens of this town can well be proud of their high school and the class graduating this year.

A. H. KEYES, Supt.

—Miss Florence A. Davis daughter of Mrs. J. G. Davis formerly of Lee, was valedictorian of the graduating class of the Washington Irving High School at Elmsford, N. Y. last week. She also won a scholarship in Vassar college presented by Miss Helen Gould, who received her personally and complimented her very highly on her work. Miss Davis was quite sick during examination week and took all her examinations in bed, which made her splendid showing seem all the more remarkable. The examination papers were passed upon at Albany under the system prevailing in that state.



John D. Seacord.

A SWEET GIRL GRADUATE

She worries not, because the world in ignorance increases;
Her mind is not intent upon oration, ode or thesis;
The dusty lore of ancient time she is not closely scanning;
Ah, no! Her graduation dress she's dreaming of and planning.
Let nations take the downward path with glide and double shuffle;
Just now her brain is puzzled with the sleeve and skirt and ruffle.

"Beyond the Alps lies Italy," but just around the corner
There is a store replete with goods intended to adorn 'er,
And by and by, when she is done with fret o'er lace and ribbon,
She'll write an essay that would do much credit to a Gibbon.
The coy and sweet girl graduates! If we could know the fun it
Gives them to look upon the world and know that they will run it!

"The night brings out the stars." That's true, so plainly true it's simple,
But who can tell the surest way to emphasize a dimple?
Of course it's very fine and good for one to have a high brow,
But what about the thought it takes to keep a perfect eyebrow?
Roll on, old world! Keep rolling on as you have been rotating
And give an extra whirl of joy! The girls are graduating.

—Chicago Tribune.

EXPERIENCES WITH THE GRADUATES.

The officials of the Security Trust and Life Insurance company of New York have just had an experience which is characterized as being "typical." They advertised for "a boy, sixteen years old, good at figures; $10 a week to commence." In answer thirty-four applicants presented themselves, of whom nineteen were promptly rejected because they wrote an abominable hand and were deficient in spelling. The remaining fifteen were asked to find the interest on $120.80 for four months and fifteen days at five per cent. Only two were equal to the task, the answers of the other thirteen ranging from $2 to $481.44. Every one of the thirty-four boys was graduated from a grammar school, and several of them had been two years in a high school. The conclusion of the security company officials, agreed to by many newspaper commentators, is that something is radically wrong with the American public school. Whereupon there is much bemoanment of the time that is "wasted on non-essentials."

Well, we are not inclined to argue that the American public school is perfect; but we should want to know, before passing judgment on this evidence, whether everything was all right with these thirty-two boys. It would also be of some help to know what were the acquirements of the other boys who passed through the schools in company with these who were so deplorably deficient. Here were thirty-two failures, we may say, of boys sixteen years old to meet a very simple test. There must have been several hundred boys of about the same age, also recently emerged from the public schools, who did not apply for this place. How was it about them? Did they all write abominable hands, and did they all spell execrably? Could none of them compute a simple problem in interest? Because, if the thirty-two are fair samples of the hundreds of sixteen year old boys just out of the public schools, then there is occasion for worriment. Not much is said about the matter; but we are led to infer that two of the thirty-four applicants did pass a satisfactory examination. Were these two "typical" of any considerable number of public school graduates? If not, why not? How was it that they could write and spell and figure interest when the others couldn't? The questions, it will be seen, raise a variety of important considerations about the personalities and the characteristics of all these boys, failing a knowledge of which the drawing of decided conclusions as to the efficiency or the non-efficiency of the public schools is a risky operation.



LEE HIGH SCHOOL.

We are often led to inquire how it is that a boy who cannot write and spell creditably is an evidence of the deplorable failure of the public schools, while a boy who is proficient in both these respects is not an evidence of their success. Very often instances like that of the New York corporation are recited with the invariable deduction that the school teaching must be very weak. It is seldom that anything is said about the public school graduates who can spell accurately and write legibly, who have as much expertness with figures as can fairly be expected at their age, and who are intelligent and well informed. Yet there are such, and for the credit of the schools and their own sake they ought to have attention. In the employ of this newspaper there are a number of young people whose only schooling has been in the public schools. We do not see any fault to find with their handwriting or their spelling. In point of fact, both are all that can be desired in all reason. Nobody expects, we suppose, that any school graduate can correctly spell every word in the English language. Barring the deficiency which is due to an impossibility, we are ready to affirm that these young people know how to spell. They learned in the public schools, and they learned to write in the same place. What do such as these, and plenty of others that can be easily found, prove? If the defective spellers prove that the schools are defective, why do not the proficient spellers prove that the schools are proficient? Is it any fairer to judge of the schools by their worst products than to judge of them by their best?

Now, to go back to the thirty-two New York failures. The fact that they were applicants for work in answer to an advertisement is rather a presumption that they were in the poorer section of their classes. As a rule, the bright and energetic and efficient young men and women are not shut up to this means of finding opportunity. Opportunity finds them, and they recognize it and grasp it before they are driven to the want column. This is not true of every case, but it is true of the majority. This leaves the poorly equipped, the inefficient, and the useless, to respond to appeals through the newspapers for office boys. You can pretty surely count on finding every person of these classes at some time in his life in the ranks of such applicants. Most likely, the thirty-two uneducated boys had a multitude of other deficiencies which would not have been so readily laid to the public schools. It is easy enough to reconstruct them. Every man of experience knows the type. They were slouchy, careless, irresponsible boys in most particulars. While they couldn't spell well, they couldn't do anything else well. Their handwriting was untidy; so were their clothes and their persons. They had no aptitude for intelligent work, and no training for it. Plenty of boys of this description try to get places in offices. Occasionally they succeed; but the chances are a hundred to one that they drop out, and not merely because of their deficiencies of handwriting and spelling, but because these deficiencies are indexes of their whole character. The fault is not in the public schools, which have given them a chance; the fault is in themselves, that they misused the chance, and sometimes that they did not have the capacity to use it.

When you come to consider this subject thoroughly, you see, "if you are candid, that all the school does is to give the boy a chance. That is all it can possibly give him. Some boys make the best of that chance, and nobody wonders that they succeed. Other boys let the chance go by, and nobody need wonder that they fail. No school and no teacher can possibly make a success out of a boy who will not improve his chance. Sometimes the teacher can inspire to effort, and we believe this inspiration is exercised far oftener than is generally supposed. But unless the boy works himself, it is not much use to look for his being an adept in penmanship. Unfortunately the schools of this country contain a good many pupils who do not try. They do not see the necessity themselves, and they have no stimulus from their homes. It is this class which furnishes the terrible examples of the so-called defectiveness of the public schools. For those pupils who have a mind to work there is no difficulty in passing, after the school door has closed upon them, any reasonable test that may be imposed.

PRIZE SPEAKING CONTEST

—OF—

Students in the Junior and Sophomore Classes of

The Lee High School,

—AT—

MEMORIAL HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 17, 1903.

THE MUSIC WILL ALSO BE FURNISHED BY PUPILS OF THE LEE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Programme.

SELECTION, BOYS' TRIO OF LEE BAND

1. Not Guilty.
2. Awfully Lovely Philosophy.
3. The High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire.

LUSTSPIEL OVERTURE, MARGARET FALLON.

4. Commencement.
5. The Sioux Chief's Daughter,
6. Flying Jim's Last Leap.

PIANO DUET FROM "MARTHA." HARRY HEAPHY, NELLIE COLLINS.

VOCAL SOLO.—My Pennsylvania Home. MARGARET IRWIN.

1. Plea of the Prosecution in the case of Bardell vs Pickwick.
2. Parrhasius and the Captive.
3. A Noble Revenge.

PIANO DUET,—Blaze Away," FRANCES McLAUGHLIN, MARY NORTON.

4. Vesuvius and the Egyptian.
5. Prince.

PIANO SOLO,—Lily of the Valley, NELLIE COLLINS.

SELECTION, BY THE BOYS' TRIO.

CONTESTANTS.

Margaret Fallon,	Fannie Lawrence,	Nellie Collins,
Mary Tracy,	Frances McLaughlin,	Hazel Tinker,
Raymond Casey,	Clayton Thompson,	Harold Ramsdell,
William Hayes,	Edward Rogers.	

There will be three prizes for the boys and the same number for the girls. The net proceeds of the evening will be divided into two equal parts and then each part will be divided in the proportion of three, two, and one for the first, the second and third prizes to each sex.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

Come all and give our young people the encouragement of a well filled house.

FOURTH PRIZE

SPEAKING CONTEST!

MADE UP OF THE WINNERS OF THE PREVIOUS CONTESTS WITH A FEW OTHERS

MEMORIAL HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, Apr. 3, 1903.

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

PROGRAM.

	Boys' Trio.	
1	The Polish Boy,	Hazel Tinker
2	Mona's Water,	Nellie Collins
3	The Revolutionary Rising,	Alice Farrar
4	Ginevra,	Anna Heath
5	Lasca,	Mabel Spencer
6	A Selection from "Quo Vadis,"	Edith Stevens
	Vocal Solo,	Margaret Irwin
7	The Unknown Speaker,	Duane Slater
8	The Chariot Race,	Edward Rogers
9	Spartacus to the Gladiators,	Arthur Ely
10	Spartacus to the Envoys,	Harry Heaphy
11	Supposed Speech of John Adams on the Declaration of Independence,	Joseph Payne
12	The Honor of the Woods,	Clayton Thompson
13	Regulus to the Roman Senate,	William Hayes
	Instrumental Duet,	Clare Cormick, Mary Hayes
	Vocal Solo,	Anna Heath
	Instrumental Due	Mary Norton, Frances McLaughlin
	Report of the Judges.	
	Boys' Trio.	

The Prizes are $5 and $3 for each sex. The leaders of this contest will represent the Lee High School at the County Contest to be held at Great Barrington May 1st.

The program will begin promptly at 8 o'clock. The doors will be closed and no one allowed to enter while each contestant speaks. As the decision in this contest is so important, the audience are kindly requested to refrain from whispering during the speaking.

TICKETS 25 CENTS. FOR SALE AT HEEBNER'S DRUG STORE.



MEMORIAL -- EXERCISES

GIVEN BY THE

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF LEE

TO THE

Grand Army and the Relief Corps

—AT—

MEMORIAL HALL SATURDAY EVEN'G MAY 30, '03

At 8 o'clock - - - All are invited

PROGRAMME

SONG—One God, One Country and One Flag,
High School Chorus

ADDRESS OF WELCOME— Mary Tracy

RECITATION—The Boy in Blue, Fred Shaylor

FLOWER GIRLS—
Marian Graham, Katherine Clark, Jane Ackert,
Maud VanSteenburg, Alta Bristol, Mary Wigmore,
Lillian Budrow Gladys Sheldon.

MEMORIAL SONG— Third Grade

MEMORIAL DAY ACROSTIC— Third Grade

RECITATION—Decoration Day, Helen Philips

SONG—Dear Little Roses, Third Grade

LINCOLN'S SPEECH AT GETTYSBURG— Raymond Malley

RECITATION—The Silent March, Duncan Murphy

SONG—Scatter Flowers. Third Grade

RECITATION—Memorial Day, Marguerite Fitzpatrick

RECITATION—Flowers for Fallen Heroes, Waldo H. Rice

SONG—Memorial Day, Grammar School Chorus

RECITATION—One God, One Flag, Grace Burns

RECITATION—The Corporal of Chancellorsville, Donald B. Keyes

SONG—Memorial Day, Francis and Margaret McCarthy

DECLAMATION—The Soldier's Reprieve, Clayton Thompson

SONG—Decoration Day, Chorus South Lee Schools

DIALOGUE—Rally Round the Flag,

Miller Heebner,	Mary Wright,	Raymond Kelly,
Bessie Graham,	Arthur Webster.	Vera Baldwin,
Willard Pease,	Susie Norton,	Clarence Finch,
Hazel Ramsdell,	William Tryon,	Elsie Smith,
Milton Wentworth,	Jennie Reed,	Edward Roberts.

SONG—Bring Flowers of Sweet Incense, High School Chorus



LEE HIGH SCHOOL CLASS OF '03.

HIGH SCHOOL CLASS.

ORDER OF THE GRADUATION EXERCISES.

Portrait of The Class.—Plans of the Individual Members.

Tomorrow evening comes the event that means so much in the lives of nearly a score of our young people and to friends most nearly connected with them, the graduation from high school. The years of study commencing from early childhood, long years they seem to them for they have but few to measure by, have come to their apex. To be sure there is another height, that of the college or university, but to the great majority of youth the high school is the end except as they delve into knowledge in working out the problem of life. In our school the large number of eighteen, more by one than in any previous year, will receive the diplomas gained by faithful and persistent work during the years of school life.

The program opens with music by Kingman's orchestra, which will also play at different points during the exercises. John T. Waddock is salatutorian of the class. Helen T. Mahan follows his address with an essay entitled, "Life Is What We Make It," to be succeeded by a vocal solo by Margaret D. Irwin. Elizur Smith gives the Class history. Agnes P. Hayden has chosen for her essay "The Colossus of Rhodes," Edith M. Richmond, "Victory in Defeat." Alice L. Farrar's essay bears the subject, "A Peerless King," Margaret E. Leahy's, "The Old Liberty Bell." Edith L. Stevens will render a vocal solo. The central feature of interest is the debate, in which four of the young men will discuss the much mooted question—"Are Trusts a Benefit to Humanity?" Clifton I. Ingram and Harry W. Heaphy take up cudgels for the trusts, while Robert O. Feely and Joseph L. Payne line up in battle against them—against their opponents and again the trusts. Julia A. Hayes will read an essay on "Popular Superstitions," and Mary G. Hayden gives the Class Prophecy. Anna E. Heath has a vocal selection, Arthur E. Ely the closing essay on "Character." Valedictory addresses will be given by Mabel E. Spencer. The exercises conclude with the presentation of diplomas by Dr. Keyes, superintendent of the schools.

The class motto is "Non Retrorsum" or "Not a Step Backwards," and the class colors are purple and gold.

THE GRADUATES AND THEIR PLANS.

Robert O. Feeley, son of Supt. James Feeley of "Wyndhurst," will enter in the fall the New York State Veterinary college at Cornell, Ithaca, expecting to take the full three years' course. This takes up veterinary science in its advanced standard, including the biology and medicine of animal life and treatment, and the health of the human race as affected by animal conditions.

Elizur Smith, son of Wellington Smith, plans to enter Williams college taking a special course. His idea is to take up Civics and Political Economy.

Arthur Ely, son of E. W. Ely of the Lee Marble Works, is to enter Amherst college, expecting to take the full classical course.

Clifton Ingram has not perfected his plans but intends to enter the electrical field and will probably take a practical course in some electric works.

Harry Heaphy, son of Contractor W. A. Heaphy, intends to be a civil engineer. He will remain a year at home before taking his course.

John T. Waddock, who is a son of Deputy Sheriff J. J. Waddock, will be a machinist.

Mary Hayden, daughter of Thomas Hayden, master mechanic for Smith Paper Co., hopes to take up the calling of a trained nurse, studying for it previously in special school. Her sister, Agnes, will remain at home.

Edith Richmond, daughter of F. E. Richmond of East Lee, will fit herself for office work and plans to enter a business college.

Mabel Spencer, who is a daughter of J. S. Spencer of West Park street, will go to Mt. Holyoke college. Miss Spencer intends to teach a year previous to her college course. Her aim in life is the worthy one of teaching.

Miss Anna Heath, the daughter of George Heath, jeweler, will undoubtedly make music her business, for which she is so well adapted. Miss Heath won notoriety in her recent winning of the first prize for girls in the county speaking contest.

Edith Stevens, daughter of W. H. Stevens, has not announced her plans but her choice is for the work of Kindergarten teaching.

Julia Hayes, daughter of John H. Hayes; Alice Farrar, daughter of Chas. S. Farrar of East Lee; Joseph Payne, son of Michael Payne; and Margaret Irwin, daughter of Michael Irwin, will remain at home for the present, leaving the question as to what will be their calling in life to later developments. We are sure that it will be like their mates, a worthy one and that the whole eighteen, whether in the professional, business or mechanical world, will make themselves useful and will bring honor to the town they so well represent in the success they have made in preparation for life work.

FINAL SCHOOL EXERCISES.

SYNOPSIS OF THE GRADUATION ESSAYS. THE HISTORY AND PROPHECY.

High School Year Ends in Triumphal Program. Diplomas Awarded.

Not only in numbers excelling, but in quality, in character and talent of the individual membership ranking with the best of the years in the history of our high school, the class of 1903 came to the end of its four years Thursday night. The graduation exercises on that occasion, carried out according to the comprehensive plans that had been laid, were a fitting close in the event commemorated.

As on previous occasions, Memorial hall was inadequate to the requirements of the occasion. Standing room was filled and it was said the crowd reached down to the street. The background of the stage was decorated with large flags and a purple screen covered the center wall, with the class motto, "Non Retrorsus" and the year in gilt, these being the class colors. The programs were printed in these colors. Flowers and ferns decorated the platform edge.

After a selection by Kingman's orchestra, the ushers formed on both sides of the center aisle, and to the strains of martial music, the undergraduates, the girls all in white, marched between the ushers, then the eighteen graduates thus honored, some carrying heavy bunches of roses or pinks, completed the procession, and took the center seats on the platform. On their right were the undergraduates, on the left the school board, Supt. Keyes, Principal Seacord, the teachers and clergy. The graduates made a fine appearance, the young men dignified, the young ladies the picture of that sweetness which is universally acknowledged to be the eminent domain of the girl graduate.

Invocation offered by Rev. H. E. Wright in the accents of devotion, preceded the opening of the program. John T. Waddock, to whom had been committed the honor of salutatorian, gave the addresses of his office. With cordial spirit he spoke a welcome to the friends of the scholars present, who had thus shown their interest, to his schoolmates now meeting for the last time, to the school superintendent, to the school board. The speaker's greeting was in thankful recognition of their interest and plans for the school work. Then to the teachers, who had given them the best of instruction, expressing his thanks on behalf of the class for their unselfishness and faithful work. To the audience as a member of the largest class in the Lee high school, he bid all a hearty welcome.

Helen T. Mahan spoke the first essay, having the title "Life is what we make it." The central thought was the need of making the choice of professions. Many drift away today because they make no such choice. Without a purpose there can never be a strong character, one never can tell what he will do tomorrow. If the first choice does not prove the best make a second. The first requisite is good health. Many fail, constitutionally broken down by dissipation and for lack of conformity with the true rules of life. If we live cheerfully and contented all nature smiles upon us. The sun, moon and stars are brighter and make more cheerful the man who lives a useful life. If we look for the bright side we shall always find pleasure in our work; drudgery will disappear. With this spirit our ambition does not yield to trifles. An earnest manly spirit looks over difficulties and makes them the stepping stones to success. To help others we must make the most of ourselves. The speaker looked forward to a better time to come.

Margaret D. Irwin pleased the audience with a solo, "The Voice of the Vi

lets." Francis McLaughlin accompanied on the piano.

Elizur Smith was Class Historian. The Freshman year commenced September 5, 1899. In the first year five students were dropped for low standing. In the Sophomore year several familiar faces were found missing. The event of that year was the making of a plan of the school grounds by the geometry class, including every tree. But two maps were accepted. In the Junior year we began under the supervision of Superintendent Keyes, with manifold benefits. There was a tree planting on Arbor day, and a reception to the class of 1902. On beginning the Senior there was a superabundance of Freshmen. Four prize speaking contests were held, followed by the county test at Great Barrington. The prize there won by Miss Heath will have a lasting influence. Our base ball fortunes have been depressed, but this spring a team has played several games with the different schools of the county. Though tonight we part the memory of the fellowship of these years will linger pleasantly.

The Colossus of Rhodes was the subject of Agnes P. Hayden's essay. Miss Hayden gave a brief historical sketch of this ancient wonder of the world, which stood 900 years at the entrance of the harbor of Rhodes with one foot on each side of the channel. It was 105 feet high and held a light aloft. It was thrown down by an earthquake and finally broken up and sold for old metal. Taking this as a text the speaker took up different great characters, the first J. Pierpont Morgan, the Colossus of Wall street. His most colossal work was the organization of the United States Steel company, another that of the National City bank. He was a director in 21 railroads. Mr. Morgan is not a man who seeks great riches for himself, this does not constitute his ambition. Booker Washington is the Colossus of the South. He endured great hardships and found great success by overcoming obstacles. As a boy he envied white boys for their greater opportunities. He went through Hampton and going to Tuskeegee when it was a little school of thirty scholars, put his life work into it and Tuskeegee now has over a thousand students, owns 24,000 acres of land and has forty buildings, every one erected by the scholars. Theodore Roosevelt is the Colossus of the United States. The President's career in the Spanish war was noted, his success as a writer as well as a fighter. His famous statement upon his accession to office that he would continue the policy of the martyred McKinley, which had proved to be for the peace and prosperity of the country, was made the text of bearing helpful influence. It is due to these principles that our nation is so powerful. America is the Colossus of the world.

After music by the orchestra Edith M. Richmond spoke upon the theme, Victory in Defeat. Historical illustrations were given of triumph won in apparent defeat. The gladiator who gave up his life in the arena and thus put an end to human tragedies for show; Joan of Arc, who was burned at the stake but who gained freedom for France and has been ever since greatly honored; Wolfe who surprised Montcalm on the heights of Abraham and though receiving a mortal wound yet won a glorious victory for the English; Christopher Columbus who was put in chains but finally discovered a new world, he had no honor in his own country, but ask the millions in this if Columbus was a failure, were leading illustrations. In the Civil war at the battle of Bull Run our men were driven from the field but the defeat showed the weak places in our army and the defeat led on to future victory. Not only in history but in every day life what we often consider defeat means success. In the eyes of the world it may not be seen as success but the future of our lives will tell. The prize in life is in the doing.

The old Liberty bell at Philadelphia, had been taken by Margaret E. Leahey as her topic. No relic is more attractive to the American people. It was cracked in tolling the death of Chief Justice Marshall. Taken down from its position in the tower of Independence hall was put in a glass case where it has been seen by multitudes of visitors. It first rang on the Fourth of July when the Declaration of Independence was signed. The bell has been on its pilgrimages to the world's fair at Chicago, to Charlestown, to New Orleans, and a few days ago was an object of veneration in Boston. It is dear to the heart of every American. We can see in imagination the Continental Congress who deliberated within the echo of its notes. The bell is now silent but its significance speaks to us.

Alice L. Farrar's thesis was "A Peerless King." Miss Farrar gave a romantic sketch of King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table, telling the legends connected with the history of the chivalrous king, legends that are unfolded in the poetry of Tennyson and in the mythological history of England, so inwoven with actual history that it is often difficult to tell where myth ends and facts begin. Out of this subject the essayist drew the teaching of a modern chivalry which defends the weak and succors the oppressed. In the modern christian gentleman we find traces of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table.

A vocal solo was rendered by Edith L. Stevens, with the title "When Celia sings", her selection at Mrs. Shedd's recital. Mrs. Shedd was present as was the same accompanist who played for Miss Stevens, Miss Katherine Fitzgerald of Pittsfield.

The central component of the program was the debate—Are trusts a benefit to humanity? opened in the affirmative by Clifton Ingram. The speaker defined trusts as simply large combinations. They go back to Queen Elizabeth's time with the formation of the East India company. The most gigantic trust is the United States Steel corporation. There is the Locomotive trust, the Sugar trust, and Standard Oil company, and several hundred other trusts. The effect has been to reduce prices. We used to have to pay $100 to $150 a ton for steel rails abroad. We have had them as low as $17. This was a direct result of American combination. The great combinations give opportunities for young men and numerous positions requiring capability are thus opened. In the Boer war the United States Steel corporation was given the contracts for bridges needed in Africa because of its marvelous facilities enabling it to build them quickly. It is this power that has given the United States the supremacy. It is why American goods are selling in foreign countries. We must produce a superior article. The new processes require an enormous outlay of capital. Consolidation of railroads has been of great advantage. Once there was ten railroads with inconvenient changes, between New York and Buffalo. Praise to the men who made the improvement we now enjoy. Trusts are the natural development of the operation of capital and we might as well try to stop the Mississippi river as to close the trusts.

Robert O. Feeley opened in the negative. He said the trusts are a method of restricting trade. If the managers find the supply too large they close down factories and workmen are thrown out of employment. Men out of work and starving become tramps. The consumer has to pay the increased price the combinations ask. Trusts are organized robbery and should be stopped, if the responsibility can be traced. The Sugar trust declared in New York to be illegal moved over to New Jersey, that incubator of trusts. We object to the elimination of competition. They do not bring down prices. In the words of Senator Hoar, if we do not control the trusts they will control us.

Harry W. Heaphy took up the cudgel for the trusts as the second speaker on that side. His line of argument was that the trusts cannot be monopolies. Any attempt to raise prices causes new combinations to spring up all over the country in competition. The trusts cannot meet this without undermining themselves. The trusts give their work people an opportunity to invest their earnings and be come sharers in the profits. Concentration of capital is a necessity. Through their operation the poorer classes have been recipients of a comfort not possible otherwise. The speaker took up the good that had been done by Carnegie in giving libraries for the use of the people. The trusts have indisputably cheapened prices. The department store was noticed as an illustration. Trusts produce great men, they broaden and strengthen. People asked why they do not like the trusts say it is on general principles. They do not understand. Trusts are in the natural order of development. Everything tends toward consolidation. As a nation we are a combination of forty-five states. What greater trust is there than that of organized labor? It is the natural outcome of the development of our industries. The evils in the trusts can be met by law. Has America ever been so prosperous as it is today? It is to the principle of consolidation that we owe this.

Joseph A. Payne was the final speaker. He said, this is an age of great industrial development. We are the subjects of over capitalization and watered stock. Mr. Payne took up his opponent's reference to Carnegie's gifts of books, and asked why did he not give his men shorter hours and higher wages so that they could have time to read. I do not admit that we owe our prosperity to the trusts. They ignore the individual and are creating a caste system worse than that of India. They are not a benefit but a detriment. They have a tendency to corrupt legislation. They make millionaires of some, beggars of others. For these reasons they cannot be called a benefit.

After another musical break Julia A. Hayes delivered her graduation thesis, upon the subject of Popular Superstitions. Miss Hayes' argument was that superstitions are a part of the component character of the human mind. They date back to the time of the Greeks and Romans. Their cause is found in that part of man's nature which is longing for that which is beyond him, hence the love of the mystical. The speaker illustrated by certain superstitions, which traced back to their original source have a good meaning. Among those cited were the popular ones concerning salt, the number 13, the horseshoe, sneezing, ghosts, etc. Superstitions are not of the past alone but are rife now. Witness the attraction of the advertisements of astrologers in the papers. Formerly superstitious practices were carried on in secret but now openly. There is a revival of superstitions, of the arts of palmistry and of the astrology of the 15th century. But they are only believed in by the uneducated, Educated people consult the practitioners of the art for fun. We love to delve in the unknown, and our schools and colleges foster the love of that which is beyond our common vision.

The Class Prophecy by Mary G. Hayden was introduced by a supposed visit to the North Pole, the writer having seen in the Berkshire Gleaner the year following her graduation an advertisement of young ladies wanted to beautify the region, just discovered and found filled with flowers and trees. In came Nellie Mahan, who had come to brighten a bachelor's hall, and told the prophet of the others. Harry Heaphy had become a far-famed civil engineer. He had commenced as a boy in measuring the distance to a certain girl's seat. John Waddock had become a popular novelist. There had been a wedding at Ingram chapel, the groom Clifton Ingram, which explained why he always whistled, "I Want My Lulu. Margaret May Irwin was a leading opera singer, Julia Hayes an up-to-date tailoress, Agnes P. Hayden a mandoline player. Edith Richmond had taken to herself a man and lives in Richmond Furnace. Edith Stevens is a much sought kindergarten teacher in Boston, Joseph Payne had gone across the prairies. Robert Feeley was a famous veterinary sugeon. Anna Heath was living in the heaths of Scotland, having won a fortune on the stage, and was devoting her time and money to aged bachelors. Arthur Ely was a promising young minister and lecturer, but one needed a dictionary to understand him. Elizur Smith was correspondent of the Saturday Globe. Alice Farrar was in business and a "Farrar" hairdresser could not be found. Mabel Spencer now "Spencer" (spends her) time at Mt. Holyoke, to take a degree soon. Margaret Leahey, graduated from a New York hospital, had opened a home for dumb animals on her father's farm.

Anna Heath gave as her part of the program a solo, with the title, "Sing

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

Memorial Hall, June 25, 1903

LEE HIGH SCHOOL

J. D. SEACORD, PRINCIPAL

MISS CARRA E. WILCOX, MISS ALTHEA C. ROWLAND, ASSISTANTS

AUSTIN H. KEYES, PH. D. SUPT. OF SCHOOLS

SCHOOL COMMITTEE:

DR. D. M. WILCOX, DR. J. J HASSETT, MR. AUGUSTUS R. SMITH

CLASS OF 1903

Motto: Non Retrorsus **Colors: Purple and Gold**

Alice Louisa Farrar

Agnes P. Hayden

Mary G. Hayden

Julia A. Hayes

Margaret D. Irwin

Margaret E. Leahey

Nellie T. Mahan

Edith M. Richmond

Mabel Eloise Spencer

Edith L. Stevens

Anna E. Heath

Arthur Edwin Ely

Robert O. Feeley

Harry W. Heaphy

Clifton I. Ingram

Joseph A. Payne

Elizur Smith

John T. Waddock

PROGRAMME

OVERTURE **MARCH**

INVOCATION, BY REV. HERBERT E. WRIGHT

Salutatory ..... JOHN T. WADDOCK
"Life Is What We Make It" ..... HELEN T. MAHAN
Vocal Solo ..... MARGARET D. IRWIN
Class History ..... ELIZUR SMITH
The Colossus of Rhodes ..... AGNES P. HAYDEN

MUSIC

Victory In Defeat ..... EDITH M. RICHMOND
The Old Liberty Bell ..... MARGARET E. LEAHEY
A Peerless King ..... ALICE L. FARRAR
Vocal Solo ..... EDITH L. STEVENS
Debate:—Are Trusts a Benefit to Humanity?

Aff. { CLIFTON I. INGRAM, HARRY W. HEAPHY Neg. { ROBERT O. FEELEY, JOSEPH A. PAYNE

MUSIC

Popular Superstitions ..... JULIA A. HAYES
Class Prophecy ..... MARY G. HAYDEN
Vocal Solo ..... ANNA E. HEATH
Character ..... ARTHUR E. ELY
Valedictory ..... MABEL E. SPENCER

Presentation of Diplomas by ..... DR. A. H. KEYES, SUPT.

MUSIC

On," with excelent effect. She was accompanied by Mrs. Ives Smith.

The final essay was by Arthur E. Ely his subject, "Character." Character, said the speaker, is the sum of little things. It is this that is responsible for the great events of history. From Milton to Nero, from a Napoleon seeking his own aggrandizement to Washington, is seen the gradation of character. Character is the sum of qualities that distinguish men. One man giving his thought to dress seeks only to pass through life in the easiest manner possible. We see sometimes a man with bloodshot eye whose character has run away with him. It is a sign of shame. Are we responsible for our character, the speaker asked. There are those beneath us, whose surroundings are bad. Is such a one to blame? It is not failure but low aim that is criminal. Examples of character were given from Roman history. The speaker told of the need of good men and of their help to others.

The valedictory addresses were by Mabel E. Spencer. With words of thankfulness to the audience for its interest as shown by the attendance during the long program, to the people for the generous support of the schools, Miss Spencer gave her regrets at the leaving of the school. To her schoolmates the valedictorian spoke in retrospect of the four years together, years full of pleasure, but which had had their full share of hard work. Hope was expressed for future success for all with words of encouragement to meet all difficulties bravely. We leave the Juniors, whom we shall miss greatly. To the superintendent and school board, the speaker gave praise for having carried out their duties successfully. The changes made have proved beneficial, and the interest shown by the board was helpful. To the teachers, Miss Spencer spoke her gratitude with much feeling, for their noble efforts for the members of the class, who appreciate the faithful efforts and the sacrifices made. We are sorry if at any time our conduct has displeased you. The class of 1903 now bids you farewell. To her classmates the final speaker told with emotion of the loss at the breaking of the ties. Tonight ends the school life but school will go on the same and we shall not be missed. Let us go on with our work in life, and I hope success will be yours. Farewell.

With the presentation of the diplomas by Dr. A. H. Keyes, the exercises closed. Supt. Keyes congratulated the graduates on the work of the evening. He had before them the fact that now they are to start out for themselves. They had been under the fostering care of their parents and teachers, now they would be thrown more on their own resources. Most would undoubtedly enter higher institutions of learning or go into business. The need of the world for strong men and women was set before them. The world needs such as are strong mentally, morally and physically. It needs men of high character, who are guided by the principles of religious truth. With these words the members of the class of 1903 received the parchment that is the outward symbol of victory in years of school work.

JUNIORS' RECEPTION

To the Class of 1903 and Friends. Most 300 Present.

The Juniors of the high school have every reason to congratulate themselves on the magnitude of the affair in the reception given to the members of the graduating class on Friday night. It was held in Baird & Benton's hall and that the capacity of the room was taxed is seen in the number present. This touched close on three hundred, or by actual count 280. Two hundred and fifty invitations had been sent out but there were thirty-five who "got over the fence." Music was furnished by Kingman's orchestra. C. G. Spencer and Miss Mabel Spencer headed the grand march. Pender called off the dances, the program comprising sixteen numbers. At 10.30 refreshments were served, in the form of delicious ice cream, bought in New Haven, Conn. The last call was off at 11.30. The Seniors vote the reception a success with a big S.

School Promotion.

Thirty-four scholars have been promoted from the grammar schools of town to the high school. Of these 21 are from the Marble building, 7 from the Parochial school, 5 from South Lee, while one (Fred Andrews) is from West Becket. All have passed without examinations on the 85 per cent. basis. There were no failures. This is the first year this has been tried and it is found to work very successfully.

The promotions from school to school below the high are as follows: From 8th to 9th grade 23, 7th to 8th 36, 6th to 7th 32, 5th to 6th 33, 4th to 5th 49, 3d to 4th 67, 2d to 3d 81, 1st to 2d 65. This leaves 56 in the 1st grade.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

Prizes Awarded te Successful Pupils at Close of Year.

On June 24th, St. Mary's school closed until September. At the closing exercises Rev. Father Murphy awarded prizes to to those who had attained the highest average on the final examination. The names of the successful ones are as follows:

Grade 9, (a) Lambert Payne 93⅓ per cent, Margaret Castongway 98 per cent.

Grade 9, (b) Edward Ryan 96, Frank Kelly 94.

Grade 8. Clara Dragon 92, Lena Cormick 89.

Grade 7. Josephine Tracy 98, Macy Heaphy 94.

The usual English composition as a test in writing, punctuation, spelling and style was also given with the following results:

Grade 9 (a,) Magdalen Tracy.

Grade 9 (b,) Agnes Burke.

Grade 8, Joseph Whalen.

Grade 7, Mary Kilboy.

SCHOOL PROMOTIONS.

Names of Scholars Admitted to the High and Grammar Schools.

We gave last week the summary of promotions in the public schools of the town from grade to grade. The names of scholars promoted to the High school from the Grammar schools, including the parochial are as follows:

Daniel Clark, Lambert Payne, Leo Payne, Maurice Leahy, Magdalene Tracy, Ella Waddock, Marguerite Castonguay, Thomas Backus, William Dewkett, Milford Dowd, Thornton Graham, William Harding, Miller Heebner, Silas Hennessey, Raymond Kelley, Malcolm Lehman, Laura Olds, Sara Parker, Willard Pease, Katherine Phelps, Jennie Reed, Edward Robbins, Elsie Smith, Stanley Tucker, Milton Wentworth, Olive James, Allan Wurtzbach, Lulu Fenn, Marion Pixley, Henry Fallon, Earl Boyd, George Wilson, Fred Andrews, Earl Ramsdell.

Promoted from the 6th to Grammar Grade: Stephen Budrow, Leon Foote, Donald Keyes, Arthur Pease, Manson Shaylor, Fred Shaylor, John Stevens, John Wigmore, Mabel Carty, Clara Darbe, Olive Lawrence, Helen Morin, Mary Miller, Lena Navin, Laura Williams, Ella Williams, Jennie Walker, Edward O'Hearn From East Lee; May Woodin, Gladys Griffin, Ellen Jones, Bessie Church, RalphOlds, Joseph Morse From South Lee: Ethel Brace, Francis McCarty, Joseph Talbot, George Wickham, Ethel Watermire, Helen Finneran, James Bossidy, Thomas Connolly.

There are one or two conditioned, to be made up, and a few to remain in the 7th and so are counted in the list from 6th to 7th.

REV PRESTON BARR

Chosen as School Superintendent of Lee, Otis, Tyringham and Monterey.

Rev Preston Barr, the newly appointed school superintendent at Lee, Otis, Tyringham and Monterey, was born in Pennsylvania and was graduated with honors from Princeton in 1878, at the age of 20. After graduating from the Princeton theological seminary in 1881, he taught school a year in Illinois and two years in Pennsylvania. He



REV PRESTON BARR.

entered the ministry and for three years was connected with Presbyterian churches and acted as supply for Congregational churches in Massachusetts. He entered the Episcopal church and settled at Lee in 1887, and was rector of St George's church until 1890; then, for two years, rector of St-Mary's-by-the-Sea, at Northeast Harbor, Me., four years as rector of St. Luke's Memorial church at Tacoma, Wash., the leading church of the city, and returned to New England in 1896, since which time he has been rector of the church at New Bedford, and busy with his work in a mill parish of 2000. During the past two years he has also acted as substitute teacher and coach in the New Bedford high school.

Mr Barr, while at Lee, assisted Rev Dr W. W. Newton of Pittsfield in literary work, and did considerable in that line for himself. Two of his magazine articles on "Religion and the public school," and "Preaching," were widely commented on. Mr Barr is a life member of the American Bible society, a Mason, taking his degrees in Evening Star lodge at Lee, and is also an Odd Fellow, and belongs to the Sons of Veterans. He has been deeply interested in educational work all his life, and has kept abreast of the latest methods, as he has assisted many young men in preparing for college. Added to this is a thorough knowledge of the field in which he is to labor.

Springfield Republican,
May 4, 1904.

RECTOR OF ST. MARTIN'S RESIGNS

Rev. Preston Barr Will Retire from Pastoral Work.

Assumes Superintendency of Schools at Lee on Sept. 1.

Resignation Was a Complete Surprise to His Parish.

Rev. Preston Barr, for four years rector of St. Martin's parish in this city, handed in his resignation last evening at a meeting of the vestry of his church.

Mr. Barr was last Friday, April 29, elected to the superintendency of schools at Lee, and expects to retire from the work of the pastorate upon assuming the duties of his new position, Sept. 1.

Mr. Barr's action in adopting this course has been determined by the imperative need of rest, which he can secure only by change of work. In his letter of resignation he informed his vestry that he had realized eighteen months ago that his unaided strength was not adequate to the work of St. Martin's, which is a parish of about 2,000 souls, requiring more than the full strength of the strongest man. He had been strengthened in this conviction during every month of the intervening time, and had fully reached the conclusion that any attempt on his part to carry on the work indefinitely could end only in disaster both to the parish and to himself.

The resignation was a complete surprise to the vestrymen, and will prove a great shock to the people of St. Martin's none of whom had dreamed of such a possibility. Mr. Barr stated today to a Standard reporter that he had been led to take this step with the greatest regret, as his relations with the vestry and people of St. Martin's were of the most harmonious and pleasant character, and his interest in the work absorbing and unabated. The retiring rector was elected to his present position in September, 1900. He found a parish with 240 communicants, a debt of $1,700, and a fund of $1,000 for the building of a new parish house. The communicant roll now numbers 350, the debt has been reduced to $500, and the parish house building fund increased to nearly $5,000.

Mr. Barr was a teacher for several years before entering the ministry, and after his graduation from Princeton university in 1881. He has been a close student of educational methods and school administration, and served on the school committee during his residence at Lee. During all the years of his pastorate he has done much private teaching, preparing boys for college and coaching discouraged pupils. He has done much work of this description since coming to New Bedford, and during the past year has been a substitute teacher in the New Bedford High school.

NEW SUPERINTENDENT.

REV. PRESTON BARR FOR JOINT SCHOOL DISTRICT.

School Board of Four Towns Elects Former Lee Minister as Successor to A. H. Keyes. Will Begin Work With New School Year.

The school board of the joint district of Lee, Tyringham, Otis and Monterey met Saturday afternoon to elect a school

superintendent. There has been no less than seventy-five applicants for the position made vacant by the resignation of A. H. Keyes and the task was no sinecure. A dozen of the applicants had visited Lee in person and there were seven present Saturday. The board after full consideration chose for the position, Rev. Preston Barr of New Bedford.

Rev. Mr. Barr is no stranger to Lee, being rector of St. George's church for three years, from 1884 to 1887. During part of this time he served on the school board and as he frequently went to Otis in parish work is familiar with the district to be covered. He joined the Evening Star lodge of Masons and still retains his membership here. During his residence Mr. Barr made many friends in the other churches and was well liked as a citizen. The family lived in the Decker place on Golden Hill, known earlier as the Gilman place.

Mr. Barr was born in Pennsylvania and graduated with honor from Princeton in the class of 1878, at the age of 20. In college he was editor of the Nassau Literary magazine, the literary organ of the college, and a prize man in the "Lynde Debate" contest at commencement. He was also one of the two successful competitors for the Boudanot fellowship in history.

In 1881 he graduated from Princeton theological seminary; spent a year teaching in a grammar school in Illinois, and a year each in an academy and a boarding school in Pennsylvania. For three years he was in the ministry of the Presbyterian church, and as supply for Congregational churches in Massachusetts. In 1887 he entered the Episcopal church, settled at Lee, and continued as rector of St. George's church until 1890, after which he was for two years rector of St. Mary's-by-the-sea, at North East Harbor, Maine. From there Mr. Barr went to Tacoma, Wash., where, for four years, he was rector of St. Luke's Memorial church, the leading Episcopal church of the city.

In 1896 he returned to New England and took up the very absorbing and laborious work as rector of St. Martin's church, a growing mill parish, numbering 2000 people, nearly all of them operatives in the cotton factories of New Bedford; and in addition, during the past two years, acting as substitute teacher and coach for the New Bedford high school, which is one of the largest and finest in the Commonwealth. It was through the urgent advice and influence of the principal of the New Bedford nigh school, and also of the superintendent of the city schools there, that Mr. Barr was induced to enter the educational field.

Rev. Preston Barr is a member of the American Bible society, a Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Sons of Veterans. During his life in Lee he did considerable literary work, including a magazine article on "Religion and the Public Schools," and one on "Preaching," both of which were widely commented on; besides collaborating with the Rev. Dr. W. W. Newton of Pittsfield on his life of Dr. Muhlenberg.

During all the years of his pastoral work Mr. Barr has kept up his interest in educational matters, doing more or less private tutoring every year, and keeping himself abreast of the latest results in methods of teaching and school administration.

The new superintendent will begin his duties with the new school year, September 1st. The salary of the position is $1500. Rev. Mr. Barr is expected to bring his family shortly before the time to familiarize himself with the situation. The family consists of Rev. and Mrs. Barr and four children, the children not to come however. Two sons, Donald and Oman, are in Santa Barbara, California, in hotels there, a young son is in Northampton, and a daughter at home is in the New Bedford high school, from which she graduates next year. Miss Barr will complete her studies in that city, coming to Lee on her vacations.

1904 FINALE.

Ten Young People Graduate With Public Honors.

Amidst surroundings glowing in red, radiant in white, the Class of 1904 of the Lee High school held the final exercises for the breaking up of the associations and work of the four years, at Memorial hall Thursday evening, in the presence of numerous friends. The hall was occupied to the extent of its available space.

A large white banner covered the wall at the rear of the stage proper. It had in gilt letters the class motto, "Work, Wait, Win," two large U. S. flags. The front edge of the platform was covered with white and as the boquets were brought in by the ushers it became a parterre of bloom, largely of red roses. Baldwin's orchestra discoursed good music during the evening.

At the appointed hour came the processional, the boys of the high school forming on each side of the center aisle, the girls in white marching between the files thus made, the boys then falling in two by two at the rear, and continuing the march to the platform. Then came the graduates with stately step to the center of the stage, the rest standing until they were in final position. The girl graduates in their handsome dresses made the prettiest of pictures, while the young men bore themselves with dignity. On the left of the stage were the school board, Principal Seacord, the teachers, Revs. Messrs Kreitler and Wright and Judge Casey. Rev. R. P. Kreitler offered the invocation.

Miss Nellie J. Collins, who held the honor of salutatorian, spoke pleasant words of welcome to the audience. She told of the outpouring of children's hearts in graditude for what had been done for the school by the citizens. A tribute was paid to the school board, to the teachers, to the school associates. Miss Collins made a thoughtful address in memory of the classes that have gone out before.

CLASS OF 1904.



Mary L. Norton, bearing the honor of class historian, told the incidents of the quadrennial period. A lively difference rose the first year over the class color. The boys wanted red and yellow, but that would never do. The girls chose white and green. In the sophomore year these were changed to red and white, which has been the class color ever since. The speaker told of a few members dropping out each year. The speaking contests were referred to and their influence on the class.

Josephine T. Leahey had for her oration the subject, American Antiquities. America has antiquities. The great trees of California was standing when Raamses was king of Egypt. The wonderful antiquities of Mexico, the pueblos, the cliff dwellings, the mound builders' work in the west, were spoken of at length as truly remains of ancient civilizations. Miss Leahey emphasized the need of protective legislation to save their despoiling by foreign collectors.

The central and principal feature of the evening was the debate, on the live question of the day—"Resolved that the supremacy of Japan in the Far East is preferable to that of Russia." The affirmative was opened by Charles J. Blowe, who for a new debater, made a speech that showed marked ability. His definition of "supremacy" was the advantage the nation winning would bring to the nations of the world, the increase of the world's trade. On this ground the speaker contended that the supremacy of Japan was greatly to be preferred. She is advancing with great rapidity, her people are given civil and religious rights. Russia stands for the 17th century. Japan's wish for Korea is to develop that country, Russia would make it a vassal province. Japan's victory means the open door.

Lawrence Killelea opened the negative. His leading arguments were that Russia was a power in the counsels of the nations, that she had kept back the influx of the northern barbarous tribes. She has stood the test of experience. Japan is not an originator, her progress is part of the progress of the world. The Russians are the most expansive people of the world. Russia's work is building the great Transsiberian railway was used as an effective argument.

Raymond J. Casey continuing the affirmative, dwelt on the history of Russia's seizure of Manchuria, violating all her pledges, she had built great forts to secure her possession of this domain. Her campaign was one of bluff. The advance of Japan in civilization was further enlarged upon. She is powerful and independent. A recent census showed that 96 per cent of the people of Russia cannot read or write. Russia is not capable of taking the supremacy of the East. Japan has a consitutional government, Russia none. The greater religious liberty in Japan was lauded. The advance Formosa has made under Japanese rule was a strong point in her favor. The speaker in closing referred to Japan as the "Rising Star of the East."

William J. Hayes closed the debate with a strong defence of Russia. He



Fourth Annual

Prize Speaking Contest

of the

Berkshire County High Schools

at

Memorial Hall, Lee, Mass.

Friday Evening, May 13,

1904,

At eight o'clock.

PROGRAM.

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PART ONE.

1. "A True Home Coming," *Annie Donnell.*
2. "Jean Valjean and the Bishop."
3. "The Boy that was Scaret o'Dyin," *Slosson.*
4. "Kentucky Belle."
5. "Mistress Sherwood's Victory."
6. "The Sign of the Cross."

PROGRAM.

•

PART TWO.

1. "Sydney Carton's Death," *Dickens.*
2. The King's Pardon."
3. "Not for Imperialism, but for the Greater Republic," *Beveridge.*
4. "The Martyr Spy."
5. "The Chariot Race," *Lew Wallace.*
6. "A Picture of War," *Ingersoll.*

PRESIDING OFFICER,

THE PRINCIPAL OF THE LEE HIGH SCHOOL.

JUDGES.

PROF. CARROLL LEWIS MAXCY, of Williams College,
DR. A. H. CAMPBELL, of Hartford,
MR. CHARLES B. GOOLD, of the Albany Academy.

CONTESTANTS.

MABEL FILLIO, Dalton,
FANNIE KINSELLA, Stockbridge,
MARY A. MALONEY, Lenox,
EMMA RUTH OSTRANDER, Williamstown,
CLARA SANDFORD, Adams,
MARY TRACY, Lee,
ROWLAND BARTLETT, Stockbridge,
MORTON BURDICK, Adams,
HAROLD P. CROSBY, Lenox,
WILLIAM HAYES, Lee,
CLARENCE BALLARD ROBERTS, Williamstown,
JAMES VAVASOUR, Dalton.

PRIZES.

GIRLS' FIRST PRIZE $10 in Gold,
GIRLS' SECOND PRIZE $5 in Gold,
BOYS' FIRST PRIZE $10 in Gold,
BOYS' SECOND PRIZE $5 in Gold.

GLEANER PRINT, LEE.

Thirty-third

Annual Commencement Exercises

of the

Lee High School

Thursday Evening, the Twenty-third of June

Nineteen Hundred and Ten

at Eight o'clock

Memorial Hall

Press of
Harding & Harrigan,
Lee, Mass.

Lee High School

Principal

Frederick W. Hutchinson

Assistants

Miss B. Elizabeth Morris Miss Mabel G. Hazen
Miss Ella J. Casey

Superintendent of Schools

Bion E. Hicks

School Committee

J. J. Hassett D. M. Wilcox
E. W. Markham

Class Roll

Lillian Anna Blowe

Clotilda Zita Hayes

Mary Josephine Kelly

Lena Margaret Navin

Mildred Kilburn Strong

Marguerite Helen Tracy

John Dickinson Stevens

Class Officers

President, John D. Stevens

Vice-President, Lillian A. Blowe

Secretary, Treasurer, } Marguerite H. Tracy

Class Motto

"Finis Opus Coronat"

"The End Crowns the Work"

Class Colors

Lavender and White

Programme

March	Orchestra
Invocation	Rev. John Barstow
Selection	Orchestra
Address	Hon. J. Freeman Hall Superintendent of Schools, North Adams
Selection	Orchestra
Presentation of Diplomas	Supt. Dion E. Hicks
Benediction	Rev. John Barstow
Selection	Orchestra



MARBLE SCHOOL BUILDING.

effort and right character were essential for acheiving true success.

Dr. Smith presented the diplomas with very happy remarks. He congratulated the class upon their success and reminded them that this was an important milestone in their lives. Thus far they had been under guides but the morning sun would shine upon thirteen different pathways pointing in as many separate directions. It was the hope of their friends that these pathways should be dotted with monuments of honor and usefulness. The diplomas were honorable discharges from an honorable service.

A CONTEMPTIBLE INSINUATION.

AGAINST THE LEE SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

The following peculiar paragraph appeared in the Lee news of the Pittsfield Sun last week.

"The parochial schools close a most successful term to-day, Thursday, and there will be interesting closing exercises, consisting of recitations, music, and samples of the progress some of the pupils have made in French. The school has three grades, primary intermediate and grammar, and there have been 60 pupils in the primary with proportionately large number in the other grades. But one of the grammar school grade has before this been permitted to go to the high school on examination, and there has been talk of prejudice against the candidates because they were from the parochial school. The candidates this year will be several and it is expected that with Dr. Hassett on the committee they will have a better chance to pass to the high school."

What is the meaning of this paragraph? Put in a little plainer language the charge is substantially this, that in the past, on account of prejudice against candidates from the parochial school, the school committee have unjustly discriminated against them in the examination for the High School. As the candidates for the High School must pass a written examination and as the same list of questions is used for all candidates, it follows that if the charge is true the committee must have falsified the examination papers and lied about the result. That is the plain English of this insinuation. The committee last year consisted of Dr. H. M. Smith. Jas. A. Rice and Rev. Preston Barr. Strange, isn't it, that these three gentlemen should all agree to such wholesale cheating and falsehood in such a matter.

The only other interpretation possible is that Dr. Hassett possesses some magic power which will this year insure the admission of candidates who are not qualified to pass the examination. But this is altogether too absurd and the former meaning is evidently the one intended by the writer.

The source of this insinuating paragraph is not given, nor are any facts stated by way of proof. The only thing in this line is the statement that in the past only one candidate from the parochial school has been admitted to the High school. This is not true. Last year only one of the candidates from the parochial school passed the examination but in previous years several at a time have been admitted.

The Sun's item has been freely and severely criticised. In an interview with members of the school committee they unqualifiedly denounced it as base and false in every particular, and Dr. Hassett has been much annoyed by it as it places him in a false and uncomfortable light.

The idea that there exists any such prejudice against the parochial school as is indicated by the item in the Sun is altogether too childish and absurd to be credited by any intelligent person. The papers of candidates for the High School are graded according to the number of questions answered correctly and the number it is desired to admit is taken from those standing highest on the list.

—The honors of the graduating class of the High school have been distributed as follows: Valedictorian, James Wickham; salutatorian, Fannie E. May; honorary essay, Jennie Harding; class prophet, Emily Watson class historian, May Yon. The class hymn was composed by Mary Watson and has been set to music by Jennie Harding. The other members of the class and their subjects are Althea Rowland, "Some Young Women Before the Republic;" Leda Stratton, Mission of Cranks," Lucy Childs, Passing of the District Schools;" Bessie Blow, "Curiosity," Belle Brewster, "Should the American Forest be Devastated?" Gertrude O'Neil, "Some Living Musicians;" Catharine Kennedy, "Education of the Greek;" Frances Daley, "Wealth;" Thomas Norton "Crisis in the Union Cause," George Fallon, "Roman Carthage." Wellington Smith, Jr., "Selfishness of Nations."

LEE HIGH SCHOOL.

A LARGE AND CAPABLE CLASS.

EXERCISES OF A HIGH ORDER AND VERY SUCCESSFUL.

The Lee High school has completed another year and has sent out another class, we trust with an inspiration and equipment for the work of life which shall enable them to win true and high success for themselves and honor for the school. The class is a large one and we believe it only simple truth to say is of high average ability.

The graduating exercises were held in Memorial hall Thursday and were exceptionally pleasant and successful. Despite the severe heat the hall was literally packed by a representative audience. The decorations, which were arranged by H. N. Horton, were particularly pretty and included a very ornamental shield bearing the figures '97 and the class motto. A pleasant feature was the music by Clark's orchestra. The invocation was by Rev. Dr. Rowland who expressed gratitude for the fortuitous circumstances under which these young lives had been begun and besought providential care and guidance for the future. The school were seated on the platform and Principal Seacord was in charge of the exercises. The gowns of the graduates were very pretty and the floral tributes to the class were unusually numerous.

Miss Fannie E. May the salutatorian was overcome by the heat and compelled to take her seat before she had completed her address, but fortunately not before the audience had opportunity to see the high quality of the address and the excellence of her delivery. It seems Miss May had been quite ill all day and the sudden transition from the cool library room below to the sweltering atmosphere of the hall caused faintness. She had the sympathy of the audience.

George W. Fallon told in graphic style of the struggle of a century and a half between Rome and Carthage, of the march of Hannibal across the Alps and finally the fall of Carthage and the complete triumph of Rome. Lucy R. Childs drew a pleasant picture of the changes in educational methods during the last half century, the tendency towards centralizing and grading and improved educational methods, all of which has resulted in largely doing away with the traditional district school.

Mary A. Yon told entertainingly the history of the class of '97. The most important event was the burning of the old school building in the freshman year. The class originally numbered 26. Frances V. Daley gave some excellent suggestions regarding that true use of wealth which makes it a blessing to its possessor and to the world.

Thomas J. Norton gave his hearers an entertaining account of the famous naval battles of the civil war between the Monitor and the Merrimac at Hampton roads, picturing the exultant hope in the South and the depression in the North at that time and showing how the success of the plucky little Monitor turned the whole tide of events. Gertrude L. O'Neil read a good essay descriptive of the famous musicians of the day.

Isabel M. Brewster discussed the the subject of forestry, showing how forests affect climate, rainfall, and the storage of water. The cutting down of forests causes freshets in the spring and failure of water supply in summer, thus working practical harm to the manufacturing industries. There is much agitation to day in favor of the practice of scientific forestry. Catherine A. Kennedy gave an instructive account of Greek education, showing how, without schools, the Greek youth were given an excellent practical training for citizenship by their pedagogues.

Bessie L. Blowe had the suggestive subject of "Curiosity" and showed the benefit of this trait if rightly developed and used and the part it has played in leading to important discoveries, inventions and improvements. Curiosity has come to be recognized as a characteristic of the American people. Jennette E. Harding made serious and practical application of her subject "What Next," urging thoughtful regard for the future in all the relations of life and preparation fearlessly to meet the great and final "What Next,"

Wellington B. Smith's oration was an able discussion of "The Selfishness of Nations," showing how the principle of self-interest had largely dominated the policy of nations, how conspicuous it was in the career of Napoleon, what cruelty and oppression it is working to day in the case of Turkey and Spain. On the contrary it has sometimes resulted in great good. It is almost impossible to conceive the difference it would have made in the history of North America if Spain instead of the English had secured control here. Emily Fitch Watson, the class prophet, showed bright and fertile imagination in her predictions regarding the future of the class of '97. She read an appropriate poem written by Fannie Kemble for the graduating class of Lenox Academy about 50 years ago.

"Cranks" was the subject of Frances Leda Stratton's essay. She quoted Dr. Holmes definition of a crank as "a man with a squint in his brain" although she thought it often proved true that the squint was really in the brains of other people. Very much in the way of progress and of benefit to mankind has come through people who were called cranks in their day but who were subsequently vindicated by the success of their ideas.

Althea C. Rowland's excellent essay was entitled "Our classmates at large." The four characters mentioned were all girls just on the threshold of womanhood, the young Queen of Holland, the actress Elsie Lyde, the remarkable deaf, dumb and blind girl, Hellen Keller, and the dethroned Queen of Spain. These characters are doubtless exceptional in endowment or environment, but before each life lie great opportunities of achievement and usefulness if there is the purpose and genius to improve them. The lessons thus suggested were commended to the class of '97.

The valedictory was given by Joseph F. Wickham. It was one of the best in the history of the school and was exceptionally well delivered. The class then united in singing the class hymn which was written by Emily F. Watson, the music being composed by Jennette E. Harding. Dr. Wilcox presented the diplomas in a very felicitous manner.

School life is fading out of our vision,
Fading like snow-flakes when touched by the sun;
Swiftly, too swiftly the moments are fleeting,
Sad is the thought that our school days are done.

Patiently striving through four years of labor,
Bearing together the joy and the woe,
Carefully down through the broad field of knowledge,
Slowly we reap from each seed that we sow.

Life is before us, and soon we'll be parted,
Thoughts of great deeds seem to beckon us on,
We're looking ahead in the years of the future
Seeking through shadows the great unknown.

Now as the time for our parting draws nearer,
Scenes of the past long with us shall dwell,
Sealed in our memory with fond recollections,
Mingled with sadness that dwells in "Farewell."

CHORUS.

Farewell, Farewell, and through the coming years,
Till we meet in heaven,
May friendship's tie forever bind,
The class of "ninety-seven."

SUCCESSFUL APPLICANTS.

FOR HIGH AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The following 26 pupils passed the examination for the Lee High school in the order named: Evelyn Todd, Carlton Winegar, G. Walter Murray, Elsie Tanner, George Casey, Jeremiah

Collins, Hilliard Carter, Maggie Drout, Virginia Baccolini, John Carraher, Leda Parker, John Tracey, Carl B. Gale, Maud Nooney, Cora Moat, Clifford Harding, George Baird, Jr., Blanch Sabin, John Talbot, Beldin Wallace, Kittie Bradshaw, Wm. Turner, Agnes Grogan, Geneva Norton, Edward Talbot and Katie Connors.

The following 32 pupils passed the examination for the Lee Grammar school in the order named. Alice L. Farrar, John Eyre, Edith Richmond, John Weed, Mary Moakley, Elizur Smith, Anna C. Heath, Gerard A. Murray, Edith Stevens, Jennie Heath, Valeria Wilcox, Thomas Healey, Dora Swift, Mabel Murray, Mabel Spencer, John Dollar, Eliz Weston, Edwin Morgan, Clarence Blake, Joseph Oliver, Steven Albro, Charles Blow, George Fahey, Josephine Leahey, William Cummins, Ashley Niles, Bessie Shultis, Augusta F. Perry, Raymond Casey, Lillie Collins, Margaret Cassidy, Theron Parker.

SUCCESSFUL APPLICANTS.

FOR HIGH AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The persons named below passed the examination for admission to the High school in the following order.

Lila E. Hugins of Otis, Thomas Wickham, Mary Drout, Clifford Jeter, George Martin, Howard Moat, Grace Dowd, Carl Hollenbeck, Alice Morin, Helen Harding, Bessie Benton, Fannie L. Sabin, John Cahalin, Frank Norton, Charles Casay, Joseph Quigley, Mary Webster, Frances Malley, Geo. W. Collins, Julia Carpenter, Julia McDonough, Peter Tyre, Elizabeth Kennedy, Mary Bradley, Clifford Durant, Clarence Durant, Belle Olds, Charles Deeley, Margurite Hayes, Luella M. Griswold, Joseph Shields, Millie Harding Janet Vogt, Augusta Williams.

The persons named below passed the examination for admission to the Lee Grammar school: Edward Weed, Kittie Ingraham, Rose Drout, Carrie Beach, Orson Heath, Mary Budrow, Josie Wood, Alice Gifford, Florence DeForest, Harold Ramsdell, Vernon Stevens, Maud Wagner, Mary Durant, Edna Moat, Harry Wooden, George Rood, Marion Gray, Annie Martin, Guy Capen, Mary Kelly, Mary Lawrence, Georgia Cummings, Harold Durant, Jennie Kerr. Henrietta Rood, Clarence Tucker, Fred Fillio, Thomas Kennedy, Robert Sweet, Lillie Brush, Elizabeth Walker, Chas. Usher, John O'Laughlin, Francis Blowe, Lena Brace.

1898.

FAREWELL TO SCHOOL.

THIRTEEN GRADUATE FROM LEE HIGH SCHOOL.

VERY SUCCESSFUL EXERCISES AMID PATRIOTIC DECORATIONS.

God bless the Class of 'Ninety-eight;
The wide land lifts the chorus,
God give this Class the happiest fate,
God bless the banner o'er us!
The doors of learning swing apart,
The doors of stern endeavor
Still open to the fearless heart,
Nor shall they close forever.
—Harper's Bazar.

The graduating exercises of the Lee High school which were held in Memorial hall Thursday evening were highly successful and enjoyable. The members of the large class acquitted themselves with credit to themselves and to their teachers, and the weather which was delightfully cool added to the comfort of the large audience which crowded Memorial hall. The class motto was "Step by Step." The handsome programmes and the attractive decorations were in the class colors which were red, white and blue.

The school occupied seats on the stage, the graduating class and the teachers forming a semi-circle in the middle of the platform.

The class marched in and took their places on the stage, while the orchestra played the class march, which was composed by Miss Catherine P. Boland. The exercises were opened with an invocation by Rev. C. W. McPherson. The salutatory in Latin was well delivered by Miss Edna M Parker.

"The Augustan Age" was the subject of an interesting essay by Miss Catherine G. McDonough. The glories of the Roman Empire during the peaceful reign of Augustus were well portrayed, and mention was made of the galaxy of poets, artists, and illustrious men who formed the court of Augustus and won for that period the title of the "Golden Age.

The Class History was given by Miss Georgiana M. Saulnier in a very pleasing manner. She addressed the only boy in the class in the following manner:

"Courageous boy! thou precious pearl
How brave, indeed, thou art!
From a score of girls, unscathed, unharmed,
Thou com'st with a strong heart.
One would not have expected this,
For thou wer't thought the prize
And looked upon with joy and love
By many beaming eyes.
E'en to you, at last, we must bid adieu
While a vote of thanks we tell
For remaining with us four longyears,
Adieu, kind friend, farewell."

In an essay entitled "A Scottish Favorite," Miss Katherine A. Fanning outlined the salient features in the life of the poet Burns, and showed the great influence he exerted on the lives and hearts of his countrymen.

"Are Holidays Beneficial," was the topic discussed by Miss Elsie G. LeRoy and Miss Isabel B. Cahalin. The discussion brought out many strong points for and against the legal holiday, and showed considerable study and preparation on the part of the speakers.

"The Influence of Literature in Character Building," was the subject of a thoughtful and exceedingly interesting essay by Miss Mary A. Healey.

An oration by Thomas F. Shalley on "True Patriotism," was well received. He illustrated his idea of patriotism by several examples taken from ancient and modern times, showing that to live for one's country is as meritorious and often involves as great a sacrifice as to die for it.



CLASS OF '98, LEE HIGH SCHOOL.

Miss Catherine P. Boland held the close attention of the audience in a well written class prophecy. Each member of the class came in for a share of good natured satire.

"Elements of Success" by Miss Bina M. Quirk was received with much favor by the audience and its analysis of the qualities which contribute to a successful life contained many excellent suggestions for the graduates.

Miss Jennie A. Wheeler spoke on "Popular Superstitions," and showed how many curious ideas handed down by tradition are being gradually dispelled by the light of investigation and science.

In an essay entitled "A Century of Emancipation," Miss Elizabeth F. McDonough showed how great has been the service of the present century in breaking the shackles of slavery and of political tyranny, in providing larger educational opportunites, while science has brought large measure of relief from suffering and pain and invention has contributed in many ways to human comfort. This may well be styled a century of emancipation.

The valedictorian of the class was Miss Maud L. Spencer who very gracefully expressed the gratitude of the class to their teachers and committee for their faithfulness, to the public for the educational opportunities so liberally provided and spoke the final words of farewell which marked the separation of the class.

The diplomas were presented to the graduates by Augustus R. Smith, chairman of the school committee, who congratulated them upon the excellence of their essays and upon the faithful work of their school course. The sympathy and appreciation of the citizens he said were evidenced by the large attendance. He expressed the hope that the equipment they had received might enable them to fight life's battle victoriously, and urged them to be true to themselves and to their highest ideals.

SOUTH LEE.

The commencement exercises of the class of '98 of the Lee High school were attended by a large number from this place. Everyone was proud of the six "sweet girl graduates" from South Lee.

...e give a three-months' business ...
course also our complete course in stenog-
, and typewriting for $84, in seven monthly
ayments.
course paid entitles a student to free
on till he graduates.

EVENING SESSIONS MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS AT $1 PER WEEK.

MISS JOSEPHINE D. MILLER—Vocal instruction. 33 Vernon st., Springfield.

MRS AND MISS CADY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Finishing and College Preparatory Courses of study. One hour and a half from New York. 56 Hillhouse ave., New Haven.

MISS G. H. COLTON'S School, 627 State street, reopens September 7.

MISS M. L. BOYNTON.—Teacher of the Virgil Clavier and Piano. Will resume lessons September 7. 30 Sherman st.

PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY COLLEGE,
CHESTER, PA. 36th year begins SEPT. 15.
...il Engineering (C. E.), Chemistry (B. S.), Arts
...B). ALSO THOROUGH PREPARATORY COURSES.
Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry Drills.
A Military School of the highest order."
—*U. S. War Department Report.*
...atalogs of Col C. E. HYATT, President.

SPRINGFIELD INDUSTRIAL HIGH SCHOOL

Teaches trades with

HIGH SCHOOL AND ENGINEERING COURSES.

Do you want to be a MACHINIST, PATTERN-MAKER, PRINTER OR PLUMBER?

Then take a course at

THE QUESTION OF OUTSIDE SCHOOLS.

The vexed question of having the scholars in the rural districts conveyed to the village schools is just now foremost in the minds of the board of school committee. The committee have closed three outside school with the beginning of the school year, and are having the scholars taken to the village schools. The parents and others in the outside districts do not take kindly to this project and are preparing a remonstrance in the form of a petition which will be sent to the board of education. They have engaged ex-Senator Sidney P. Smith of Athol as counsel. The most vigorous protest comes from the Holtshire district, which is about two miles southwest of the village. The remonstrants admit that there has been a great decline in the number of schools in the outside districts, but they claim that it is a great benefit to the value of property in that part of the town to have the schools kept open as they have been for generations, and that it is less hardship, especially for young children to attend school near their homes than to be taken to the village schools miles away in all kinds of weather, and as one little fellow who lives in the Holtshire district said Saturday, "No, I am not attending school, as my clothes are not good enough to go to the village school, but are all right to go to our school." And then the remonstrants reason that it costs the town no more to maintain the outside schools than it does to have the scholars conveyed to the village. The school committee see only one plain duty, and that is to bring the schools up to the highest possible standard and give all the scholars in the town an equal advantage. They maintain that the teachers in the village schools are trained and experienced educators, fitted especially for their profession and life's work, and that the advantages of attending such schools over those of the average rural district schools are far greater than the inconveniences that may exist or that many people seem to realize.

Twenty-Seventh Annual Commencement Exercises of The Lee High School



At Memorial Hall, Lee, Mass., Thursday Evening, June Twenty-Third, 1904, At Eight O'Clock.

CLASS OF 1904

"Work---Wait---Win"

PRESIDENT, NELLIE J. COLLINS
SEC'Y & TREAS., FRANCES G. McLAUGHLIN

Class Color---Red & White

MUSIC BY BALDWIN'S ORCHESTRA

PROGRAMME.

MARCH, BY ORCHESTRA.

INVOCATION.

Salutatory, — Nellie J. Collins.

Class History, — Mary Loretta Norton.

American Antiquities, — Josephine T. Leahey.

MUSIC.

Debate,—Resolved: "That the Supremacy of Japan in the Far East is preferable to that of Russia."

Affirmative, { Charles J. Blowe, Raymond J. Casey.

Negative, { Lawrence J. Killelea, William J. Hayes.

MUSIC.

Class Prophecy, — Margaret Veronica Fallon.

An Apostle of Peace, — Frances Gertrude McLaughlin.

Valedictory, — Duane Smith Slater.

PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS.

MUSIC.

Gleaner Print, Lee, Mass.

said her aspirations were for the conversion of the heathen people of the east and to have ice free ports. The speaker criticized Japan's aggression on Chinese territory, Manchuria, in the war of 1894. He asked if Japan can keep up her progress after thousands of years of lethargy, and said that a recent order requiring the ceremonial worship of the Emperor's picture showed heathen tendencies. The condition of polygamy was referred to. In closing the speaker said it was a question of the domination of the white or the yellow race.

Margaret V. Fallon, as the class prophet, saw in a vision through a Hindo magic lapstone her classmates' futures. Miss Collins became a kindergarten teacher. Miss Norton was married and living in South Lee. Miss Leahey was a stenographer. Blowe had up his sign as a clothing merchant. Casey dealt out the law. Killelea had a farm in Lawrenceville. Hayes was an orator. Miss McLaughlin was starring under the name of "Fannie Mack." Slater became a civil engineer.

Duane S. Slater in well chosen words made the valecdictory addresses. In facile speech he told of the thankfulness of the class to those who have enabled the class to enjoy the advantages of schooling. He commended the school board for the wise selection of teachers and its loyal support of the schools; the teachers for their faithfulness. To his classmates he held up their responsibility, in that the main work of life was before them. He spoke of the difficulties they would meet as means of advancement, and closed with best wishes for the future of all.

Dr. Wilcox, as chairman of the school board, presented the diplomas. He spoke at length of the criticism in some quarters of high schools, and made an able defence of the advantages of higher education, illustrating expecially from Germany, one of the greatest nations of the world which more than any other educates the masses of her people. Dr. Wilcox said the great result to be sought by our schools was the development of character, the fitting for good citizenship.

The ushers were John Waddock, Francis Blowe, Thomas Wickham, Charles Casey, Frank Norton, Matthew Fallon, William Fallon, Clayton Thompson, Harry Heaphy.

The members of the graduating class were recipients of numerous and valuable presents from their friends. This is getting to be more and more of a custom. We cannot specify, but to say that one of the young ladies received a gold watch and two gold chains with many other gifts, and one of the young men a suit of clothes, gold fob chain and gold cuff buttons, two dozen hothouse roses, with other remembrances, will give an idea of the extent of the presents.

Miss Frances G. McLaughlin had the concluding essay, on the subject, "An Apostle of Peace. It was devoted to the Russian artist, Vasili Verestchagin, the great painter of war scenes, who went down on the battleship Petropavlovsk in the recent naval conflict at Port Arthur. He worked with both brush and pen and used his art to so portray the horrors of war as to hope to prevent it. He was a true artist of the highest order. The essay spoke of his being with Roosevelt in the famous charge of the Rough Riders. Verestchagin did some of his best work in the Franco-Prussian war. His paintings are necessarily so large that they can only be seen in large galleries.

FULL LIST OF TEACHERS FOR YEAR BEGINNING SEPTEMBER 1st

Schools Open Next Tuesday. Changes Made in the Board of Instructors. Main Body the Same as last Year.

Tomorrow begins the first month of the new school year and Tuesday all the public schools of town will reopen. It will be notable in having a new superintendent, Rev. Preston Barr, of New Bedford, who takes the place of Austin H. Keyes, now of Dover, N. H. The next most important change is the appointment of Miss Edith B. Smith of Newton to succeed Miss Brackett, who goes to Bristol, Conn. Miss Belle Olds has been engaged as assistant teacher in place of Miss Kate Faxon, who has resigned. Miss Hanley was promoted near the end of last school year to the place of sec nd assistant in place of Miss Mead. Miss Fannie Sabin takes the school taught by the late Miss Grace Dowd in East Lee. The school in South Lee taught by Miss Mary S. Sparks until her retirement will be taken by Miss Helen McDonald of Lenox, daughter of Edward McDonald, president of the bank. Miss Evelyn Todd has the Bradley street school taught by Miss Hanley previous to her change. These are all the changes from the list of 1903. We give the full roster.

Rev. Preston Barr, Supt. of schools for Lee, Tyringham, Otis and Monterey.

John D. Seacord, principal high school.

Miss Edith B. Smith of Newton, first assistant.

Miss Frances E. May, second assistant.

Miss B. A. Bossidy, principal grammar school.

Miss Isabella D. Bassett, first assistant.

Miss Gertrude F. Hanley, Clinton, second assistant.

Miss Mary E. Hall, 6th grade, part of 5th.

Miss Hannah M. Navin, rest of 5th and 4th grade.

Miss Emma McDonough, 3d grade.

Miss F. Leda Stratton and Miss Belle Olds, 1st and 2d grades.

EAST LEE.

Miss Fannie Warren, 3d, 4th and 6th grades.

Miss Fannie Sabin, 1st and 2d grades.

SOUTH LEE.

Miss Helen McDonough, Lenox, 7th, 8th and 9th grades.

Miss Ada M. Congdon, New Lenox, 4th, 5th and 6th grades.

BRADLEY STREET,

Miss Evelyn M. Todd, 1st to 6th grades.

VALLEY SCHOOL.

Miss Millie Harding, 1st to 5th grades.

KINDERGARTEN.

Miss Elizabeth Canterbury, Weymouth.

The Kindergarten school does not begin until a week later.



HIGH SCHOOL CLASS OF '05.

Elizabeth C. Feeley, Joseph P. Mullaney, Nellie G. Fallan, Edward F. Rogers, Mary B. Kelley, Mary T. Tracy, Harold C. Ramsdell, Jennie E. Kerr, Mary A. Clarke, Marian R. Gray, Harold H. Durant, Hazel A. Tinker,

YOUNG FOLKS GRADUATE

FITTING CELEBRATION OF END OF SCHOOL YEAR.

Class of Twelve Seniors Carry Out Excellent Program and Do Credit to Themselves and Their Instructors.

It was the universal testimony of all who attended the public exercises at the twenty-eighth commencement exercises of our high school at Memorial hall on Thursday evening, that the occasion was one of the pleasantest of the kind we have had. The arrangements were much after the same plan as in other recent years. The procession with the undergraduates as escort for the graduates to pass between, is an order that cannot be excelled. The graduates themselves, the young ladies in their white gowns, each carrying a large bequet of roses and a white fan, were the cynosure of all eyes. There were twelve ushers, one for each graduate. The marching was to the music of Smith's string quartet of Pittsfield, which discoursed excellent music during the evening. The undergraduates filled one side of the platform, the school board and officers and teachers the other, the graduates in a circle in the center. The floral offerings banked the front edge of the platform. On the rear wall of the stage was the class motto on a large panel of white with rope border of cadet blue, these being the class colors, the panel bearing the motto of the class, Unquam Paratus, Always prepared. Neat programs on cadet blue, cloth finish paper, were distributed. The audience filled the standing room to the doors.

Principal Seacord presided. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. Ackerman.

Edward F. Rogers gave the salutatory address. In well chosen words he spoke of the value of the school to the graduates and how they had been encouraged by the loyal support of the people, and delivered words of welcome.

Miss Jennie E. Kerr was the first essayast, her subject The Lost Arts. The writer dwelt on our obligation to the ancient world for its arts, its sculpture and painting, speaking especially of that of Egypt near 4000 years ago. Our records are found mostly in the patent office.

Miss Mary T. Tracy gave the class history. She told how the class starting with 16 girls and 7 boys, had lost eleven six who dropped out at the second year, and five the third year leaving the twelve who had now completed the course. The reception to the seniors and the prize speaking were the most important events, the class carrying off two honors in the last. A complete history was being prepared which could be

looked for in the columns of the Berkshire Gleaner.

Miss Mary B. Kelley had for the topic of her paper, The sense of touch in the education of the blind. and portrayed how this touch was developed in the absence of sight, illustrating specially by the case of Laury Bridgman. Although without sight or color, a world throbbing with life was given to the blind through the sense of touch and the imagination.

Miss Mary A. Clarke took the topic, Types of Courage. The writer applied her subject to the higher lines of duty, as found in moral courage, which is far, higher and nobler than physical courage She spoke of the broadening value of education. Illustrations were made from noble names in our history as a nation.

A debate followed, between Harold H. Durant, affirmative, and Joseph P. Mullaney, negative, on the much discussed question, Are Labor Unions a benefit to the country? Each side put forward good arguments and were cheered alike.

Miss Nellie G. Fallan was Class prophet. The future of each member was forecast for the amusement of her associates. but not giving names. One was to go on the stage, another to be a nurse, another an artist, another a teacher, another, Rogers, an editor.

Miss Elizabeth C. Feeley had for her title, The Power of Character. True greatness is in the man himself, greatness of soul. It is not enough to have good reputation, or good looks, or good manners, good character is the best, to be sought by all. The speaker encouraged her associates to not be satisfied with the present but to seek continually that which is in advance.

Harold C. Ramsdell had chosen the live topic of the present, The Immigration Question. The young man spoke of ourselves as a nation of foreigners, of the increasing tide of immigrants to this country, it will reach a million this year. He thought the laws should be more prohibitive than they have been. The great trouble is that the flood of incomers stay in the cities. Only those who will make helpful workers should be allowed to land.

Miss Marian R. Gray had the fine subject, The Spirit of Progress. The essayist illustrated the discoveries of Columbus and the work of the Pilgrim Fathers as factors in the work of progress. It is a divine discontent with existing conditions that impels us to better things. It is man's destiny to be forever dissatisfied. The true father feels that his children must be better than himself, must have a better education. Without the spirit of progress, without high ideals, our civilization will go backwards. Progress was the triumphant watchword of the 19th century. Science, liberty, are the keynotes of the spirit of progress as we look forward.

Not because it is expected to be said as the proper thing, but as the actual truth, the speakers without exception delivered their essays with excellent diction and with spirited style. Specially is this to be said of the valedictory addresses by Miss Hazel A. Tinker. Her farewell to her classmates, the undergraduates, teachers and school board, could vary but little from what is always said on such occations, but were given with feeling, not of sadness out of cheer, that lent distinction to the speaker's words.

Superintendent of Schools, Rev. Preston Barr, presented the diplomas. His words to the graduates were upon the greatness of the gifts of this country to its young people in the free education it gives them. No country in the world does anything like this for the education of all, poor and rich alike. There is no badge comparable with the one this signifies.

This badge is the symbol of an enlightened citizenship. The meaning of this graduation is vastly more than outward. You are part of an army of sixteen millions of school pupils in the United States, you belong to a brotherhood of citizenship larger than the world. Mr. Barr emphasized again the generosity of our country and the obligations of our young people, and closed with sincere good wishes to the class.

After the closing of the exercises the friends of the graduates crowded around them with congratulations. Besides the floral gifts there were many of a more substantial character, a gold watch, diamond ring, fine jewelry and other presents being included.

George C. Lord, with the telephone company, treated all the graduates he could get hold of and their friends, some twenty, to ice cream soda at Pease's after the audience had broken up.

Plans of The Graduates.

A number of the graduates have decided upon their future course. Harold Durant will take a buisness course, Harold Ramsdell will, as has been stated, enter the Lee National bank to learn the banking business, Edward F. Rogers will go to Williams college. Miss Mary Clarke will enter Mt. Holyoke college. Miss Huzel Tinker intends to become a nurse and will take a course at the Bishop school at the House of Mercy. Miss Marian Gray expects to study art and to join the Art Students League of Boston. Miss Jennie Kerr will enter a Normal school, to fit for a teacher, probably at North Adams. Miss Mary Kelley will take a business course. J. Mullaney, Misses Bessie Feeley, Nellie Fallan and Mary Tracy have not decided as to their plans.

Public schools closed for the summer Friday afternoon. Our teachers who reside away have gone or will soon go to their homes for the long vacation. Miss Gamble will spend it with a sister in Springfield.

Miss B. A. Bossidy will spend nearly all the summer in Fitchburg and Boston. One month will be spent with her sister, Mrs. Buckley, in the former place, in a cottage in Whilom Park.

Miss Condron has returned to her home in New Lenox. Miss Canterbury is spending a fortnight at Lake Garfield before going to her home in Weymouth.

Miss Dimick returns to her home in Watertown. She has not decided upon next year.

Miss Hanley will spend the week here then goes to Clinton.

Miss Rose O'Neil, teacher at South Lee, has gone to her home in Holyoke. She does not return but has accepted the position of teacher in the 8th grade in North Adams for the next school year.

—Superintendent of schools, Rev. Preston Barr, has gone to Martha's Vineyard on a vacation. His son, Ted, is now at home.

School Savings Bank Discontinued.

The School savings bank which has been in operation for some little time, has been discontinued owing to the fact that a small proportion of the school availed themselves of the privileges and opportunities that came from this system and it was thought wise, all things considered, that its existence should be terminated at this time.

Any school children who have not presented their orders to Augustus R. Smith, trustee of these funds, are requested to bring them to the office of Smith Paper company during the present week so that the matter may be closed up on or before July 10th.

Promoted to High School.

The following pupils have been promoted from the ninth grade of the Grammar school to the High school: Florence Collins, Emma Clark, Jeannie Dollar, Ruth Dowd, Mary Heaphy, Mary Hassett, Nellie Healy, Leslie Heath, Margaret Hull, Louise Ingham, James Kelly, Mary Kelly, Charles Lehman, Edgar Niles, Mary O'Hearn, John O'Laughlin, Gladys Robbins, Charles Sabin, Lucile Smith, Homer Wentworth.

Miss Eleanor Rowland a Ph. D.

Radcliffe College last week, conferred the degree of Ph. D. on Miss Eleanor H Rowland, a degree which it has been given but twice before since the college was founded 26 years ago. Miss Rowland has done all her post-graduate work in Harvard Poychological Laboratory, but Harvard grants no degrees to women directly, but allows them to come through Radcliffe, its affiliated college.

The Caroline I. Wilby prize of $150.00 was granted to Miss Rowland for the excellence of her thesis.

JOHN D. SEACORD RESIGNS, F. W. HUTCHINSON, SUCCESSOR.

Important Changes in High School Faculty. Mr. Seacord Principal 14 Years. Miss Jackson Resigns, Miss Cyr Succeeds.

John D. Seacord, who has been principal of the Lee High school for 14 years' sent his resignation to the committee some days ago, and on Monday the fact was made public. It was the intention of the committee not to make the announcement until the end of the term, but in some manner it became rumored about, and the entire matter was given to the public before the day was over. The announcement was something of a surprise, as likely where a principal has been connected with a school for a long term of years. Lee High school has had but two principals within the memory of the present generation, hence the change is an item of more than ordinary interest in the community. Mr. Seacord took charge of the school in the spring of 1892, succeeding the long service of Abner Rice, and has been an exceptionallygood teacher.

He has pride in the work for he was a graduate of the school, and the committee has always stood by him in the little flurries which come in every school, believing his conservative methods for the best interest of the school.

Mr. Seacord has plans for the future but does not care to make them public at present.

The committee has secured F. W. Hutchinson as Mr. Seacord's successor. Mr. Hutchinson is at present professor of mathematics and science at Drury academy, North Adams. He is a graduate of Wesleyan University, of Middletown, Conn., and taught a year in college after graduating. He then taught for a time in South Manchester and a Winsted, Conn., previous to going t North Adams. At Drury he has bee very successful and during th past year received a $200 raise salary. He takes the position principal of the Lee high school a salary of $1500 per year which is more than Mr. Seacord received, $100 more than the best offer which made by Drury management. Mr. Hutchinson comes with the best recommendations and the committee is fortu in having secured his services.

Mr. Hutchinson has a wife and children, and is a member of the odist church where he has been l

Miss Eva R. Jackson, assistant high school, and instructor in and English, has also resign Miss Lucy E. Cyr, now teachin Stockbridge high school, has b gaged to fill the vacancy. Mis a graduate of Brown Univer taught at Cambridge 12 years French scholar of exception She is the daughter of Pr Boston University and a siste M. Cyr, author of the text l reader. Miss Cyr gives prom a valuable addition to th force at the Marble building

Thurs

GRADUATION PROGRA...

ADDRESS TO GRADUATES BY DR. CHARLES McCARTHY.

Orator from Malden, is Graduate of Our High School. Fine Picture of Class of 1906. Arrangements Practically Complete for Commencement.

The twenty-ninth annual commencement exercises of the Lee high school will be held in Memorial hall on Thursday evening, June 28. The hall by that time will have the changes which are going on completed, and with a handsomer stage and walls newly painted will be much more attractive than for many years. But the stage is smaller and the pretty scene of past years, when the upper grade scholars marched in procession and took their places at the sides of the platform, will have to be given up and only the class, school teachers and school committee can be seated on the stage. Then the reducing of the size of the main floor will allow some less of the friends of the pupils to witness the exercises. It is a pity these could not be held in the Congregational church or some place where it would

The Twenty-Eighth

Annual Commencement Exercises

of the

Lee High School

Thursday Evening, June 29th, 1905,

at 8 o'clock,

Memorial Hall, Lee.

PRINCIPAL

JOHN D. SEACORD

ASSISTANTS

MISS E. B. DIMICK MISS F. B. MAY

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

REV. PRESTON BARR

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

DR. D. M. WILCOX, DR. J. J. HASSETT,

MR. C. H. SHAYLOR

CLASS OFFICERS

PRESIDENT, EDWARD F. ROGERS

VICE-PRESIDENT, HAROLD C. RAMSDELL

SECRETARY, MARY A. CLARKE

TREASURER, MARY T. TRACY

CLASS COLORS, CADET BLUE AND WHITE

MUSIC BY SMITH'S STRING QUARTETTE OF PITTSFIELD

Order of Exercises

MARCH

INVOCATION BY REV. J. ACKERMAN, D. D.

ıtatory	EDWARD F. ROGERS
Lost Arts	JENNIE E. KERR
s History	MARY T. TRACY
Sense of Touch in the Education of the Blind	MARY B. KELLEY

MUSIC

es of Courage	MARY A. CLARKE
Labor Unions a Benefit to the Country?	
(a)	HAROLD H. DURANT
(b)	JOSEPH P. MULLANEY

MUSIC

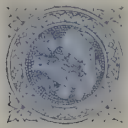
Prophecy	NELLIE G. FALLAN
Power of Character	ELIZABETH C. FEELEY
Immigration Question	HAROLD C. RAMSDELL

MUSIC

Spirit of Progress	MARIAN R. GRAY
lictory	HAZEL A. TINKER

Presentation of Diplomas by Supt. Preston Barr

MUSIC



THE L. H. S. BANQUET.

TO BE HELD AT GREENOCK INN TUESDAY EVENING JULY 6.

Two Hundred Expected. George H. Cooper to be One of the Speakers. Subscriptions to Memorial Fund are Being Received.

The plans for the annual reception and banquet of the Lee High school association, which will be held at the Greenock Inn Tuesday evening, are more elaborate than in former years and the committee in charge expect a gathering of 200. It is important that notice be sent of intentions to be present, as soon as possible that complete arrangements may be made. Anyone who has attended the Lee high school one year whether they have received an invitation or not, is entitled to a ticket, and should apply at once. The association dues are 25 cents a year, and the payment of that sum by any who have not previously joined makes one a member in good and regular standing. Banquet tickets are $1.

George H. Cooper, of Pittsfield, will be the leading speaker, while other former members will answer to toasts.

The Abner Rice Memorial fund has already received several subscriptions S. V. Halsey being the first to respond, and Dr. John Bossidy being the largest subscriber thus far. It is hoped that the committee may be able to announce at or after the banquet, a good sum as the result of the recent circulars sent out, as a good start is half of the battle. The form of the memorial, a scholarship, is the most practical and far-reaching method that could be taken, and one that meets with the most hearty approval of all pupils who attended the school under Mr. Rice's principalship, and we have heard a number of old pupils express the opinion that such a memorial would be one, above all others, that Mr. Rice, were he alive, would most prefer.

LEE.

June 16, 1916

BREAK INTO SCHOOL

Gang of Rowdies Upset Things in Marble School—Throw Ink on Caesar [Caesar]

The Marble school building was broken into Wednesday night or yesterday morning for the fifth time within a week. The last break was a serious affair. One of the vandals threw ink over the bust of Caesar, a clock was stolen, flag rope cut, master's desk wrenched from the floor and taken to another room, other desks moved, books scattered and rulers broken. On one of the previous visits a trick was played that need not be mentioned, although it was evidently in the nature of a joke. The young men guilty of this act are known and will have to settle to the full extent.

It is some satisfaction to know that the leaders were outsiders and that the school boys are not alone in these acts, which they call pranks, and do not seem to realize that it makes them criminals. There has been too much winking at these affairs and it is time the gang was taught a lesson solely for their own good, if not for the safety of public property.

A WORD TO THE BOYS.

WHAT REASON HAVE YOU TO COMPLAIN OF CAESAR?

A Little Incident at The Marble Building Which Calls For Comment. A Few Things That it May be Well to Think Over.

Boys, the men whose names are on the voters list met at Memorial hall a few months ago and voted to create for themselves a debt of $85,000, that you might have a new school building. When the vote was taken not a single voice was raised against it. The boys and girls of Lee should not suppose that this sacrifice was not without a struggle, for sacrifice it was. The thoughtful men honestly questioned the advisability of the movement. In the last 13 years the town of Lee has expended over $300,000 for educational purposes, or about $300 for every name on the voters' list and it requires but a little thinking to fully convince one that this money came hard, and a little more thinking to realize that this expenditure has actually been wasted so far as certain individuals are concerned. And again, when the reward which this sacrifice naturally claimed happens to come in the form of ungratefulness and the destruction of property it is but natural that certain voters should believe that their efforts have been in vain, for in their anger the good done is momentarily overshadowed.

Boys, it was your fathers and brothers who assumed this debt for you It was also your neighbor who has neither boys or girls. You might wonder why the voter who has no children should willingly create a debt for himself in such a way. He does it because he is a good citizen, because he takes pride in the town and its boys and girls; because he knows that his money has helped to turn out a host of young people from the Lee high school who have become great beyond our borders, and he willingly sacrifices in the hope that you too will make your mark and bring honor to the school and the town. The poorest way in which you can possibly repay this debt to your father, brother, and your neighbors is to show ungratefulness.

For some years there has been a growing tendency among some of the boys and young men of this town to be guilty of acts, thoughtlessly or otherwise, which are discreditable Buildings have been entered, thefts have been recorded, and there has been a growing tendency to lawlessness and the taking of or destruction of property. Some of those guilty were not high school pupils, some were the pupils of other schools, and some are young men who have been in the high school and for that reason should have been above such acts. This unbecoming conduct has crept from the street into the schools and has been showing itself more and more prominently, until very recently a gang of boys and young men entered the Marble building on five different nights, and their last visit left a trail of vandalism behind which makes men wonder if they have not made a mistake in shielding the boys in their "pranks," and if it would not have saved some young men to have taken drastic measures some months or even years ago.

This condition has been growing, fellows, simply because your fathers, brothers, neighbors, yes, even the press, has sought to shield you, in the hope that it was boy "pranks" and that you would come out all right if you could be saved from a court record The unbecoming conduct has been carried on until every one of you are marked men. Not only the boys guilty of the Marble building affair but others are known, and the men of the town of Lee are looking to you to come out of it, looking to you for some symptom of appreciation for the sacrifices they have made for you. Waiting to class you finally as men or criminals.

It may be something to brag of that you threw a bottle of ink in Caesar's face; you may think that you are a hero because you told the teacher he was a liar; you have gained an immortal record by knocking one of the teachers down; you may have satisfied a certain contempt within you by destroying school books which your neighbors taxed themselves that you might have free, and possibly that contempt was engendered because you were "fired" out of school because you were so absolute an idiot that you could not realize what was being done for you and made yourself such a nuisance that you could no longer be tolerated in the company of other boys and girls; it is just possible that you are already a burglar, for breaking and entering and larceny constitutes burglary.

Again, we often hear some fellow say "we are no worse than the fellows in your time." "The teacher is absolutely to blame for it," or, as one fellow was guilty of saying, "The committee and the officers have no right to stick their nose in our affairs" The first quotation is right, some of the fellows years ago were guilty, and they got trounced severely for it, and then came, in due time, a separation of the sheep from the goats, and the goats are in jail or over on the hill in the cemetery. No teacher is absolutely infallible, and if you had to teach for a few months to earn your living, you would wonder where the committee succeeded in getting all the angels to teach the Lee schools As for the committee and the officers, they have done everything possible to shield and help you, until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. You have no one to blame but yourself, that you have driven them to the point of declaring that "Hereafter you get what is coming to you" Those of you who have settlements to make, and apologies to offer, better get busy, and remember that it hurts no man to offer an apology, but rather shows that he is a gentleman, and some of you owe it to your father's son.

Several big educators of the time have announced that it is their belief education is made too free today and the result has been the engendering of a feeling of irresponsibility in the student mind. When books were bought by the student they were cared for, and now that they are furnished free they are destroyed, often ruthlessly. Possibly this wave of irresponsibility may be best illustrated by a story told by one of these educators: A certain wealthy man attended the graduation exercises of a high school and was deeply impressed by the appearance and bearing of the young women of the class. He conferred with the school authorities and finally offered to pay the college course of five of the young women. The bills during the course averaged $4500 each, and when it came to the graduating exercises only one of the five young women was thoughtful enough to send the benefactor an invitation.

THE LEE HIGH SCHOOL.

GRADUATION AT MEMORIAL HALL THURSDAY EVENING.

1916

Eighteen Students Receive Diplomas "What Kind of Dividends are the People of Lee Getting From the High School.

Memorial hall was well filled at the 39th annual graduation exercises of the Lee high school Thursday evening. The stage was occupied by the 18 graduates, the high school faculty, school committee and speakers of the evening At the back of the stage were the class colors, blue and gold and the motto, "Build for Character, Not for Fame." Principal H. N. Dunham introduced the speakers. Prayer was offered by Rev. O. F. Moore.

Thomas W. Mahan was the first student speaker and had for his subject, "How Old is the New." Mr. Mahan really illustrated the old saying "There is nothing new under the sun" He drew some very pointed comparisons between the present European war and the bloody contests of ancient times, and very aptly drew other illustrations to show how history repeats itself.

Joseph Thomas Moran gave a very interesting story of the man who has revolutionized the methods at Sing Sing prision from those of brutality which made rather than reformed the criminal and those of treating a man like a human being and making him aware that he has something good in himself, which is worth developing. He refuted the statement that men opposed to Thomas Mott Osborn had frequently made, that his treatment of men took away the punishment which prison was supposed to inflict. The speaker had been given an hour's interview with the great prison reformer, and believed that his methods were uplifting and in accordance with the advancement which the times should claim.

Miss Marjorie M. Goodrich told the story of the Stockbridge Indians, name given to the Housatonics who located in Stockbridge in 1724 and remained until they were placed in the west. The work of Sargent and his successors among them was related. The greatest number that the Stockbridge tribe embraced at any time was 400. They were always friendly to the whites and the work of the missionaries among them resulted in 129 communicants and in their becoming later successful farmers and good citizens in the west. The play on the sentiment connected with this band of Indians was exceptionally good.

The speaker of the evening was Prof. R. F. Moore, teacher of German in Colgate university. His subject was "What kind of dividends are you people of Lee getting from your schools?" His point

was to place the schools on a purely commercial basis and compare the scholars turned out to the product of a factory and determine whether the product was worth the expenditure. His experience had led him to believe that the best investment a community could make was the building of a high school.

Down in Annapolis a boy entered some years ago and the United States spent about $5000 in giving him an education. He was then placed on board a big ship and the first duty assigned him was in the stoke hole shoveling coal. After considerable time he was promoted, and then again a lapse of time and he was promoted. All these years he was apparently not paying the interest on the investment, but he slowly advanced for a dozen years or more, until one day he got his message, "Take Manilla" Dewey took Manilla, opened the Philippine islands to advancement and civilization, to education and commerce; raised thousands of human beings from a life of bondage and degredation under a worn-out European government, to the liberty and opportunity of American citizenship, and in so doing paid the United States better than 600 per cent on their investment in giving him an education.

Alice Freeman told her father that she wanted to go to college. Women were rarely admitted to college in those days and she was laughed at. She persisted, secured help and attended part of a course, then went to work and earned money to complete her college education. She rose steadily and surely until she became the head of Wellsley college. Do you suppose the little town that gave her the primary education, the high school and the college, the friends and the father, ever regretted that they had made such an investment? She has turned out thousands of young women educated to fill all the high walks of life, and has paid a big percentage on the investment.

Two men were educated in a medical college. One started in business and charged the highest prices obtainable and if you had no money you got no treatment or were used for students to practice upon The other started and finally became the head of a hospital. When the patient entered he was cared for without regard to who he was or whether he had any money, and paid if he could, or was given the bill if he could not. The first has never paid the interest on the investment in educating him, the other has paid a splendid re-

The man or woman who receives an education is under obligation to the community which provides that education. If they make life a failure they are not only a failure to themselves and their friends, but they have failed to pay the interest on the investment. Those who become useful, broad minded, charitable, and a working force for the uplift of humanity, no matter in what part of the earth they may labor, [illegible] great return for the money spent during them.

[illegible] of the students of the Lee high and the class of 1916 in par[illegible] investment has been made, tion provided, now for the [illegible] the profits on the investment.

may not come in a dozen years, possibly not in twenty, but they should come eventually. Further preparation may be necessary, even work in the stoke-hole may be at hand, but the returns must come. See to it that they do. The formation of character, a life of usefulness and purity, the helping to make the world or the community better, anything that uplifts the individual or mankind, constitutes a coupon of value to the world, and pays the debt you owe.

Principal Dunham announced the winners of the Allan Wurtzbach prizes. The award to the girls was given to Miss Mary Alice Blake, and that for the boys to William Mahan. He also announced the two highest in scholarship in the lesser classes in the high school as follows: Juniors, William Sitzer and Miss Martha Downs; Sophomore, Colletta Phelan and Francis Langdon; Freshmen, Mildred Palmer and Isabel Vaber.

RESIGNS OFFICE OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT

Mrs. Marion W. Stanton of Huntington, superintendent of the joint school district comprising Lee, Tyringham, Monterey and Otis, has tendered her resignation, to take effect at once. She gives as her reason the great expense of the office, owing to the distance separating the towns in the district, the small salary and the unsatisfactory working conditions in two of the towns of the district.

THE LEE HIGH SCHOOL.

1916

FULL COURSES OF STUDY UNDER NEW PRINCIPAL.

Any Pupils Not Delinquent in More Than Two Studies to Be Given An Examination Not Later than Third Day of Coming Term.

In a communication from Edward J. Mulry, the new high school principal, he states that he wishes the parents and students to know that he will be in Lee one week before the fall term opens, to meet all delinquent students and those who are conditioned in their work. He will arrange for examinations to be given to those who are not delinquent in more than two studies, and not later than the third day of the opening term. He is to add American history and penmanship to the course of study.



EDWARD J. MULRY,
New Lee High School Principal.

College Preparatory Course.

1st year—English, Latin, Algebra, Ancient history.
2d year— English, Latin, Geometry, French or German.
3d year—English, Latin, Physics, French or German.
4th year—English, Latin, Math. Review, French or German.

English Course.

1st year—English, Algebra, Anc. History, Common and Physical Geography.
2d year—English, Geometry, English History, French or German.
3d year—English, Physics, Med. Hist., French or German.
4th year—English, Mathemat. Review American Hist, French or German.

Commercial Course.

1st year—English, Algebra, Ancient History, Common and Physical Geography.
2d year—English, Geometry, English History, French or German.
3d year—English, Stenography, Typewriting, Book keeping, French or German.
4th year—English, Stenography, Typewriting, Book-keeping, Comon Law and Penmanship.



New School Superintendent.

Jerome P. Fogwell of Fall River has been chosen by the committees of the several towns comprising this superintendency district, Lee, Otis, Tyringham, and New Marlboro. Mr. Fogwell is a native of Fall River, has been principal of the school there for the last four years and gives up a larger salary to take up the work of school superintendent. He comes with the best recommendations, is a member of the Episcopal church, and a single man, although he expects to bring a bride to Lee in October.

J. P. Fogwell has been appointed treasurer of the Western Massachusetts Teachers' association.

Superintendent Fogwell is to take an advanced course during the summer at Hyannis normal school.

Miss Gladys Sheldon was graduated from the secretarial department of Simmons college a few days ago, and is to go to Silver Bay for a few weeks. In September Miss Sheldon is to go to the University of Illinois, where she is to be secretary for the dean of the university agricultural department. Miss Sheldon is a graduate of the local high school and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Sheldon. 1917

Graduates with "Magna cum Laude."

Miss Marguerite E. Heaphy daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Heaphy of Main street, graduated June 18th from Middlebury college, Middlebury, Vt. Miss Heaphy was one of the three in the class of 66 to receive both commencement honors and Phi Beta Kappa. She has been very successful during her four years being a member of the staff of the college paper, "The Campus," chairman of Inter-Sorority Scholastic Comm., besides being connected with various college and class functions. Miss Heaphy is also a member of the Alpha Iota Chapter of Delta Delta Delta Fraternity. 1917

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION

June 21 1917

At Memorial Hall Last Evening—Fifteen Students Receive Diplomas—The Honor Pupils—Another Addition To Lee's Army of Useful Workers.

Last evening the fortieth annual commencement of the Lee high school was held at Memorial hall, amid flowers and decorations, music and oratory, for all the world like its many predecessors, and yet new. It is an annual event for the town, a receiving of a new class of candidates into one of the strongest of our fraternal bodies, the addition of new material to the army of men and women who owe allegiance to the old Lee high school. It is not unlike thousands of other high school commencements, yet it is ours, our school our boys and girls, our fraternity. We are proud of it because of its achievements through its men and women who have gone out into life and made their mark; we have strong personal feelings because it renews old school days; we attend and see a generation graduated which was not thought of in our school days; the class motto is studied and compared with others, and we realize imperfectly the value of such an institution.

Last evening's exercises were not unusual, yet hit the standard in excellence and the class of 15 was somewhat larger than the average.

The following program was carried out in full: March, Orchestra; invocation, Rev. M. O. Bennett; essay, The History and Development of the Submarine, Abraham Mendel Kaplan; selection, Orchestra; essay, "Per angusta ad triumphum," Martha Adaline Downs; essay, The Natural Advantages and Commercial Resources of Lee, Leon Francis Hubby; selection, Orchestra; address, The Wishing Gate, Prof. John M. Tyler; award of prizes, Prin. Edward J. Mulry; conferring of diplomas, Supt. Jerome P. Fogwell; The Star Spangled Banner, audience; Benediction.

The honor list of the graduating class is as follows: Martha Adaline Downs, Abraham Mendel Kaplan, Alice Rea Goodrich, Earl George Leach, Leon Francis Hubby, William Luther Sitzer. Remaining members of the class are: Donald G. Boyd, Gertrude Leona Boyne, Elizabeth Francis Clark, Francis Gerald Fanning, Charles Eli Felton, Kathleen Mary Foley, Patrick Joseph Larkin, Charles Parlett and Hazel Mae Stewart.

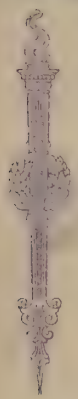
There are two members of the class who have recently entered the navy, Donald Boyd and Earl Leach.

Forty-second Annual

Graduation Exercises

OF THE

Lee High School



Memorial Hall

Thursday Evening, June Twenty-sixth

Nineteen Hundred and Nineteen

Graduates

Marguerite Ellen Blake

Elizabeth Gertrude Budrow

Alice Marguerite Burns

Alice Virginia Collins

Catherine Elizabeth Fahey

Madeline Phalice Gibbons

Vera Elizabeth Goodrich

Jeannette Rodger Graham

Edith Marie Lalli

Helen Louise Langdon

Edith Adelaide Leach

Marion Hazel Martin

John Anthony McGurty

Agnes Marie Mavin

Mildred Carey Palmer

Charlotte Mabel Pecon

Elvie Louise Roberts

Mary Christine Shaughnessy

Ralph Velsor Smith

Isabell Calkins Vaber

Eva Mae Wheeler

Program

Selection	Orchestra
Invocation	Rev. Charles M. Calderwood
America's Part in the New World	Miss Edith Leach
What Efficiency Means	Mr. John McGurty
Selection	Orchestra
Soldiers All	Miss Mildred Palmer
Repopulating the Earth	Miss Mary Shaughnessy
Award of Prizes and Announcement of Pro Merito Elections	Prin. C. W. Millar
Presentation of Diplomas	Supt. C. E. Michels
Star Spangled Banner	Entire Audience
Benediction	

Class Officers 1919

Ralph V. Smith	President
Vera Goodrich	Vice-President
Agnes M. Navin	Secrerary
John A. McGurty	Treasurer

Lee High School Organization

C. W. Millar, Principal

Assistants

Ella J. Casey	Mary C. Hassett
P. F. Richmond	Marguerite E. Heaphy

School Committee

D. M. Wilcox

E. W. Markham	P. J. Tyer

C. E. Michels — Superintendent of Schools

Lines to Commemorate Our Class Reunion.

Come, come away,—leave your work awhile,
  Take the meadow path by the dear old school,
And climb where the Cliff basks in the smile
  of the western sun—here the breezes cool
Through pines and bushes play music sweet,
  While the ferns at their roots to the rhythm sway,
Change, and grief, and care in their calm retreat
  We'll forget, and be young again today.

Our school days ended in—say what year?
  Hush! hush! we don't want our children told;
See, some of the youngsters are standing near,
  If they knew the truth they might think us old.
But we know better, our hearts today
  Are light as they were when these sweet dells gave
To our childish hands the first blooms of May,
  And we woke the echoes of Peter's Cave.

From yon valley village that lies below
  The Cliff, comes the whir of the busy mills,
And the chime of bell-sounds of long ago;
  The blue is unchanged on the gird'ling hills;
The stream keeps its beautiful, useful way
  As of old, while the sumac and goldenrod
Are bright as ever, the birds today
  Sing forth as gladly the praise of God.

And he who taught us long since to prize
  Goodness and knowledge, the beauty given
To our native valleys, and hills, and skies—
  Time has scarcely changed him of eighty-seven;
He works today with the old-time zest;
  Joy of life he feels, but forgets its pain;
We smile once more at his kindly jest,
  And his clear voice welcomes us back again.

Night follows—we must say a sad farewell,
  Alas, that our paths lie so far apart!
But our thoughts together will often dwell
  In the dear town set in the great hills' heart;
And whenever we feel ourselves grow old,
  Our footsteps will take the homeward track,
And our vale, like the fabled fount of gold,
  Will give us youth's hope and gladness back.

August 9, 1907.

MARY M. DALEY.

Julia E. Shalley,
Emma T. Bryant,
Ida M. Gamble,
Bridget A. Landers,
Lillie A. Gardner,
Mamie F. Foote,
Ella McLaughlin,
Vinnie M. Howd,
Lottie M. Ball,
Viola M. Beckett,
Agnes T. Decly,
Ethelyn M. Tucker,
Anna Phalen,
Nellie M. Weed.

CLASS OF '86.

Abbie C. McDonough,
Mattie E. Phinney,
Nora L. Oakley,
Lulu J. Shaver,
Grace E. Barlow,
Alden R. Wild,
Harry Smith,
Ernest G. Bates,
I. Ives Smith,
Willie J. Hechner,
Clarence H. Markham,
Edward S. Squires,
Patrick [illegible]

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION.

Last Evening a Class of 21 Received Diplomas.—Interesting Class Exercises Tuesday and Wednesday, and the Final Last Evening Very Impressive. June 26, 1919

The 42d annual commencement of the Lee high school closed last evening when 21 young people of the town received their diplomas. It has been a week of great interest to these graduates, with many meetings, class supper at the Greenock Country club, class day Wednesday on Fern Cliff, and the final exercises in Memorial hall last evening. Like all its predecessors, this has been a very unusual occasion—for the graduates—and in fact, it seems that more and more attention is given each succeeding year to the finishing exercises of this school. With all due regard for past classes, 1919 certainly made a fine appearance, and the town is proud of them. The graduates are: Marguerite Ellen Blake, Elizabeth Gertrude Budrow, Alice Marguerite Burns, Alice Virginia Collins, Catherine Elizabeth Fahey, Madeline Phalice Gibbons, Vera Elizabeth Goodrich, Jeannette Rodger Graham, Edith Marie Lalli, Helen Louise Langdon, Edith Adelaide Leach, Marion Hazel Martin, John Anthony McGurty, Agnes Marie Navin, Mildred Carey Palmer, Charlotte Mabel Pecon, Elvie Louise Roberts, Mary Christine Shaughnessy, Ralph Veslor Smith, Isabell Calkins Vaber, Eva Mae Wheeler.

Tuesday evening the class supper was held at the Greenock Country club house, an ideal place for such an event. The class and its invited guests made a happy company, and E. W. Hodgkins furnished a fine menu. The social part of the evening and dancing was much enjoyed.

Thursday afternoon class day was held on Fern Cliff. The prophecy, history, gifts, class will, and ivy oration were given amid surroundings that made the real seem more real and softened the little personalities which crept in here and there. Miss Bessie Budrow's class gifts were 20 in number and handed out in a poem which fitted in each case. The class will by Miss Goodrich left all school studies and school apparatus lovingly to the faculty. Mr. Smith, the class historian, surely had high ideals, and passed out big favors, which Miss Vaber, the historian, elaborated on, while Miss Graham's ivy oration took a turn at the motto "Forward," and the ideals of service. It was a beautiful day, the surroundings all that one could wish, the juniors were not forgotten in the gifts for the future, for the gifts of school work which the graduates are leaving. These young people will look back on their class day on the Cliff as one of the principal events in their graduation.

Last evening the final exercises were held at Memorial hall and the following program was carried out:

Selection, orchestra; invocation, Rev. Charles M. Calderwood; America's Part in the New World, Miss Edith Leach; What Efficiency Means, John McGurty; selection, orchestra; Soldiers All, Miss Mildred Palmer; Repopulating the Earth, Miss Mary Shaughnessy; award of prizes and announcement of pro merito elections, Principal C. W. Millar; presentation of diplomas, Superintendent C. E. Michels; Star Spangled Banner, entire audience; benediction.

Miss Leach's ideals in America's part in the new world were along the lines that are now giving our statesmen their greatest problems, and which can be attained only by the application of justice, liberty and the rights of all men.

Efficiency means, in accord with John McGurty's oration, not only the success in worldly pursuits, but also those of the mind and soul, while Mildred Palmer's "Soldiers All" was along the same lines, from a different view point, and was one of the best numbers on the program.

Miss Shaughnessy reviewed the waste of material things and the human waste of the European war, and we should not wonder that Germany is applauded by the situation that confronts her, not only her fearful loss in killed, but a 2,000,000 loss in human life by her empty cradles. The repeopleing of Germany is further complicated by a singular outbreak of degeneracy. The cases of England, France and America was also referred to. "Henceforth the bonds between nations are to be woven of love and marriage, and the exchange of blood which unites races forever."

Last evening Memorial hall was crowded to its full capacity and many were unable to gain admission.

RE-POPULATING THE EARTH."

Interesting Essay by Miss Mary Shaughnessy at the Graduating Exercises of the Lee High School on Friday.

Four years have now passed since the black flood of hate and greed tipped with fire, swept over Europe. The industrial commissions have now surveyed the ruined districts of France and Belgium, and estimated roughly the wastes of this wicked war.

The Huns have destroyed 1500 towns, 450,000 homes, and left 2,000,000 people without roof against rain and snow. No doubt that which appeals greatly to the eye is the destruction of cathedrals, colleges, libraries and industrial plants. Nevertheless, enormous as were the material losses, the chief waste of the war-cursed lands was the human waste.

The appalling facts which stagger the souls of men are the figures, which though at first may mean little, go to strengthen the conviction that this war was the most cruel and inhuman war that has ever swept our earth.

As yet, the Fatherland does not know who is responsible for the murder of a million and a half of our finest young men, but thoughtful men know precisely what the great Socialist leader meant when in his anger he shouted those words at the Reichstag.

The death or disabling of these millions of young men does not involve simply six and a half millions withdrawn from Germany's population, but since the average young German rears a family of four children, it means a loss of 30,000,000 during the life of this generation. These human losses come at a time when Germany needs workers for the payment of her indemnities and restoration of her industries. These facts are big with destiny.

The rebuilding of Germany begins, therefore, with the rebuilding of the souls of her people. Her most vital problem is the human problem.

Those material things named, towns, farms and cities, are only the outer and material exhibition of inner thoughts, called the soul. If Germany would have goods for the world-trade, she must begin with the begetting of workers.

Little wonder, therefore, that the leaders in Berlin are appalled by the situation, now that they realize that nearly one-half the man-power of Germany is dead or crippled. Can the German women open the furrows, sow the seed and reap the harvest? Can these widows and maidens handle the machines, create the surplus goods to be sold to pay the debts of war? Germany's greatest loss through this terrible war is the human loss, and her vital problem is the problem of repopulating her country.

The Germans have been more than frank and frightened about their 2,000,000 empty cradles. It seems that Germany has had no child life during the last three years. On account of the shortage of milk and nourishing food the infant mortality has been fatal to the Fatherland. If the statements of the leaders of Germany can be trusted, then the old family life of Germany has, for the time being, been completely broken down.

The glory of the garden is in the variety of its flowers, and the glory of a country is in the variety of its temperaments and the creative intellects that express themselves in the different schools of life.

The problem of re-populating Germany is further complicated by the singular outbreaks of degeneracy that have startled the civilized world.

The re-population of England becomes an important problem by reason of her losses through emigration. No other nation has related herself to the civilized world of all continents as has England, through English settlements, English investments and English trade. During the ten years between 1900 and 1910, Great Britain sent out two million five hundred thousand emigrants to Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. No other nation in the world could have survived this constant drain.

The re-population of England is further complicated by the climatic conditions. Every European visitor who has traveled through the United States has commented upon the stature of men and women in our factory towns as compared with those of England. This difference is caused by insufficient food and by the lack of oxygen in the air.

The working men, therefore, in the factories and tenements of England need more light in the homes, more parks, more sunshine than this same class in the United States.

England sent six millions of men into the battlefronts; her cannon roared on four continents; she forged twenty-five million tons of ammunition; she loaned hundreds of millions in money to her allies; she placed her navy at the service of the United States for the transportation of American troops; she loaned six hundred ships to Italy and nine hundred to France.

To many a British boy came the call, "England hath need of thee, she expects every man to do his duty." And noble men of light and power sprang to her defense and in saving England helped save freedom and civilization.

England's industrial losses through the death and crippling of two and one-half million young men mean $37,000,000,000 additional burden.

How any nation can go on under such overwhelming waste is more than we can understand, and yet, the British people have lifted up their hearts and forced their lips to smile and are aiming toward a better age.

If new blood is always coming to the United States from European emigrants we must not forget that emigrants are almost unknown to Great Britain. Burbank explained his new flowers and fruits by what he called "the shock of a new creative life." Now the American heart is always being stimulated by the new blood currents and the shock of this new creative and crimson life.

It is a singular thing that this war has brought in its train a new era for England's family life. Innumerable friendships have been established and many thousands of young men from the colonies have already settled in England. They are marrying English girls and casting the lot with the motherland, so that families that left England two generations ago are now sending the best products of their life in another land back to the "old home." No one can paint in colors too rich the future of the English family that is based upon the meeting of the blood of two lands as widely separted as England and Australia.

Despite the fact that millions of men have been withdrawn from fac- RE- POP THE WORLD—TWO.. .. tories, by the increase of her tools and machines, Great Britain has produced more wealth and goods during the war than in a corresponding period before the war.

Intensive farming has been developed and not in a century has England come so nearly being self-supporting. Remembering the food question for English boys and girls is being solved: that the incentives to ambition were never so numerous or so powerful; it remains for us to consider that the children of the poorer classes of Great Britain are finding the doors to advancement thrown open to them for the first time in the history of England. Never were there so many young men in Great Britain and her colonies who are dedicated men, who have sworn an eternal pledge that they will live and die to promote the freedom and laws for which England stands, and this fact throws a light upon the problems of the repopulation of England.

Lowell once said a man was educated in proportion as he managed his Shakespeare; and Heine held that the measure of a man's culture was his appreciation of and love for Paris and France.

After considering Rome, Geneva and London, by universal consent the Allies selected as meeting-place of the great conference, Paris, the City Beautiful, and France, dear unto the hearts of all the world, whose very name is culture. One of the greatest reasons for this decision was that France was the world's greatest sufferer, weeping for her dead but comforting herself with the memory of the heroism, fortitude and faith of her fallen sons. France has lost 2,000,000 young men, who should have founded homes, reared children and been the human center of 10,000,000 people.

The whole world is interested in the re-population of France because she has made every nation and race her debtor. This task has been made difficult by the fact that Germany has destroyed 70 per cent. of all her factories which were situated in the regions bordering Belgium and Germany. Therefore they were the first to be invaded.

The United States invented tools and machinery to relieve men from drudgery. England has developed colonies and started vast trade movements; it remained for France to put the beautiful into the life of the common people of all countries. It is impossible to overstate the indebtedness of the world to France.

The re-population of France is the more important by the fact that the French gift is unshared with other races and it is also a task that exhausts critics and artists. Almost every painter, novelist, sculptor and dramatist of the younger group has been killed. France is left now with nothing but a memory; the old and artistic France is gone forever. This is the fact set forth by many writers. But everything in history and experience in the life of France contradicts this statement, God is not dead; and, France still lives. Now that all young Frenchmen are of intellect and fire and all young French girls of intellect illuminated by love and patriotism, it follows as the warmth follows the sun, that a new era for

France has dawned. Her peasants have returned from the war broad-minded citizens of the universe; her working men of narrow intellect have come home with an outlook of statesmen and heroes.

For those who understand the deeper problems of heredity it is impossible to overdraw the future of the French people. The youth will return home to rear brilliant boys and beautiful daughters.

This is France!

The influence of the American blood upon the re-population of France must not be overlooked. Heretofore the bonds between the United States and France have been political, woven by Lafayette in Philadelphia and Franklin in Paris; but henceforth the bonds are to be woven of love and marriage and the exchange of blood which unites races forever.

In this world-war we have all lost much, lives and treasure, but we have also gained much.

We have sent our sons to the university of Fate; and they come back deep-eyed and deep-souled to be better citizens and better human beings, for they learned anew the redeeming gospel of hate without which any gospel of love loses its true meaning.

"* * * hate of all
That brings or holds in thrall
Of spirit or flesh ,free-born ere God began
The holy body and sacred soul of man."

TEACHERS' SALARIES RAISED.

Eleanor July 4, 1919

Road Money Voted.—Good Offer of Wellington Smith.—Funds for the Fourth.—A Lively Special Town Meeting Tuesday Evening.

Judge Bossidy was moderator and E. J. Maloney clerk of the special town meeting at Memorial hall Tuesday evening, and there were about 100 voters present. The first article was to see what action the town would take on a petition from the teachers for an increase of salary. M. H. Kane asked what was wanted and Dr. Markham of the school board read the schedule as presented by the teachers. Mr. Kane asked how this compared with other towns of the size of Lee, and Dr. Markham read the figures of the towns of Dalton, Lenox, Stockbridge, Great Barrnngto, Holliston, Foxboro and others, giving the maximum wages paid grade teachers, high school assistants and high school principals, and stated that if the Lee figures were granted they would be higher than any of the wages paid in the towns named. He did not give the totals but his figures show that with the grade teachers we will be paying 18 per cent. higher, in the high school assistants a small percentage higher and in principal's wages about the same.

Dr. Markham took occasion to state that the high school had not teachers enough and that there were several subects which should be taught, and that the state board of education recommended another teacher at least. The first demand of the teachers had meant a raise of $320 each, and the committee had told them that the town probably would not grant such an increas and that they had better revise their schedule, which they did, making the increase for grade teachers an average of $220 per year.

C. N. Mooney asked how much money the town would have to raise to meet the demand, and after considerable debate in which E. H. Bossidy, Jack Deely, E. S. Rogers, Harry Heaphy, M. H. Kane, Wellington Smith and Dr. D. M. Wilcox took part it was decided that it would need a total of $4200 per year and that this year it would be necessary to raise $1600 to carry the pay-roll through this school year. C. N. Mooney made the motion, E. H. Bossidy seconded it, and Wellington Smith moved the amendment, including the high school teachers, and the motion was carried.

June 1920

Death of Dr. Charles D. McCarthy.

Dr. Charles D. McCarthy, 60, suffered a shock at Malden Tuesday afternoon and death followed very soon. Lee friends were notified by telegraph. Dr. McCarthy was a native of Lee and a man so successful in life that the people of this community kept more or less in touch with his career. In Lee schools he showed himself a fine student, and graduated here with the highest honors and record ever given a local student. At Holy Cross college he was held up as an example and pronounced "the best Greek scholar that ever graduated from that institution.' ' He studied medicine and settled in Malden, where he soon made an enviable reputation as a surgeon. Later his son, Dr. Charles, Jr., was taken as a partner and took over the medical pratice while the father devoted all his time to surgery. For some years he was head of the Malden hospital, and head surgeon at the Lynn hospital, and was often called into Boston to perform difficult operations. He was mayor of Malden and one of the leading men in the place. He retained his friendships in Lee and kept in touch with local affairs. His wife survives, and is an invalid from a shock suffered five years ago. Besides he leaves his son, above referred to, and a daughter, Margaret, both children being married ,and a sister, Mrs. Augustine J. Bailey of Arlington, nee Miss Mary McCarthy. The burial was in Malden.

The Boston Post prints a story of the ife of Dr. McCarthy, in which it speaks of him in the highest terms. He was known as the "Charitable Physician," from the fact that he never sent a bill for services.

The funeral took place this morning at the Immaculate Conception church, Malden, and delegates of the Knights of Columbus, Foresters, Elks and Hibernians attended in a body. The flag on the city hall was at half mast.

Forty-first Annual

Graduation Exercises

OF THE

Lee High School



POTIUS HONOR QUAM PRAEMIA

Memorial Hall

Thursday Evening, June Twenty-seventh

Nineteen Hundred and Eighteen

GRADUATES

Helen Elizabeth Barrett
*Helen Ruth Bartlett
Edith Jeannette Bennett
*John Kanaley Blake
William Francis Bossidy
†Bruce Sayre Boyd
*Douglas Pierson Boyd
*Clifford Elmer Broga
Aline Bliss Colton
Florence Elizabeth Cornwell
Marion Elizabeth Crittenden
Hazel May Decker
Florence Eleanor Grogan
Elizabeth Hull
*Mary Alphonsus Killelea
Mary Eleanor Lahey
*Frances May Langdon
Roy Garfield LePrevost
John Edward Link
*Mary Elizabeth Maloney
Harry Edward Murphy
Marcella Josephine Norton
*Coletta Mary Phelan
† Oscar Riiska
*Courtlandt Gardner Sparks
*Lorena Helen Vaber
Clara Clotilda Waddock
*William Waino Wuori

*Member Pro Merito Society †Pro Patriæ Amore

PROGRAM

Selection	Orchestra
Invocation	Rev. Frank C. Wheelock
"Women in Wartime 'Over Here'"	Miss Elizabeth Hull
Address	*Mr. Courtlandt Sparks
Solo	Miss Katherine Bowers
"Labor and the War"	Mr. Harry Murphy
Selection	Orchestra
"Eyes to the Front"	Miss Mary Maloney
Award of Medals and Announcement of Pro Merito Elections	Prin. C. W. Millar
Presentation of Diplomas,	Supt. C. E. Michels
"Star Spangled Banner"	Entire Audience
Benediction	

*Excused

NEW HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPAL.

Charles W. Millar of New Rochelle Will Begin His Duties May 5.—An Increase in Salaries to Be Paid the Grade Teachers From April 1.

Charles W. Millar, head of physics in the high school at New Rochelle, N. Y., has been elected principal of the Lee high school. He was in town Saturday in consultation with the board of school committee and all arrangements were completed for him to take charge of the school May 5, the date on which Mr. Mulry's resignation takes effect. Mr. Millar is a native of Monson, Mass., and a graduate of Amherst college, class of 1910, with Master's degree from New Windsor college, Maryland. He has been a teacher in Bucksport, Maine, Winchendon, Maynard and Chelsea, in this state, and is a man who takes considerable interest in school athletics, and associates himself with the best interests of the community. One of the committee stated Saturday that the only drawback to very satisfactory arrangements was the failure to find a house in which Mr. and Mrs. Millar could live.

At a recent meeting of the school committee a salary scale for the grade teachers, to become effective Sept. 1, was adopted as follows: Teachers beginning without experience will be paid $480 a year, and will be advanced $40 annually to a maximum of $720 per year. This is to apply to all grade teachers in the town, except the principal of the grammar school in Lee center, whose salary maximum will be $800. It was further voted to grant all grade teachers an increase of $1 a week effective April 1. When teachers who have had previous experience begin in the Lee schools, reasonable credit will be given for such experience, and they will be placed at such a point in the grade scale as their experience justifies, and will then advance in the regular way.

It is interesting to note that nearly all the teachers in the town will go to the maximum salary as soon as this schedule becomes effective. This length of service speaks well for the teachers and for the town; and it means a great deal to the young people in the schools. Continuity of service is one of the main factors in making a school system successful.

The matter of salaries for the high school teachers is under consideration, but no definite schedule has yet been adopted.

Gleaner, Apr. 26, 1918

Rev. Thomas Cunningham, Pa
Mass next Sunday at 11 a. n

Christ Church.

Rev. S. Hodgkiss, Pastor
At 9.45 a. m., Sunday schoo
., morning prayer and sermo
., evening prayer and a
hursday, the ladies' society
ith Mrs. Ernest Wakefield at
.

Congregational Church.

Rev. Stanley Cummings, Pas
Thursday, April 25, Ladies
eets with Mrs. Egbert Shook
ay, April 26, 8 p. m., entertai
rovided by young people o
urch; short farce, instrumenta
ocal selections, and readings.
ay, April 28, 10.45 a. m., mo
orship; 12 m., church school; 2
., Ashley Falls service; 7.15
hristian Endeavor, led by Miss
e Holmes; 8 p. m., union meeti
ur church.

Methodist Church.

Rev. F. W. Coutant, Pastor.
Morning worship at 10.45; St
hool at noon; Epworth League
clock; Junior League Friday
on at 3.30. Ashley Falls ser
nday school at 1 o'clock; prea
2 o'clock; Epworth League at

Girls' club dance tonight.
Rev. Mr. Hodgkiss is attendin
ocesan convention at St. Step
urch, Pittsfield.
Miss Hattie Smith is in town
w days, as guest of Mrs. H. W
e.
Mrs. Walter Burke, who has
siting in Springfield, has retu
me.
J. B. Kirby and Miss Alice Wicl
ve recently had their pet dogs
, fearing hydrophobia, as these
als were among those bitten
eeks ago.
Thrift stamps sales are incre
pidly among the school childre
the Center primary are now o
nor roll and the savings amou
5.50 up to date, an increase of
an $20 the past week.
Thomas Graney visited his
artin, at Camp Upton early in
eek.
Mr. Lester, son of M. F. Leste
e Berkshire Eagle, and his
ent a day at Orchard Shade ret

William Stevens, who has been
e employ of the Berkshire St

CLASS OFFICERS 1918

Harry E. Murphy .. .. President
Helen Barrett .. .. .. Vice-president
Edith Bennett .. .. Secretary
Douglas Boyd .. .. Treasurer

LEE HIGH SCHOOL ORGANIZATION

C. W. Millar, Principal

Assistants

Ella J. Casey — Mary C. Hassett
Mary B. Rogers — Marguerite E. Heaphy

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

E. W. Markham
D. M. Wilcox — P. J. Tyer

C. E. Michels, Superintendent of Schools

CONGRATULATIONS TO THEM.

Jared Bradley and Miss Mar
Bailey were married Thursday
ing by Rev. Dr. Rowland, the
mony being performed at the be
of Mr. Bradley's mother who is
iously ill, and only a few rel
were present Mr Bradley is
long resident of Lee and is en
ed as reporter on the Evening J
Miss Bailey has been a teacher
schools at Bradley street and th
ley for many years. Both enj
esteem of the community an
have the best wishes of all

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The Valley Gleaner

HIGH SCHOOL REUNION.

A MAGNIFICENT SUCCESS.

A SPLENDID TRIBUTE TO ABNER RICE, A. M., PRINCIPAL FOR 30 YEARS.

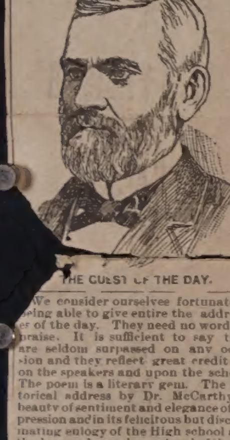
500 FORMER PUPILS GATHER TO DO HIM HONOR.

EULOGY AND REMINISCENCE.

EXCEPTIONALLY FINE ADDRESSES IN THE MORNING. INTERESTING POST-PRANDIAL EXERCISES, AND BRILLIANT RECEPTION AT MEMORIAL HALL IN THE EVENING.—A FULL AND COMPLETE ACCOUNT OF THE DAY.

[The] *Lee High School Reunion* has come and gone and is now a thing of the past. Nothing remains but to make record of it and to reproduce as far as is possible upon paper the exercises of the day. The occasion will be one upon which memory will delight to dwell through future years; while it cannot fail to inspire and stimulate all who were permitted to enjoy it. The gracious and beneficent influences of such an occasion cannot be estimated.

The Reunion was a complete success in every respect save one, and for that the caterer was to blame and not the committee. The weather was perfect during the early part of the day and when a severe thunder storm drove the company from the banquet tent the Methodist church kindly opened its doors to receive them. The former pupils had gathered from far and near and fully 500 people were on the grounds. Keen enjoyment was manifest on every face. The enthusiasm was genuine although tinged by the subduing touch of reminiscence.



THE GUEST OF THE DAY.

We consider ourselves fortunate in being able to give entire the addresses of the day. They need no words of praise. It is sufficient to say they are seldom surpassed on any occasion and they reflect great credit upon the speakers and upon the school. The poem is a literary gem. The historical address by Dr. McCarthy in beauty of sentiment and elegance of expression and in its felicitous but discriminating eulogy of the High school and the honored ex-principal and of the influence of education in New England fully merited the universal praise that was lavished upon it. The other addresses also were exceedingly happy and appropriate.

The Germania orchestra furnished music and the scene under the trees in the school yard was one long to be remembered.

Edward S. Rogers called the assemblage to order and Rev. C. B. Bullard in well chosen words expressed the sentiments of gratitude and reverence in all hearts and invoked the Divine blessing. Mr. Rogers stated briefly the circumstances in which the reunion had its origin, emphasizing the fact that the reunion itself was a testimonial to the honored ex-principal and that the little gift to be presented was simply a souvenir which would serve as a reminder to him in future years of this occasion.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

BY AUGUSTUS R. SMITH.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, ALUMNI OF THE LEE HIGH SCHOOL:

The long expected day of our reunion has arrived, and as you are once more gathered amid these familiar scenes, and have grasped hands with friends of former years, and exchanged the hearty greetings of love and esteem, what need is there of any formal words to make you feel that you are welcome here to-day?

And yet it is fitting [...] such words [...] to ma[...] [...] and assure them their "home coming" is indeed an occasion of rejoicing on our part, and to make them feel that they are sharers equally with us in the pleasures of this day.

How fitting is the place selected for this reunion: one which is so dear to our hearts, and which is hallowed by so many pleasant memories of former times. What a flood of recollections are awakened as we once more gather as in days of old, beside these walls and under these green trees, which have echoed in years gone by to our voices, both in study and recreation. If they could speak, what histories they would unfold.

It is no ordinary occasion that calls us together. The Lee high school, and its predecessor the Lee academy, have been active factors in the development of this town, for the past fifty years. For thirty years of that time, the position of principal has been held by one who has won for himself and for the school a most enviable reputation and whose rare personal qualities have made deep impress upon the minds and characters of his pupils.

The best and most fruitful years of his life have been spent in his chosen vocation with conscientious fidelity and untiring zeal, and now that these years of service have come to a close, we, who have enjoyed his instruction, counsel and friendship, rejoice to do him honor, as a slight token of our appreciation of his successful life work.

To you, our beloved instructor, and also to those who have so ably assisted you, I can find no more fitting words to express our feelings than those spoken by you on a similar occasion fifteen years ago.

"To you, once instructors in this institution, I may offer my congratulations also, at witnessing the spectacle before you. There can be few occasions in the life of a teacher, as I believe, so replete with genuine satisfaction, as when he sees, in some tangible form, the result of his work. The seed that he sows is often of slow growth; there are few that understand better than he what it is to labor and to wait. It is your fortune to see to-day, as the fruit of work long since performed, the principles then inculcated, embodied in character. What richer trophy, what more enduring monument can you desire? Although most of you are no longer connected with the Lee high school, it is with no feelings of indifference, I am sure, that you review the work which you accomplished here. Besides the satisfaction which arises from a consciousness of fidelity in the discharge of duty, you have the additional gratification of meeting many here, now engaged in the active duties of life, who have a truer appreciation of your efforts for them, in years past, than they could have then. On their behalf especially, I may welcome you to this reunion, and from the kind words of you, so often on their lips, I can assure you that your presence here is, at once an inspiration and a benediction."

We are glad to have with us also, one who has [...] severed her connection with the school after a highly satisfactory service of fourteen years, and we are glad of this opportunity to extend to her assurance of our high esteem, and we bid her welcome here to-day.

During the past thirty years scores and hundreds of our young people have gone from us to find their homes and life pursuits in other fields of enlarged opportunity and usefulness; and we are rejoiced on this occasion to welcome so many of you back to our midst; and are sure that whatever success you have attained, you regard the preparation you received in this institution of learning, under this exceptional instructor, as of the greatest benefit in preparing you for your life work. To this you testify by your presence here.

How appropriate, that when our honored preceptor resigned the position which he had so competently occupied, his suc[cessor was] selected from our [...] had enjoyed the [...] and privile[ges ...] and knew how to prize and perpetuate them, one who had reflected honor upon this institution; both during his college course at Williams, and subsequently as a teacher, and we are happy to welcome among us the present principal of the Lee high school.

Any occasion of this kind would be incomplete without the attendance and participation of the ladies who, for so many years have constituted the larger portion of the scholars connected with this institution, and who by their presence have added a refining influence, both in our school life, and upon this joyous occasion. Many of you have found homes elsewhere, some engaged in the pursuits of higher education; others have found in the home the greatest sphere of woman's usefulness and opportunity. We extend to you all a special greeting on this glad day, as you unite with us in doing honor to one whom we all love.

To you, our resident members, whose part and lot has been with us during all these years, we extend greeting upon this occasion. It is not necessary to recite all that you have done in maintaining and upholding this institution to which we all belong. The success you have had in life has been largely due to the advantages you have here enjoyed, the education you have here received and the principles you have here learned. Your continued interest in this institution, since you have been called to the sterner duties of life make it certain that no words of mine are needed that you may know that you are welcome here this day.

Accept them, one and all, a most hearty and sincere welcome to this reunion of the Lee high school, and may this occasion serve to revive and deepen in our minds all that was highest and best in our school life.

RESPONSE.

BY HERBERT R. GIBBS.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—To you as the representative of the resident pupils who have planned and arranged this festival, and to you, sir, who have so warmly voiced their greeting, I bring the thanks of each returning guest, yes, and of the scores who cannot meet with us, but who are here in thought and in heart. These words with which you have welcomed us are very pleasant in our ears, and yet we did not need them. In our absence we never think of the everlasting hills that encircle this happy valley without feeling that while they enfold in love the children who have remained at home, they stretch out equally in perpetual invitation to those of us who could not stay. We never call to mind those who toiled with us up the steep and thorny hill of learning without remembering that whenever we come back here and meet them their handclasps speak a tenderer welcome than the tongue has skill to frame. And we know that one of the pleasantest incidents of every visit to Lee will be the renewal of intercourse with our High school prophet and king, the man whom we have gathered here to honor, to whom we hope the exercises of this day will prove a tribute more precious than rubies, a monument more pleasing than bronze.

Perhaps I owe the honor of being chosen to speak for the noble 600 who in the last 30 years have passed out of the town as well as out of the school, to the fact that I am one of the few boys now available who were in the school when Mr. Rice became its principal. This is no place for reminiscences of the earlier days when the high school was held in the upper room, and the lower floor was unused. At the reunion 15 years ago we heard much about the early history of the old Academy and the High school, how the children of Israel first gathered here more than half a century ago; how they and their children fared in the times of first Samuel and second Samuel, of Eli, and Thomas and Ephriam. But to-day we know naught save the hosts of Abner.

I remember well the dismay that fell upon the Ephraimites when it was told us that our leader was to be taken away. With what anxious cu[riosity we] [a]waited the action of [...] committee, and [...] who [...] [...] each [...] in exchange for our [...] friend who had gone, to believe it possible that the new comer could quite equal him. We were grieved to find that his idea of decorum in school sometimes differed radically from our own. Clearly he did not understand us. But we reflected that he had just come from the dreary level of the effete East: how could he comprehend at once the exuberant life of our western mountains? Contaminated by contact with cities, what wonder if he now and then suspected us of plots and misdemeanors such as our frank and guileless souls had never planned. But certainly he was wise in his day and generation. Knowing the power of music over savage breasts he introduced singing, and made much of it. Under his inspiration we got a piano. How well we remember its advent, and with what mingled gratitude and sympathy we now recall his patient use of The Silver Bell and then how by an odd process of evolution The Nightingale and The Golden Robin developed The High School Choir.

Music was not his only weapon. Firm in the faith of the fathers, he knew that "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do,"—and for idle brains and idle blood, as well,—so he laid no little stress on calisthenics and marching. What a boon the former brought us boys, in the chances for an occasional blunder which enabled us to smite one another hip and thigh, or to bring the backs of two alien hands together with a resounding whack whose music more than repaid the pain; and with what fascination we watched some of the gentle maids who could not forbear to be graceful and melting in their motions, even when bidden to hit from the shoulder; and in those sidelong flight up and down the aisles the goddess was revealed.

But we are not here to day to give an account of a Thirty Years War; we come to celebrate the Rice of the Lee High school, and if those good old days were not barren of fun, neither were they without faithful seed sowing and rich harvest. If we were forced to work, we were also taught how to work, and increasing effort was made to inspire us to higher purposes and more far reaching aims. It did not take us long to decide that our good teacher was an equally good friend. Ante mortem eulogies are delicate things, and I cannot venture in this presence to say all that is in my heart. But one personal reference I must be allowed. In the historical address at the reunion of 15 years ago, Prof Barlow said that this school had not sent a large number of boys to college. I cannot think this is broadly true of Mr. Rice's principalship. My impression is that of the boys and girls who have been pupils here during the last 30 years, more than 30 have taken a regular academic course at college, graduating creditably in due time, several of them with high honors. In this number I do not include those who have chosen technical or partial courses. Remembering the circumstances of this town, and the record of the school before 1862, I am sure Mr. Rice may well take pride in this feature of his work and probably I am not alone in owing to him the very suggestion of a college education. One summer day, as I met him on the street, he said, "I have been talking with your father about your going to college, and with his approval I have sent for some Greek books so that you can begin work next term." I had never thought of such a thing before. I do not believe I thanked him then; I am not sure but in my heart of hearts I thought him rather meddlesome. But thousands of times since then I have been glad to acknowledge the debt I owe him, for I see how from that point the whole course of my life was changed,—broadened, and uplifted, and made better worth living.

But the impress of the teacher was equally deep and efficient on the pupils whose student days ended here. And so we come back to-day with many hands, but one heart, to call him blessed. We have left our spiritual flocks and our ministries to the sick; we have abandoned our quarrelsome clients and laid down the birch and rule; we have said farewell to the editorial sanctum, and ceased from that weary, weary work against which the wise man vainly warned the world when he said "of the making of many books there is no end;" we have turned our backs on farms and merchandise and bench, and house-hold cares and have come back to the old home.

Dear friends and old time comrades, we are glad that we can be here to listen to your greetings, to clasp your hands, to look into your eyes, and to share with you all the joys of this memorial day. But most of all, sir, we wish to acknowledge our obligation to you for benefits conferred,—benefits beyond all human reckoning—and to express our hope that after your thirty years of faithful service to thirty times as many pupils, there may be granted you yet a long succession of active, happy, peaceful years, in which the ferule shall gather dust and the fishing rod shall flourish.

"NON OMNIS MORIAR."

POEM BY HARMON S. BABCOCK.

It is mid-summer and through shimmering haze
Across the prairie's wide expanse we gaze;
The grass lies withered at our weary feet,
All curled and browned by summer's scorching heat.
In vain the eye seeks placid pool or stream
For mirrored freshness or the water's gleam.
But yonder winds a line of waving trees
Which fling green banners to each passing breeze,
On either side of which a living green
Creeps o'er the grass and tells that, all unseen,
There crawling waters flow. The trees conceal
The stream whose sinuous course they yet reveal.
Though it be hid, we know by the green ranks
Of leafy trees along its tortuous banks,
By fuller life that spreads on either hand,
The streamlet's channel through the thirsty land.
And so we know of many a fruitful life
Whose days are spent not in the noisy strife
That greets the actor on a public stage
Where plaudits ring, where an ignoble rage
For human land gives power at least to seem,
Where all is done for glory's transient dream,
Where very weakness dons the robe of strength
And cowardice dare masquerade at length
As courage, all because in the full gaze
Of men who may bestow or blame or praise;
But which are passed in patient toils obscure,
Steadfast, unmoved from duty by the lure
Of present glory, buoyed by cheerful hope
Of bringing light to darkness where men grope,
And like to streams hid by the trees and grass,
That fructify the soil through which they pass,
They unobserved, in duty's sweet duress,
Seek but the opportunity to bless.
And such it seems must be the teacher's life,—
A life apart from fierce and noisy strife,
The keen and bitter struggle for supremacy,
The burning white heat of publicity,
The dusty palm, the weary robe of power,
The triumph that endures for one short hour
Pursued by plaudits, though briefly filled with praise
Of humankind; a life that rounds its days
With peaceful studies and with patient toil
Whose fruits are peace, ambition cannot spoil;
That shapes the growing mind with tender care
And sees it bud in springtime's genial air;
That gradual unfolds the nascent soul
As buds their petals one by one unroll
Until appear the perfect opened flowers;
That builds up character, as men build towers,
From strong foundation to high turret stone,
Each course well laid, until the structure, grown
Into completeness lifts its rugged head
To meet the quivering lightning without dread
Or catch the sun bless on its granite face,
Commanding, as it stands in its true place,
A Titan's strength with beauty's matchless grace.
And such, indeed, has been the life of one
Who patiently has taught, through cloud and sun,
[...] scenes, for thrice ten years,
[...] fears,
And now, arrived at the calm height of age,
Beyond, above the storm that today rage
In lower air, he peacefully surveys
The distance passed, the long and tiresome ways,
The path that upward, ever upward leads
From smiling plain and broad and flowery meads
Past height on height upreared, by his feet trod,
The sunlit pathway up the hills of God.
The light that in his youth around him shone
Illumined his daily path as he toiled on,
And still does shine with ever brightening beams
As near the Source of Light he catches gleams
Of that blest radiance which shall at last
Wrap him from view when earthly life is past.
He needs no granite shaft to pierce the air,
No brazen tablet wrought with dainty care,
No monument inscribed with curious art,
For on the tablet of the loving heart
Of each assembled here are written clear,
In letters that shall live in every clime,
Defy life's storms and gnawing tooth of time,
His name, his life, his love, his character.
He shall not wholly die. The supreme hour
That snatches friend from friend shall have no power
Upon him for divinely multiplied
In other human lives still at our side
He shall live on, and in a higher sphere
God's wondrous ways of old to us make clear,
The marvel of the meal and cruse [...]
That using could not waste nor time despoil.
To-day we know him—nay, rather, [...]
'Tis we who honor us. Our words of praise,
Which gladly we with one accord here raise,
Do give but a small part of what we owe,
And were they stronger still we truly know
They would but faintly indicate his due.
If we would honor give and praises true,
We must give acts, not words, for they, indeed,
Are [...] it's due and honor's loyal need;
And only as our lives shall worthy prove,
As they are filled, like his, with heavenly love,
As they the torch which he for us has lit
Bear on to souls who in great darkness sit,
Can we ever hope to pay the endless debt
We owed in youth to him and owe him yet
And through him to the world.

HISTORICAL ADDRESS.

BY DR. CHAS. D. McCARTHY.

GIRLS AND BOYS OF THE OLD HIGH SCHOOL:

I suppose I may, without offense to the dignity of any one, take the liberty of addressing you as girls and boys once more. Years ago, and in this very place, we dreamed of the days when we should be men and women and longed for their coming: to-day with those dreams realized, we return again to the same place, and, like the old man in Richter's story, sigh for a vanished youth that, unlike his, will not come back to us. But if we can not have the reality, let us at least indulge its illusion. Let us forget that the gray hairs already show themselves upon the temples and that the cares of manhood and womanhood have traced their furrows on the brow; let us forget all these signs and changes, which, "like counselors, do feelingly persuade us what we are," and believe if possible, that Time for our sakes has granted the beautiful appeal of the poet and turned backward, making us children again, just for to-day.

It was a happy and beneficent impulse which prompted the gathering together once more of all the pupils of this school. If it be true, as Emerson has said, that our age is too much given to retrospection, surely that degree of it is pardonable, which calls us to lay aside the duties and burdens of the hour and "amid the scenes where once a careless childhood strayed," to renew its memories and hopes, and "Breathe a second spring."

A reunion of the scholars of the Lee high school at this particular time, has an added interest and importance in the fact that the resignation of its teachers, particularly its principal after a long and successful service, had a ready turned our thoughts hitherward and touched us all with a keener sense of gratitude and love for the old school, the old teacher and the good people of this, our native town, to whose liberality the school owes its existence. When the announcement was made public that he, who for 30 years had been the head master of this school, had severed his connection with it, I am sure that all of you recall, as I did, the touching ac[count ...] days, of how he first learned of the death of Arnold, as all of you, making a personal application of the story, felt as he felt, that for him too Arnold of Rugby had gone. So much of the past is here with us to day, that we realize with difficulty the changes which the years have brought with them. Nature spreads before us the same beautiful picture as of old; yonder lies the meadow where the lawless and errant ball still strays, I suppose, as in our day, to the annoyance of its owners; behind us the familiar hills, beneath us the quiet town, buried as we look from the Cliff in a canopy of trees, and with almost nothing of it visible but the tall chimneys of its manufactories, the church spires and this academy, as if to typify the spirit of industry, religion and intelligence which reigns among its citizens. The school itself is much the same and from the belfry above, the bell will still peal out the quarter hour or toll the hour for us to reassemble. But the familiar form of the old teacher with his gray hair and stern, yet kindly eyes looking out over the set eye glass, will not hold us in awe and bondage to-day. Arnold the master has gone. We rejoice to think, however, that the man still survives and we meet to-day not "as children against the teacher," but as men and women before a benefactor, with the feelings of fear and resentment implied in this expression of Xenophon changed, if they ever existed, into gratitude and love. It is because of this change—this severing of ties between the teacher and school and ourselves as still interested in them both—that a feeling of sadness and regret broods over the pleasure of this reunion and, in the midst of our joy and expansion, the serious consideration forces itself upon us, of how much we are indebted to them for what we are. Through the perspective of these years, we can see now more clearly what the school has been to us, we understand and appreciate the influences it brought to bear upon our young lives—influences which have contributed largely, not only to whatever of success we have thus far won, but to whatever is highest and best in our mental and moral character.

I have been asked to speak to you of the history of the school. It would be a task as easy as it would be uninteresting and fruitless to repeat to you the mere chronology of the school, the day and year of its foundation, the names and order of succession of its teachers and the other facts of its material existence. But these do not form in any adequate sense its history. A school, like an individual, lives and moves and has its true being in the influence it sheds around, in the aims it proposes, in the work it accomplishes. Its teachers are, in a certain sense, merely the instruments of its usefulness, very important to be sure but still dependent upon it and acting only through it and "they may come or they may go, but it goes on forever." As these influences and aims are intellectual, or upon thought and character, so it is in the outgrowth of thought and character that we shall look for and find its true history. It draws within the circle of those influences the rich and poor, the high and low "et quantum virtice ad auras Aetherias, tantum radice ad Tartara tendit," stimulating, elevating, refining all. It builds not for to-day, but for the future, and in the ever-succeeding and ever-widening circles of its children and its children's children, there is the element and possibility of eternity. It is an electric force, like that which illuminates your town and your individual homes, for it too kindles in its individual pupils a bright, steady, intellectual ray as from an incandescent and again as from an arc, spreads over the whole community the light of general intelligence and liberality. Viewed from this standpoint, who shall calculate the ultimate equivalents of such a force upon the mind and character of its scholars and through them upon the town? Who shall say how many young men and women have here first caught awakening glimpses of a life to be sought for and prized more highly than the wealth or position which fortune had already bestowed? Or how many poor and ragamuffin boys; waifs who by accident or sport have drifted hither as pupils, have gathered hope and encouragement from the atmosphere of the place or the kindness of teachers,

"Have broke their birth's invidious bars
And grasped the skirts of happy chance"

and wrought out of their very lowliness a prosper us and noble manhood? This is not an idle picture. I recall from my experience the names of not a few who came up here and presented themselves before the committee just for fun, and to see if they really could pass the dread examination[...] there was [...] to [...] their expe[...]ou. But success in passing the exa[mination] stimulated the pride of parents, a[wa]ked in them a determination to give their children an education no matter at what sacrifice. Many of these boys and girls I know to-day to be successful men and women, who date the turning point in their lives from the day they first entered this high school.

We cannot trace the results in the formation and bent of character of such a power as is this and every high school, and therefore can never hope to write its complete history. We may, however, consider and weigh what may be called its potential energies and see the direction in which they spend themselves. We may consider what the old school stands for, what its objects are, what its influences.

Nearly sixty years ago when this present rich and prosperous manufacturing town was a poor, scattered, almost wholly agricultural village, it was opened as a private school in the upper rooms of the center school building, then, I believe, the old Red Lion tavern. Two years later it took the more dignified name of Academy and came under the control of the Academy association who built the present building and there removed the school. Its beginnings were modest, for the town had not yet reached that degree of populousness which makes the establishment of a high school obligatory, nor were its people able to support such a school without earnest and constant effort and considerable sacrifice. But the spirit of the elder Puritan still lingered among these his lineal descendents,—the spirit which two hundred years before actuated that body of men, who in establishing Harvard college were "the first in the history of the world to give their money publicly and by taxation to found a place of education." Whatever be the faults and narrowness of the early New Englander, it should ever be remembered to his glory, that he loved and encouraged learning. In this one respect at least he was far in advance of the age in which he lived. This desire for knowledge with the public spirit which is necessarily engendered from it perhaps his noblest characteristics. It may have led him at first into pedantry, but it has has also led him out of it. It throws a spiritual charm over his otherwise rugged and homely nature. It serves to redeem many of his shortcomings, and it has been the chief agent in his social and mental evolution. He sought light by every means possible and at any sacrifice. He had taken to heart the full meaning of the scriptural admonition, "Lay fast hold of instruction, let her not go, for she is thy life." And this love of learning had descended to his posterity, settled in this valley. Among a people where such a spirit reigned, a school which should teach something more than the mere elementary branches of education was not only possible, but necessary. When, therefore, the question of opening such a school was once raised, there was little difficulty in finding the requisite encouragement or means. The shares of the Academy corporation were eagerly taken up, although with little hope of a return for the money, and with what must have been no little sacrifice for a poor community such as this was 60 years ago. The school then, it seems to me, is first of all a monument to the past. Better than marble or bronze, it speaks to us of their love of learning, their public spirit, their general self-sacrifice. In these days of colossal fortunes and eager selfish, ambitions when "Every door is barred with gold and opens but to golden keys," it is well for us to study the history of those early pioneers—the ancestors of most of you and models for us all—who chose wisdom and understanding rather than riches, and to take to heart the lesson of their simple lives and lofty purposes. We but half appreciate the value and purposes of a school like this, if we think they exhaust themselves in the routine work of the school room. There is a deeper lesson than [...] merely superficial ones. [...] ing the past, it [...] teaches us to follow in their footsteps; it holds before us constantly the motto,

"sicut patribus sit Deus nobis,"

as with the fathers so may a high ideal, a generous spirit of self sacrifice be also with us.

Its influences are next and perhaps most important of all, in the direction of a larger liberality of thought and mutual toleration. The history of the evolution of the New England character out of the narrow and intolerant Calvinism of the past into the broad and liberal sentiment of the present, out of a system of government where citizenship was conditioned and possible only by church membership into one where church and state are absolutely divorced, is closely interwoven with the history of its educational system. They came here to establish a theocracy modeled upon a strict interpretation of the Bible. They fostered universal education primarily and chiefly for the purpose of understanding and propagating their own theological system. The notion of other sects or other nationalities in association with them, with equal rights and equal responsibilities, did not enter into their conception or their wish. But in establishing universal education, they were unconsciously setting to work a ferment, which was soon to leaven the whole structure of their religious goverment with the broadest liberality, the most cordial toleration. Through this principle alone their land has grown from being the narrow dwelling of a sect into a home for all religions, a refuge and hope for all nations. It is to free schools like this of ours, that such a change has been due. For a free school is the prototype of a free democracy. It encourages an originality and freedom of thought, it mingles together upon a strict equality the youth of all classes and all religions, it fosters mutual respect and toleration, it teaches peace, friendship and universal brotherhood.

But the mission of a school like this, is not merely intellectual, it is political also, inculcating, through a higher education, a higher appreciation of citizenship and a greater fitness for the discharge of its duties.

The genius, strength and hope of the government lies in the citizen. The exercise of his duties in their highest and ideal sense is something more than the mere act of voting. It involves and presupposes a knowledge of the theory of government, a study of principles, a judgment of measures. It is an intellectual, not a mechanical exercise, and therefore the greater the mental development and the more complete the education, the nearer does he approach the conception of the perfect citizen. If schools like this do not accomplish this purpose; their influence is at least in its direction. They teach the theory and history of government they develop thought, judgment and the contemplative faculty. The history of the town will show in the list of its officers and most influential citizens, many a name to be found on the roll of pupils of this school, as that of the nation shows the name of many a man whose only training was received in schools like this; and it cannot be too much to say, that in the work these schools propose and accomplish, the safety and hope of the nation lies involved.

Two considerations impress me most strongly as I look back upon my experiences here. First: the earnestness and thoroughness with which the work undertaken by both teacher and scholar was done, and I think, on the whole, the most valuable of all its lessons was the lesson of earnest, conscientious labor. "The mind of the young," says Madame de Stael, "ought to accustom itself to laborious efforts in study, just as the soul of man should accustom itself to sufferance, for the perfect development of the one lies in labor, as that of the other lies in patience." And this maxim seems to have been one of the guiding principles of him who taught here, which he sought continually to practice and to impress upon us. There was little possibility that a slip-shod, careless preparation of lessons would escape the keen vigilance and thorough knowledge of the master. And so the necessity of thoroughness, of earnestness and of effort at study, forced upon us at first through fear of humiliation or a low mark at the close of term, became gradually a habit with us, which bore its legitimate fruit in the general excellence of scholarship here, in the high standing graduates of the school always gained at college and which still bears fruit in the zeal and thoroughness with which I am sure they are discharging whatever duties life has set before them. The second was the absolute justice and impartiality which marked the bearing of the teacher towards his pupils. [...] ner [...] If any dis[...] unknown [...] conduct was the natural and [...] source of it, and I do not think that the religion, high or low social station, wealth or poverty of the scholar, was even for a moment considered. It seems to me that next to scholarship, this quality of impartiality is the most essential thing in a great and successful teacher. It is the one thing that assures harmony and good feeling in a school, and wins for the teacher present and future respect. It gives to the poor boy, whose poverty too often makes him diffident and humble, a confidence and trust in himself and brings out many of his better qualities that would only blossom under kindly and just influences. It clips the wings of pride and arrogant assumption in the rich and socially high. It levels up and levels down, teaching equality and mutual respect among the pupils. It has a permanent effect also upon their character, and many a boy and girl carries now into mature years, the lesson of fairness and justice which he learned here from the practice and example of a teacher.

But of all those who have been connected officially with the school, two names stand out prominently in shaping its destinies and securing its success. One is that of the founder of the school, who for so many years was identified with its interests and with the interests of education throughout the state. We, the older pupils, miss him here to-day. It seems impossible to us that anything touching the welfare of the school or the happiness of its scholars could occur without his presence and aid. There is not even the slightest visible memorial of him around us, but his name is enshrined in the memory of all who knew him, or came within his influence. If peace has its victories as well as war, it has it heroes also, and the town of Lee which has so beautifully commemorated those who died in war fighting for her interests, would honor itself and benefit its children if it were to place before them, some simple but fitting memorial of one who, untempted by bounty and unrewarded by pension, fought a nobler battle to upbuilding life than they in its destruction,—the town's best benefactor, the founder of its high school, Alexander Hyde.

The name of the other I need not mention. It is on every lip to-day. He is with us here in person, and we have come together to crown the close of his long service to us with the testimony of grateful appreciation, and to receive from his presence and from a consideration of his career another lesson of encouragement and stimulation. I look upon the profession of teaching as one of the noblest and most honorable of occupations. The relationship of teacher and pupil is akin to that of parent and child. It shares many of the duties and much of the sacredness of that relationship, but it also, I think, partakes much of its pleasure and satisfaction.

If the teacher sows in the awe and sometimes the resentment of a scholar, he as surely reaps his future gratitude and love.

We are here to-day to pay this debt of gratitude and to acknowledge how much and how valuable the service of this man has been to us.

When the great Puritan divine, Cotton Mather, lying on his death bed, was asked what he wished to say as a last legacy of advice to his children, he replied, half perhaps in self-complacency and half in salutary admonition, "My son, remember that word 'Fructuosus'"—fruitful. To-day, if venturing to speak for all his former pupils, I may interpret what I feel to be their estimate of Mr. Rice, will it not be that his life has been a continual remembrance and fulfillment of that word, — a life fruitful in all that educates, elevates, broadens and refines. And if again I venture to interpret to you the lesson which his career teaches and what I feel would be his last lesson of advice to you and to me, will it not also [...]

PRESENTATI[...]NIAL

BY REV. AUSTIN B. BASSETT.

MY FRIENDS OF THE HIGH SCHOOL CIRCLE:

One salutation has been left for me, and I hasten to speak it, Father Rice. I know that is not what we used to call you. But do not hold up a warning finger or that ancient ferule, which our friend from Cambridge, maker of many books, evidently remembers, but which good boys like the Historian of the Day have forgotten. For do you not see, sir, that we are your intellectual children, back for a day at the old school hearthstone? We have many virtues undeniably, some of them fitting this occasion, like gratitude and a forgiving spirit, but reverence is not in the number. We intend to call you Father Rice to-day and have as sportive a time round the old hearth as we know how. And you, sir, are plainly the center of attraction. The old folks always are you know when the children come home for Thanksgiving. We have talked about you a good deal already and are not done yet. We are going to laud you and patronize you and make you feel uncomfortably conspicuous. And you can't help yourself, so far as I can see. You cannot interrupt us with a scolding for that would go against your life long habit of good manners, besides being a bad example to set the new school master. If you appeal to the school committee for a last interposition in your behalf against such talkative young upstarts as we, they will only tell you that you have brought the calamity upon your own head. That is just it, sir. It is all your own doing. You never can get away from your past. That is a maxim of morals everywhere. You might have prevented this day's doings almost any time during the last 30 years. Still less work or dull comprehension of your scholars' needs or cold tyranny in the school-room would have secured you against the affiliations of this hour. But now it is forever too late. Having chosen to be wise in discipline, faithful in instruction and sympathetic in counsel you must abide the consequences. The penalty of having won the honor and love through all these years is having to submit to our effusiveness now. Yes, the high school past, of which [...] have been the center and the power, will follow you and us. It will follow you while you live with our appreciation and into eternity with our affectionate memories. The same past rises constantly before us, your old pupils. It touches the shoulder of our present, whatever it may hold of womanly grace and patience, of manly earnestness and strength, and says truly "I made you." It waves a beckoning hand to our advancing future, whatever it hides for us of opportunity and service and says "I have made ready for you." We wish you to feel sure, sir, that this occasion signifies more to us than pleasing memories and genial friendship. We all realize that the chords upon which the harmonies of this day are played lie deepest in our character and have received their tension and responsiveness from the strong, gracious influences of our school life. Your early pupils here tried to "size up" their new teacher, we have been told. Of course they could not really do that. You were too large to be measured on any scale the school boy has. Every true teacher is. That is the intellectual salvation of a child—to be taken in hand by a teacher of immeasurably larger mental and moral stature than himself and by him interpreted and trained and inspired. At 15 we could not measure you, any of us. We cannot fully yet. We shall do so better when our three score years and ten have taught us more about life's toils and the adequate forces and motive; its strain and the firm cables of character. But you already look pretty large to us in the light of the training you gave and our proof of its worth. We begin to see clearly that the school platform is a throne and the true teacher a king. You have moulded individuals and the community more than you can ever know. These stable mountains and these shapely trees left their mark no doubt upon our plastic youth. But your stamp was deeper, more lasting. The river yonder has shaped the industrial life of this town. But your service sir, has been a stream of influence more beneficent, more fruitful. Dams may break, mills burn, meadows grow sterile, but your work will endure because you have quickened intelligence, have nourished character, have helped the boys and girls to get their growth. Yes, we [...] never pay— [...] selves as a tes[timo...] well satisfied [...] of our[...] making of us. And so we are quite ready to believe that you would prize no offering so highly as the presence and veneration and gratitude of your old boys and girls. We know you care more for our love than for our gifts. Yet a bond is not a bad thing to hold when the man who gave his word is beyond the mountains. And I see a trifle or two on the table here. Please regard these souvenirs—for Mrs. Rice and yourself—as a note of hand, payable upon demand in the brightest coin of respect and affection. A public life of noble quality and effective endeavor usually has its fresh springs in a sympathetic home companionship. We who honor you, sir, today do not forget that your school room was the scene of courtesy and courage, of patience and insight, because you came to it each day from the refreshment, peace and inspiration of your home. We beg to present to Mrs. Rice, through you, this picture. The river in it has a peaceful flow; and may signify our wish that the stream of quiet joys may flow as steadily through your autumn days of life. There is a cottage or two there somewhere for discerning eyes to see; and that will tell you often that we recognize the power of two united lives in the educational service which we are reviewing today. And you, sir, will need a timepiece now that the old school bell rings for you no longer. So here is a clock in its place. Tick faithfully and with gentle voice, little clock! Echo often to-day's sincere words of grateful love! Mark off for our true friend, the school master, twenty years of honor and rest to crown a laborious and fruitful life!

Continued on Page Second

made special reference to Miss Cutter.

At this point the toast-master announced that in view of Miss Cutter's resignation one of her pupils had a word to say which was not on the programme and he called upon Miss Florence E. May who very happily voiced the sentiments of love and esteem and presented as a little testimonial a silver box containing $40 in gold. Although taken by surprise Miss Cutter expressed her appreciation and said she felt rich not only in the possession of so valuable a gift but still richer in the knowledge that she had with it assurance of the affection of her pupils. Continuing in response to the formal toast assigned her, Miss Cutter spoke of her embarassment but said she felt ashamed to runaway and still more ashamed not to say a word in appreciation of the great kindness which had been shown her in Lee. Especially had she valued this kindness when coming as a stranger to the town. She expressed her gratitude to Mr. Rice for having made her visit so pleasant and also to Mr. Seacord and closed with a wish for health and prosperity for all present.

John D. Seacord, the present principal responded to "The future of the Lee High School." He said it would be easy to predict from the glorious past of the school a future of widening influence and prosperity but the ancient oracles were silent and men had long since learned that success is dependent upon activity and fidelity. He happily pictured the old school room with Mr. Rice as its center and inspiration. The history of the school is secure but the glorious past serves only to add to our responsibility for the future.

William C. Gale, of Worcester, happily responded in behalf of "The Wanderers," addressing the audience as boys and girls in spirit, though many were in form and face. He told of [illegible] school days, the trick or dandelion [illegible] not over secure stovepipe fell and compelled a half day adjournment, and the amusement, frequently indulged, of making what in school yet natural was known as a "smudge" on the ledge. There were truly many arrant "wanderers." The speaker also drew pleasant pictures of school days and of the after experiences of pupils as they went out into life.

In behalf of "absent members" a letter of regret from M. F. Taintor was read by Dr. G. T. Cookingham.

J. P. Quigley resonded to the toast "The stay at homes," saying that while they rejoiced in the success of those who had gone abroad they had no occasion to regret their decision to remain in Lee. They yielded to none in their affection for their native town. They were proud of her beauty of situation, her history and her institutions. Quoting the remarks of Dea. Hyde at the Centennial, he said "Lee needs no orator to speak her praises. Her sons and daughters are living witnesses to her character."

Edward A. Bradley, who was a pupil of the school at the time Mr. Rice took the principalship spoke in behalf of the "Early Members." He said feelings of loyalty and love were not easily transferred and there was often a preconceived aversion to a new comer under such circumstances. This fact and the success which Mr. Flint enjoyed rendered the position of Mr. Rice an especially trying one at the start. But the excellent equipment of the latter was apparent in the fact that he at once secured the respect of the school and very soon had a strong influence over the pupils. He sought not only to impart knowledge but also to develop true manliness and character. The pupils found he was kind out not to be trifled with.

An amusing experience of the speaker in absenting himself from school to attend a circus was related as well as several other anecdotes of a similar nature but empossible to detail upon the present occasion. He closed with a patient with the short comings of his pupils provided they did not result from perversity or laziness.

Master John Bradley, son of the last speaker, was called upon in behalf of the present members of the school and spoke of the regret of his class at the resignation of Mr. Rice, saying that it would be their endeavor to show their regard for him by doing the best possible work both in school and after life.

R. L. Smith paid appropriate tribute to the early members of the school committee, alluding to S. A. Hulbert and his able and vigorous championship of the High school both in Lee meetings at elsewhere. During the days of the Academy he paid a tuition bill every quarter whether he sent any pupils or not. Shoulder to shoulder with him stood Dea. Hyde whose work will never be forgotten. The starting of the High school gave a new impetus to the educational interests of the town and there was marked improvement in all schools.

Hon Wellington Smith was introduced as one who was not being fortunate enough to have attended the school under Mr. Rice, had done the next best thing in marrying one who had been a pupil, and so was able to participate in the occasion. He responded to the sentiment "A citizen's tribute" He quoted the remark of Geo. William Curtis, that the prime of life is a moveable feast. He felt that he was in the prime of life himself and was sure all would agree that this was also true of Mr. Rice and he voiced the sentiment of the community in wishing him many years of success and enjoyment. He could heartily endorse all that had been said by other speakers in commendation of the work of Mr. Rice. Especially apparent had always been his faithfulness and impartiality. He had also that highest faculty of [illegible] out what was best [illegible] bring-

[illegible] FISHER.

denotes. The eyes of the [illegible] had been upon the school and they had noted with satisfaction its high standard and the fact that it had been fulfilling its mission in developing true manhood and womanhood. No little part of the excellence of the school also had been due to the faithfulness and ability of the assistant teachers.

Dr. Hassett, who had been expected to speak in behalf of the new school building had unfortunately been summoned to Pittsfield as witness in a murder case, but the toastmaster remarked on the importance of the subject and said he hoped in case the people of Lee would be wise to erect a new building they would not fail to any sentiment or any fancied affection of the former pupils for the old building stand in the way.

Dr. Clarence C. Rice was introduced as having been "doubly blessed" in enjoying for 24 hours instead of 6 each day the instruction and admonition of Principal Rice, and he made a witty and entertaining address, illustrated by pithy stories. The profession of teaching he considered one of the most arduous and exacting and this should be no small factor in estimating the work of any teacher. No matter how small the mental equipment of the pupil the teacher was expected to make him a Socrates or a Webster. He could not select his raw material but the finished product must not be below the standard. He related the remark of Pre-sident Paton of Princeton when a fond mother was endeavoring to impress him with the

and who worked to satisfy his own conscience and he had no easy task master. His work had by no means been confined to school hours. To the present eulogies would one day be added the "well done" of the Master himself.

S. V. Halsey was called out as a member of one of the committees whose untiring efforts had contributed so largely to the success of the occasion. He happily said that when anything was to be done in New England, it was the traditional and orthodox way for to hold a meeting, adopt resolutions and appoint committees, and in this instance the custom had been followed. There were over 100 on the various committees, and any failure would fall upon as many shoulders, while the honor for whatever there was of success must be equally divided.

Prof. W. P. Bradley of Middletown, Ct., spoke of how much there was in a name and more especially in a face. In his mind there were two names and two faces conspicuous above all others those of Mark Hopkins and Abner Rice and he paid an appropriate tribute to both, but said it was no more than simple truth to say that in his experience the greatest inspiration to honest and noble work had been gained in the Lee High School under Abner Rice.

Dr. John C. Stea of Leominster spoke of the great pleasure and cheerfulness with which the absent alumni had come, many of them from long distances, to attend the reunion. He was sure they had been a thousand times repaid in the enjoyment of the occasion and he considered it a magnificent success.

Rev. C. S. Pullard, of Parsippany, N. J., spoke highly of the work of Mrs. Seacord and others of the early assistant teachers, and alluded to the fact that the grand work of the school had been accomplished in a building scarcely adequate for its purposes and certainly far behind similar edifices in other towns. He hoped for a new building in the near future and believed should be a memorial to the two names most intimately associated with the school.

As a heavy thunder storm was in progress the remainder of the time was spent in singing the familiar songs of school days.

THE RECEPTION

At Memorial hall in the evening formed a very pleasant and appropriate ending to the day. The hall was never more attractive and the beautiful decorations received lavish praise. The room had been completely transformed by flags and bunting and Chinese lanterns and over the tablets was a shield bearing the inscription 1863 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Rice occupied seats upon the platform and were assisted in receiving by the assistant teachers during Mr. Rice administration, Mrs. Sackett, Miss M. E. Gibbs, Mrs. C. A. Royce and Miss Cutter. Miss Wight had also intended to be present but unfortunately was detained by sickness in the family and a letter from her was read. Her absence was regretted and her name was mentioned frequently during the day. The hall was crowded with pupils and townspeople and the evening was most enjoyable. There was music by the orcnestra and singing.



Clasps the figure closely,

but yields to every movement —the Ball's corset. There's a perfect fit—and perfect freedom. Coils of tiny wire springs in the sides give you both.

It's the corset for comfort. But, if it doesn't suit you, after wearing it for two or three weeks, bring it back and get your money.

In the proportion that salt is salt and nothing else it's good.

Worcester Salt

is purer, stronger, (i.e. saltier,) whiter, and of more even grain than any salt in the world. For household and dairy.

Nash, Whiton & Co., New York.

JOB TEAMING.

I HAVE Purchased of W[illegible] Heaphy his horses, wagons, having [illegible] Co., and am prepared to do trucking, jo[illegible]ming, farm work at reasonable ter[illegible]stand and grave

[illegible] FISHER.

FOR SALE

THE last place sold [illegible] at the price named Have one or two more little homes equally cheap and rather higher grade also a few fine residences, $400 to $8000 and $12000. Now is the time.

P. H. CASEY,
Courtroom, Lee.

Wanted—Housekeeper.

A N industrious woman not under 40 years of age, as housekeeper for myself and son. Must come well recommended and willing to work. Apply at once.

E. HEEBNER.

NOTICE.

ll persons are hereby forbidden to trust my wife, Edith S Ickles, who has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, as I shall not pay any bills contracted by her after this date.

DELPHIN STICKLES.

Lee, July 5, 1892.

FOR SALE

A TON OR TWO OF GOOD STRAW FOR SALE.

T. L. FOOTE.

CARD OF THANKS.

WE, the undersigned desire to express our sincere thanks to our many friends and neighbors for the kindness and sympathy shown us in our recent bereavement.

L. D. HALL AND FAMILY.

FOR SALE.

A bargain, One of the New Haven Carriage Co's best Side Bar Carriages.

F. M. PEASE.

FOR SALE.

NEW milch cow with calf.

J. T. COLLINS
South Lee.

"A RACE WITH DEATH!"

Among the nameless heroes, none are more worthy of martyrdom than he who rode down the valley of the Conemaugh, warning the people ahead of the Johnstown flood. Mounted on a powerful horse, faster and faster went the rider, but the flood was swiftly gaining, until it caught the unlucky horseman and swept on, grinding, crushing, annihilating both weak and strong.

In the same way is disease hurling near, like unto the sword of Damocles, ready to fall, without warning, on its victim, who allows his system to become clogged up, and his blood poisoned, and thereby his health endangered. To eradicate these poisons from the system, no matter what their name or nature, and save yourself a siege of malarial, typhoid or bilious fever, or eruptions, swellings, tumors and kindred disfigurements, keep the liver and kidneys healthy by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It's the only blood-purifier sold *on trial.* Your money is returned if it doesn't do exactly as recommended. A concentrated vegetable extract. Sold by druggists, in large bottles, at $1.00.

Are you going to paint this Spring?—The weather is about right for painting, the outside of your house is thoroughly dry and there will be little chance for cracking or peeling. Water in the wood you paint or water in the paint you use, to let out in some way, hence the scaling.

Linseed oil costs the manufacturers of paint more money than water, water in paint costs the man who uses the paint more money than linseed oil. We want to warn you that water in paint is dangerous. How can you tell? The water paints are cheaper. You can be on the safe side, however, by using the CHILTON PAINTS. They are pure linseed oil paints and contain no water.

Get a Color Card, it will help you in the selections of shades.
Chilton Paint Co., New York and Boston.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE LEE NATIONAL BANK.

At Lee, in the State of Massachusetts, at the close of business.
JULY 12, 1892.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$300,52 00
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured,	1 58
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	50,00 00
U. S. Bonds to secure deposits,	22,7[illegible]
Due from approved reserve agents,	13,2[illegible]
Due from other National Banks,	2,6[illegible]
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures,	6,0[illegible]
Current expenses and taxes paid,	[illegible]
Premiums on U. S. Bonds,	1,0[illegible]
Bills of other Banks,	2,0[illegible]
Fractional paper currency, nickles and cents,	[illegible]
Specie,	20,[illegible]
Legal-tender notes,	[illegible]
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent of circulation)	2,[illegible]
Total,	$510,[illegible]

LIABILITIES,

Capital stock paid in	$200,0[illegible]
Surplus fund,	100,0[illegible]
Undivided profits	[illegible]
National Bank notes outstanding,	[illegible]
Dividends unpaid,	[illegible]
Individual deposits subject to check,	[illegible]
Demand certificates of deposit,	[illegible]
Due to other National Banks,	[illegible]
Due to State Banks and bankers	[illegible]
Total,	$510,[illegible]

State of Massachusetts, County of Berkshire, ss.

I, J. L. Kilbon, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. KILBON, Cash.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th. day of July 1892.

CHAS. S. SARGENT
Notary Pub.

CORRECT—Attest.
C. BENTON,
DeWI T S. SMITH,
J. F. BENTON,
} Directors

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE LENOX NATIONAL BANK

At Lenox, in the State of Massachusetts at the close of business
July 12, 1892.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$[illegible]
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured,	[illegible]
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	[illegible]
Stocks, securities, etc.,	[illegible]
Due from approved reserve agents,	[illegible]
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures,	[illegible]
Current expenses and taxes paid,	[illegible]
Premiums on U. S. Bonds,	[illegible]
Bills of other banks,	[illegible]
Fractional Paper currency, nickles and cents,	[illegible]
Specie,	[illegible]
Legal-tender notes,	[illegible]
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation,	[illegible]
Total;	$[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$50,0[illegible]
Surplus fund,	[illegible]
Undivided profits,	[illegible]
National Bank Notes outstanding,	[illegible]
Individual deposits subject to check,	[illegible]
Demand certificates of deposit,	[illegible]
Due to other National Banks,	[illegible]
Total,	$[illegible]

State of Massachusetts, county of Berkshire ss

I, Edward McDonald, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief, EDWARD MCDONALD, Cashr.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of July, 1892. JAS. A. CAMPBELL
Notary Pub

CORRECT—Attest:
WILLIAM D. CURTIS,
C. R. BOND,
I. J. NEWTON,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE [illegible]

At Stockbridge, in the State of Massachusetts, at the close of business.
JULY 12, 1892.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts,	$365,886 72
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	388 62
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	50,000 00
Stocks, securities, judgments, claims, etc.,	82,699 70
Due from approved reserve agents,	64,364 64
Due from other National Banks,	949 05
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	14,974 42
Current expenses and taxes paid;	319 74
Premiums on U. S. Bonds.	7,750 00
Check and other cash items,	20 60
Bills of other Banks,	230 00
Fractional paper currency, nickles, and cents,	77 00
Specie,	8,9[illegible]
Legal-tender notes,	655 [illegible]
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 percent, of circuation)	2,250 00
Total,	$500,144 96

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in,	$200,000 00
Surplus fund,	150,000 00
Undivided profits,	4,169 [illegible]
National Bank Notes outstanding,	45,000 00
Dividends unpaid,	1,895 50
Individual deposits subject to check,	182,424 16
Demand certificates of deposit,	2,854 42
Due to other National Banks,	11,701 [illegible]
Total,	$500,144 96

State of Massachusetts county of Berkshire, ss

J. D. A. Kimball, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. A. KIMBALL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of July, 1892.

CHARLES E. EVANS,
Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest.
D. R. WILLIAMS,
HENRY W. LAFLIN,
W. A. SEYMOUR,
} Directors

[illegible] are called upon to make payment to
GEO. E. HALE,
Adm'r.

June 30th 1892.

Calendarial.

A new Calendar and puzzle good for 112 years, worth $1, mailed to any address for 2 cents in stamps. Address Calendaria, Box 102, Boston, Mass.

BEATS ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS,

The new stock and prices

FISHING TACKLE

—AT—

PEASE'S PHARMACY.

Closing Out Sale!

Mark Downs IN Every Department

Mammoth Bargain Circular.

G. W. BAILEY.

PITTSFIELD, MASS.

Grove's -Herb Extract-

Has been used for the past 14 years in New England and has never failed to effect a cure in a single case of

MALARIA

In all forms, and is also an excellent remedy for

Colds, Rheumatism Felons Carbuncles and all stomach and blood Disorders. Sold by all druggists.

White Hellebore —FOR— Currant Worms —AT— PEASE'S DRUG STORE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of Mark H. Baird late of Springham in the County of Berkshire, de-

[illegible] of PATENT and ROLLER

-FLOURS-

GRAHAM flour etc.

WESTON & PRATTS' horse, [illegible] and poultry

-FOOD-

Hammonds

SLUG SHOT

and Tobacco Dust for feeding [illegible] bugs and worms.

D. DRESSER

THE LOWART TILE

SODA WATER APPARATUS

(No metallic connections)

PURE FRUIT JUICES

GOLDEN HILL CREAM

SODA WATER

—DRAWN AT—

32 DEGREES

AT

PEASE'S PHARMACY

Knickerbocker Shoe

BRACE

Shoulder Brace a Suspender Combin No Harness-Simp Unlike all others. P motes Free Resp ation of the L... Prevents Child becoming Stooped Round Shoulder A perfect Skirt S porter for Ladi Physicians all rec mend them. A ger or powerful Brace tained Easily adj and worn with c fort. Sizes for M Women, Boys a Girls. Cheapest a only reliable comb ed brace and Su[illegible]p der in the market.

—FOR SALE AT—

APOTHECARY'S HA[illegible]

Oman's Block 27 Main St. Lee, [illegible]

PURE PARIS (REEN[illegible]

—FOR—

POTATO BU[illegible]

—AT—

[illegible]

ON HAND

D. DRESSER

A choice lot of well scree[illegible] ed

WHITE OAT

Specialy for Spring.

A fresh lot of BEST garde[illegible] field and flower

SEEDS.

E. FRANK COES High Grad[illegible]

-PHOSPHATE

Which is Always Reliable. The best make of the

Spring Tooth Harrow

The New

HALL MOWING MACHI[illegible]

Said to be of Remarkably Easy D[illegible] and to do superior work.

The Thomas Royal Wheel

HORSE HAY RAKE, Gr[illegible] Stones with and with[illegible] Frames, LAWNMOWE[illegible] etc.

Agents for the

KeyStone Hay Loade[illegible]

The Best of

[illegible] WHEAT

The address of Prof. John M. Tyler "The Wishing Gate," was rather above the average of graduation addresses and filled with many wholesome truths for the benefit of the graduates and school. He was listened to with close attention by the large audience and often applauded.

The Junior class which will graduate next year numbers 12, as follows: Helen Ruth Bartlett, Mary Elizabeth Maloney, John Kanaley Blake, Bernice Leora Palmer, Douglas Pierson Boyd, Coletta Mary Phelan, Clifford Elmer Broga, Cortlandt Gardner Sparks, Mary Alphonsus Killelea, Lorena Helen Vaber, Frances May Langdon, William Waino Wuori.

The honor pupils of the class of 1919 are Marguerite Ellen Blake, Edith Adelaide Leach, Elizabeth Gertrude Budrow, Richard Mitchell, Madeline Phalice Gibbons, Mildred Carey Palmer, Vera Elizabeth Goodrich, Charlotte Mabel Pecon, Isabelle Calkins Vaber.

The honor list of the class of 1920: Ora Helen Brunell, Joseph Francis Mahan, Cyril Collins, Cicely Parlett, Gladys Mary Hecox, Mary Margaret Ryan, Clara Alice Hoxie, Helen Chamberlain Smith, John Albert Hoxie, Daphne Lucile Sparks, Howell Pixley Stanard.

The Wurtzbach prizes were awarded to Miss Martha A. Downs and Earl Leach, $5 in gold each, for the greatest improvement in the four years' course.

Per Angusta ad Triumphum.

Miss Martha A. Downs' assay aimed to show that success in any particular field of action is never attained without surmounting certain difficulties. She pointed to the fact that in the pages of history, as well as in the biographies of those whom men call great, we may see, if we will, the accounts of battles fought and victories won against forces which attempt to dispute a successful outcome. She cited the life and york to the present time of Marshall Joffre, the great French leader, Napoleon and Helen Keller, Florence Nightingale, Clara Barton, and Joan of Arc, drawing illustrations from the life of each to show how wonderful had been some of their achievements and yet what seeming impossible barriers were placed in their way; particularly Helen Keller, who was born deaf and blind, and yet succeded in getting an education, learning to talk and to lecture. The war situation today was another theme used to good advantage. "It would seem that America was created o serve the world and if so, our duty is sacred. We must push ahead with brave heart and courageous spirit until, when the smoke of battle is cleared away, we shall receive our reward of safety, honor, and eternal peace."

Natural Resources of Lee.

Leon F. Hubby's essay was purely local, being a consise compilation of the natural resources and commercial advantages of Lee. He regretted that the predominating interests in manufacture had overshadowed that in the natural beauties, and affirmed that it was in no wise inferior in attractiveness to same of the neighboring towns who had used the advantages of nature as an asset and become far famed. The natural advantages of the Housatonic river and its tributaries for manufacturing was cited and an interesting story of the paper industry followed. Considerable space was given to the marble industry and a mention of the fact that there was hardly a large city which did not have a business or public building of Lee marble, and very few cemeteries in the country without a soldier's headstone made from Lee marble. Fern Cliff and its historic story were referred to, and also the incidents of Shays' rebellion, and the fine scenery possible from the eastern hills. He attributed the fact that Lee had not improved in accordance with its natural resources to a lack of public spirit, a disposition to knock instead of boost, a lack of town patriotism, and the need of a more liberal administration in public and business affairs. Our public business should be conducted along modern lines and with the idea of making Lee one of the most desirable of home towns. There is a golden future for the town if each citizen does his part.

The Submarine, Its History and Development.

Abraham M. Kaplan told the story of the workings of the submarine and how the result had been to make peaceable nations fight for their existence, and forced upon Europe the possibility of a famine. The submarine, he showed, is not an entirely new invention, for since the 14th century men have tried to explore the depths of the ocean by submarines in one form or another, and the first man to make any kind of a success was Dr. Cornelius Van Drebel. The funds were supplied by the English treasury, about 1620. The boat was a wooden affair decked over and made water tight by a leather covering. The results are unknown for the inventor died before he could give the tests or leave a written description of his secret. At the time of the Revolutionary war the first real submarine appeared and many of the equipments and ideas of the submarine of today are copied from thatboat. In the civil war a southern submarine appeared in 1864 and sunk the U. S. steamer Housatonic, but was dragged down by her victim and sunk. Mr. Kaplan gave a very interesting description of the torpedo, as a submarine agency, and told the story of John P. Holland's work to produce the modern submarine.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION.

Twenty-eight Seniors Enjoy Class Day Exercises on Fern Cliff Wednesday Afternoon, While the Regular Program Was Held in Memorial Hall Last Evening.

The 41st annual commencement exercises of the Lee high school were held this year with a departure from the old methods. Class day exercises were held yesterday, while the usual exercises were at Memorial hall last evening. There were a number of new features this year which were interesting.

Class Day.

Just west of the western face of the cliff, in the natural amphitheatre, seats were arranged in a semi-circle, and with the big trees and rocks, the out-of-door session proved to be ideal. This class day and the out-doors session were the first departures from the old custom. It was so arranged that the exercises might be held in the large auditorium in case of rain.

The program was interesting throughout, and opened with singing. Miss Florence Cornwall had the class history, which contained the announcement of the purchase of a liberty bond as a memorial to their late companion, Miss Bernice Palmer, and on maturity is to go to the Abner Rice memorial fund. While there were pathetic passages, there were also references to some of the good times which the class had enjoyed. The history was a little long, but good throughout.

The class poem by Mary Killelea showed much talent along that line, and Miss Killelea has unquestionably the gifts which make a reader and an attractive public speaker.

Next came the singing of the commencement song, followed by the class will by Miss Edith Bennett. This was in true legal form, had some strange bequests and the codicil requested that the "beneficiaries" excuse all misappropriation of chattels and forgive the "slams," which, by the way, were quite numerous.

Misses Waddock and Norton then made the class presents which had a personal meaning, as, for instance, Roy LePrevost received a big milk can, and William Bossidy a baseball.

Miss Aline Colton's ivy oration was really a very meritorious production and followed the planting of the class ivy under the wall of the building, where, in a space designated, will be cut in numerals "1918." Miss Colton concluded with the following sentence: "As a symbol of what our years here together have meant and as a pledge of our lasting love for Lee high, we, this first class to graduate from this beautiful new building, plant here today the ivy. May its roots deepen year by year and its branches grow until the green ivy on the white marble background will form the colors of our class of 1918."

John Blake had the class prophecy, which was full of hits on the well-known characteristics of the seniors; humorous in many passages, yet he left them fairly well satisfied with what the future has in store for them.

It is safe to say class day exercsies have been inaugurated and will become a permanent part of future commencement programs of the Lee high school.

Commencement Exercises.

Last evening Memorial hall was filled with friends of the school, decorated with the class colors, and there was a patriotic air about all the exercises, different in many respects from the commencements of other years.

The exercises began with music by Gorman's orchestra and the school marching in to their places on the front, while the graduates, faculty and school officers occupied positions on the stage. Prayer was offered by Rev. Frank C. Wheelock of St. George's church.

Miss Elizabeth Hull had the first student number, "Women in War Time, Over Here." It was a terse and patriotic presentation of what women of the country can and are doing today, very pointed in some of its suggestions, and filled with practical thought.

Cortlandt Sparks was given the next place on the program but was not present, having been excused, as he is absent, engaged in war work. Miss Katherine Bower rendered a solo, and answered the encore. Miss Bower is one of the talented members of the school and promises to become a vocalist of much ability.

Harry Murphy's paper on "Labor or War" illustrated aptly the amazing complexity of the needs of modern warfare, and probably his opening sentence, a quotation from Andrew Carnegie, told the story in a sentence. When asked what was most important in an enterprise, brains, money or labor, Mr. Carnegie had replied by asking: "Which is the the most important leg of a three-legged stool?" This is a war of the people, and we are all the indispensable reserves. Br. Murphy's essay was one of the several that are worth producing later in full.

Miss Mary Maloney's essay, "Eyes to the Front," was a compliment to Mr. Murphy's essay and took the lessons taught by the training of soldiers and applied them to all the activities of the present day, homes, business, engineering, personal actions, and self-denial. "The American soldier looks in the face of death and smiles. He wants to live, but he wants more to finish the job whether he lives or dies. The supreme test of a man is that he would rather do his work and die for it than live and not do it."

Principal C. W. Millar announced the two Merito elections, as follows: Seniors, Helen Barrett and Edith Bennett; juniors, Ruth Bennett, Madeline Gibbons, Vera Goodrich, Jeannette Graham, Helen Langdon, Mildred Palmer, Isabel Vaber and Edith Leach. The winners of the Wurtzbach medals were as follows: Coletta M. Phelan, W. W. Wuori.

Superintendent C. E. Michels presented the diplomas to the following graduates: Helen Elizabeth Barrett, Helen Ruth Bartlett, Edith Jeannette Bennett, John Kanaley Blake, William Francis Bossidy, Bruce Sayre Boyd, Douglas, Pierson Boyd, Clifford Elmer Broga, Aline Bliss Colton, Florence Elizabeth Cornwell, Marion Elizabeth Crittenden, Hazel May Decker, Florence Eleanor Grogan, Elizabeth Hull, Mary Alphonsus Killelea, Mary Eleanor Lahey, Frances May Langdon, Roy Garfield LePrevost, John Edward Link, Mary Elizabeth Maloney, Harry Edward Murphy, Marcella Josephine Norton, Coletta Mary Phelan, Oscar Riiska, Courtlandt Gardner Sparks, Lorena Helen Vaber, Clara Clotilda Waddock, William Waino Wuori.

Junior Reception Tonight.

The reception annually given by the juniors to the seniors, and which is always a pleasing finale to commencement, will be held at Central hall this evening. The juniors have made arrangements for a very elaborate affair and have secured Gorman's orchestra for the occasion.

Charles W. Millar.

The new high school principal, Charles W. Millar, will begin his duties in Lee tomorrow. He has hired Dr. S. K. Saunders' house on Housatonic street and will move his family here from New Rochelle, N. Y., as soon as possible. Dr. and Mrs. Saunders are to move to the Markham homestead on Summer street. An account of Mr. Millar's previous work was given in the Gleaner last week.



Gleaner, May 3, 1918